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THE

WORKS

OF

JOHN OWEN, D.D.

EDITED

BY THOMAS RUSSELL, M.A.

WITH

MEMOIRS OF HIS LIFE AND WRITINGS,

BY WILLIAM ORME.

VOL. XIV.

CONTAINING

A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION ON
THE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH PSALM: A TREATISE OF THE DOMINION OF SIN AND GRACE: AND A HUMBLE TESTIMONY UNTO THE GOODNESS AND SEVERITY OF GOD IN HIS DEALING WITH SINFUL CHURCHES AND NATIONS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD BAYNES, 28, PATERNOSTER ROW:

And sold by J. Parker, Oxford; Deighton and Sons, Cambridge; D. Brown, Waugh and Innes, and H. S. Baynes and Co. Edinburgh; Chalmers and Collins, and M. Ogle, Glasgow; M. Keene, and R. M. Tims, Dublin.

1826.

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A

PRACTICAL EXPOSITION

ON

THE CXXXth PSALM:

WHEREIN

THE NATURE OF THE FORGIVENESS OF SIN IS DECLARED, THE TRUTH AND REALITY OF IT ASSERTED;

AND

THE CASE OF A SOUL DISTRESSED WITH THE GUILT OF SIN, AND RELIEVED BY A DISCOVERY OF FORGIVENESS WITH GOD, IS AT LARGE DISCOURSED.

John v. 39.—*Search the Scriptures.*

IMPRIMATUR,

ROB. GROVE. R. P. HUMPH. Dom. Episc. Lond. à Sac. Dom.

Octob. 12, 1668.

TO THE READER.

CHRISTIAN READER,

THE ensuing exposition and discourses are intended for the benefit of those, whose spiritual state and condition is represented in the psalm here explained. That these are not a few, that they are many; yea, that to some part or parts of it, they are all who believe, both the Scriptures and their own experience will bear testimony. Some of them it may be will inquire into, and after, their own concernments as they are here declared. To be serviceable to their faith, peace, and spiritual consolation, hath been the whole of my design. If they meet with any discovery of truth, any due application of it to their consciences, any declaration of the sense and mind of the Holy Ghost in the Scriptures suitable unto their condition, and useful to their edification, much of my end and purpose is obtained. I know some there are that dislike all discourses of this nature, and look upon them with contempt and scorn. But why they should so do, I know not, unless the gospel itself, and all the mysteries of it be folly unto them. Sin and grace in their original causes, various respects, consequents, and ends, are the principal subjects of the whole Scripture, of the whole revelation of the will of God to mankind. In these do our present and eternal concernments lie, and from and by them hath God designed the great and everlasting exaltation of his own glory. Upon these do turn all the transactions that are between God and the souls of men. That it should be an endeavour needless, or superfluous, to inquire into the will of God about, and our own interest in, these things, who can imagine? Two ways there are where-

by this may be done. First, speculatively, by a due investigation of the nature of these things, according as their doctrine is declared in the Scripture. An endeavour according to the mind of God herein, is just and commendable, and comprehensive of most of the chief heads of divinity. But this is not to be engaged in for its own sake. The knowledge of God and spiritual things have this proportion unto practical sciences, that the end of all its notions and doctrines consists in practice. Wherefore, secondly, these things are to be considered practically, that is, as the souls and consciences of men are actually concerned in them, and conversant about them. How men contract the guilt of sin, what sense they have, and ought to have, thereof, what danger they are liable unto thereon, what perplexities and distresses their souls and consciences are reduced to thereby, what courses they fix upon for their relief; as also what is that grace of God whereby alone they may be delivered; wherein it consists, how it was prepared, how purchased, how it is proposed, and how it may be attained; what effects and consequents a participation of it doth produce; how in these things faith and obedience unto God, dependance on him, submission to him, waiting for him, are to be exercised; is the principal work that those who are called unto the dispensation of the gospel ought to inquire into themselves, and to acquaint others withal. In the right and due management of these things, whether by writing, or oral instruction, with prudence, diligence, and zeal, doth consist their principal usefulness in reference unto the glory of God, and the everlasting welfare of the souls of men. And they are under a great mistake, who suppose it an easy and a common matter to treat of these practical things usefully, to the edification of them that do believe. Because both the nature of the things themselves, with the concerns of the souls and consciences of all

sorts of persons in them, require that they be handled plainly, and without those intermixtures of secular learning, and additions of ornaments of speech, which discourses of other natures may, or ought to be composed and set off withal; some judging by mere outward appearances, especially if they be of them from whom the true nature of the things themselves treated of are hid, are ready to despise and scorn the plain management of them, as that which hath nothing of wisdom or learning accompanying of it, no effects of any commendable ability of mind for which it should be esteemed. But it is not expressible how great a mistake such persons, through their own darkness and ignorance, do labour under. In a right spiritual understanding, in a due perception and comprehension of these things, the things of the sins of men and grace of God, consists the greatest part of that wisdom, of that soundness of mind, of that knowledge rightly so called, which the gospel commands, exhibits, and puts a valuation upon. To reveal and declare them unto others in words of truth and soberness, fit and meet to express them unto the understandings of men opened and enlightened by the same spirit, by whom the things themselves are originally revealed to derive such sacred spiritual truths from the word, and by a due preparation to communicate and apply them to the souls and consciences of men, contains a principal part of that ministerial skill and ability, which are required in the dispensers of the gospel; and wherein a severe exercise of sound learning, judgment and care [are] necessary to be found, and may be fully expressed. Into this treasury, towards the service of the house of God, it is, that I have cast my mite in the ensuing exposition and discourses on the hundred and thirtieth psalm. The design of the Holy Ghost was therein to express and represent in the person and condition of the psalmist, the case of a soul entangled, and ready to be overwhelmed

with the guilt of sin, relieved by a discovery of grace and forgiveness in God, with its deportment upon a participation of that relief. After the exposition of the words of the text, my design and endeavour hath been only to enlarge the portraiture here given us in the psalm, of a believing soul in and under the condition mentioned; to render the lines of it more visible, and to make the character given in its description more legible; and withal to give unto others in the like condition with the psalmist, a light to understand and discern themselves in that image and representation, which is here made of them in the person of another. To this end have I been forced to enlarge on the two great heads of sin and grace; especially on the latter, here called the 'forgiveness that is with God.' An interest herein, a participation hereof, being our principal concernment in this world, and the sole foundation of all our expectations of a blessed portion in that which is to come; it certainly requires the best and utmost of our endeavours, as to look into the nature, causes, and effects of it, so especially into the ways and means whereby we may be made partakers of it; and how that participation may be secured unto us unto our peace and consolation; as also into that love, that holiness, that obedience, that fruitfulness in good works, which, on the account of this grace, God expecteth from us, and requireth at our hands. An explication of these things is that which I have designed to ensue and follow after in these discourses, and that with a constant eye, as on the one hand to the sole rule and standard of truth, the sacred Scriptures, especially that part of it which is under peculiar consideration; so on the other to the experience and service unto the edification of them that do believe, whose spiritual benefit and advantage without any other consideration in the world, is aimed at in the publishing of them.

AN

EXPOSITION

UPON

PSALM CXXX.

VER. 1. 'Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord.

2. 'Lord, hear my voice; let thine ears be attentive to the voice of my supplications.

3. 'If thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand?

4. 'But there is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared.

5. 'I wait for the Lord, my soul doth wait, and in his word do I hope.

6. 'My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning; I say, more than they that watch for the morning.

7. 'Let Israel hope in the Lord: for with the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plenteous redemption.

8. 'And he shall redeem Israel from all his iniquities.'

A PARAPHRASE.

VER. 1, 2.—O Lord, through my manifold sins and provocations I have brought myself into great distresses. Mine iniquities are always before me, and I am ready to be overwhelmed with them, as with a flood of waters; for they have brought me into depths, wherein I am ready to be swallowed up. But yet, although my distress be great and perplexing, I do not, I dare not, utterly despond and cast away all hopes of relief or recovery. Nor do I seek unto any other remedy, way, or means of relief, but I apply myself to thee, Jehovah, to thee alone. And in this my application unto thee, the greatness and urgency of my troubles makes my soul urgent,

earnest, and pressing in my supplications. Whilst I have no rest, I can give thee no rest; oh, therefore, attend and hearken unto the voice of my crying and supplications!

Ver. 3.—It is true, O Lord, thou God, great and terrible, that if thou shouldest deal with me in this condition, with any man living, with the best of thy saints, according to the strict and exact tenor of the law, which first represents itself to my guilty conscience, and troubled soul; if thou shouldest take notice of, observe, and keep in remembrance, mine, or their, or the iniquity of any one, to the end that thou mightest deal with them, and recompense unto them according to the sentence thereof; there would be neither for me, nor them, any the least expectation of deliverance; all flesh must fail before thee, and the spirits which thou hast made, and that to eternity; for who could stand before thee when thou shouldest so execute thy displeasure?

Ver. 4.—But, O Lord, this is not absolutely and universally the state of things between thy majesty and poor sinners; thou art in thy nature infinitely good and gracious, ready and free in the purposes of thy will to receive them. And there is such a blessed way made for the exercise of the holy inclinations and purposes of thy heart towards them, in the mediation and blood of thy dear Son, that they have assured foundations of concluding and believing, that there is pardon and forgiveness with thee for them; and which in the way of thine appointments they may be partakers of. This way, therefore, will I, with all that fear thee, persist in: I will not give over, leave thee, or turn from thee, through my fears, discouragements, and despondencies; but will abide constantly in the observation of the worship which thou hast prescribed; and the performance of the obedience which thou dost require; having great encouragements so to do.

Ver. 5.—And herein, upon the account of the forgiveness that is with thee, O Lord, do I wait with all patience, quietness, and perseverance. In this work is my whole soul engaged; even in an earnest expectation of thy approach unto me, in a way of grace and mercy. And for my encouragement therein, hast thou given out unto me a blessed word of grace, a faithful word of promise, wherein my hope is fixed.

Ver. 6.—Yea, in the performance and discharge of this duty, my soul is intent upon thee, and in its whole frame turned towards thee, and that with such diligence and watchfulness in looking out after every way and means of thy appearance, of the manifestation of thyself, and coming unto me, that I excel therein those who with longing desire, heedfulness, and earnest expectation, do wait and watch for the appearance of the morning; and that either that they may rest from their night watches, or have light for the duties of thy worship in the temple, which they are most delighted in.

Ver. 7, 8.—Herein have I found that rest, peace, and satisfaction unto my own soul, that I cannot but invite and encourage others in the like condition to take the same course with me. Let then all the Israel of God, all that fear him, learn this of me, and from my experience. Be not hasty in your distresses; despond not, despair not, turn not aside unto other remedies; but hope in the Lord; for I can now in an especial manner, give testimony unto this, that there is mercy with him suited unto your relief. Yea, whatever your distress be, the redemption that is with him is so bounteous, plenteous, and unsearchable, that the undoubted issue of your performance of this duty will be, that you shall be delivered from the guilt of all your sins, and the perplexities of all your troubles.

General scope of the whole psalm.

The design of the Holy Ghost in this psalm is to express, in the experience of the psalmist, and the working of his faith, the state and condition of a soul greatly in itself perplexed, relieved on the account of grace, and acting itself towards God and his saints, suitably to the discovery of that grace unto him. A great design, and full of great instruction.

And this general prospect gives us the parts and scope of the whole psalm: for, 1. We have the state and condition of the soul therein represented, with his deportment in and under that state and condition, in ver. 1, 2.

'Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord.

'Lord hear my voice; let thine ears be attentive to the voice of my supplications.'

2. His inquiry after relief; and therein are two things that present themselves unto him; the one whereof, which first offers the consideration of itself to him in his distress, he deprecates, ver 3.

'If thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand?'

The other he closeth withal, and finds relief in it, and supportment by it, ver. 4.

'But there is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared.'

Upon this his discovery and fixing on relief, there is the acting of his faith, and the deportment of his whole person;

1. Towards God, ver. 5, 6.

'I wait for the Lord, my soul doth wait, and in his word do I hope.

'My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning; I say, more than they that watch for the morning.'

2. Towards the saints, ver. 7. 8.

'Let Israel hope in the Lord: for with the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plenteous redemption.

'And he shall redeem Israel from all his iniquities.'

All which parts, and the various concernments of them, must be opened severally.

And this also gives an account of what is my design from, and upon the words of, this psalm; namely, to declare the perplexed entanglements which may befall a gracious soul, such a one as this psalmist was; with the nature and proper workings of faith in such a condition; principally aiming at what it is that gives a soul relief and supportment in, and afterward deliverance from, such a perplexed estate.

The Lord in mercy dispose of these meditations in such a way and manner, as that both he that writes, and they that read, may be made partakers of the benefit, relief, and consolation, intended for his saints in this psalm by the Holy Ghost.

The state and condition of the soul represented in the psalm. The two first verses opened.

THE state and condition of the soul here represented, as the basis on which the process of the psalm is built, with its deportment, or the general acting of its faith in that state, is expressed in the two first verses.

'Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord.

'Lord, hear my voice: let thine ears be attentive to the voice of my supplications.'

1. The present state of the soul under consideration is included in that expression, 'out of the depths.'

Some of the ancients, as Chrysostom, suppose this expression to relate unto the depths of the heart of the psalmist; τὶ ἔστιν ἐκ βαθέων; not from the mouth or tongue only, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ καρδιας βαθυτάτης; 'but from the depth and bottom of the heart;' ἐξ αὐτῶν τῆς διανοίας τῶν βάθρων, 'from the deepest recesses of the mind.'

And, indeed, the word is used to express the depths of the hearts of men, but utterly in another sense, Psal. lxiv. 6. 'The heart is deep.'

But the obvious sense of the place, and the constant use of the word will not admit of this interpretation; 'e profundis,' from עמק 'profundus fuit,' is מעמקים in the plural number, 'profunditates,' or 'depths.' It is commonly used for valleys, or any deep places whatever, but especially of waters. Valleys and deep places, because of their darkness and solitariness, are accounted places of horror, helplessness and trouble, Psal. xxiii. 4. 'When I walk in the valley of the shadow of death,' that is, in the extremity of danger and trouble.

The moral use of the word, as expressing the state and condition of the souls of men, is metaphorical. These depths then are difficulties, or pressures, attended with fear, horror, danger, and trouble.

And they are of two sorts.

1. Providential; in respect of outward distresses, calamities, and afflictions; Psal. lxix. 1, 2. 'Save me, O God; for the waters are come in unto my soul. I stick in the mire of the deep, and there is no standing: I am come, במעמקי מים into the depths of waters, and the flood overflows me.' It is trouble, and the extremity of it, that the psalmist complains

of, and which he thus expresseth. He was brought by it into a condition like unto a man ready to be drowned; being cast into the bottom of deep and miry waters; where he had no firm foundation to stand upon, nor ability to come out: as he farther explains himself, ver. 15.

2. There are internal depths. Depths of conscience upon the account of sin; Psal. lxxxviii. 6. 'Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit, in darkness, in the deeps.' What he intends by this expression, the psalmist declares in the next words, ver. 7. 'Thy wrath lieth hard upon me.' Sense of God's wrath upon his conscience upon the account of sin, was the deep he was cast into. So, ver. 15. speaking of the same matter; saith he, 'I suffer thy terrors;' and ver. 16. 'Thy fierce wrath goeth over me.' Which he calls water, waves, and deeps; according to the metaphor before opened.

And these are the deeps that are here principally intended, 'Clamat sub molibus et fluctibus iniquitatum suarum,' says Austin on the place. 'He cries out under the weight and waves of his sins.'

This the ensuing psalm makes evident. Desiring to be delivered from these depths out of which he cried, he deals with God wholly about mercy and forgiveness; and it is sin alone, from which forgiveness is a deliverance. The doctrine also that he preacheth upon his delivery, is that of mercy, grace, and redemption, as is manifest from the close of the psalm: and what we have deliverance by, is most upon our hearts when we are delivered.

It is true, indeed, that these deeps do oftentimes concur: as David speaks, 'Deep calleth upon deep;' Psal. xlii. 7. The deeps of affliction, awaken the conscience to a deep sense of sin. But sin is the disease; affliction only a symptom of it; and in attending a cure, the disease itself is principally to be heeded, the symptom will follow, or depart of itself.

Many interpreters think that this was now David's condition; by great trouble and distress, he was greatly minded of sin, and we must not therefore wholly pass over that intendment of the word, though we are chiefly to respect that which he himself, in this address unto God, did principally regard.

This in general is the state and condition of the soul managed in this psalm; and is as the key to the ensuing discourse, or the hinge on which it turns. As to my intendment from the psalm, that which ariseth from hence may be comprised in these two propositions:

1. Gracious souls, after much communion with God, may be brought into inextricable depths and entanglements on the account of sin. For such the psalmist here expresseth his own condition to have been; and such he was.

2. The inward root of outward distresses, is principally to be attended in all pressing trials; sin, in afflictions.

Gracious souls may be brought into depths on the account of sin. What those depths are.

Before I proceed at all in the farther opening of the words, they having all of them respect unto the proposition first laid down, I shall explain and confirm the truth obtained in it; that so it may be understood, what we say, and whereof we do affirm in the whole process of our discourse.

It is a sad truth that we have proposed unto consideration. He that hears it ought to tremble in himself, that he may rest in the day of trouble; it speaks out the apostle's advice, Rom. xi. 20. 'Be not highminded but fear:' and that also, 1 Cor. x. 12. 'Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.' When Peter had learned this truth by woful experience, after all his boldness and frowardness, he gives this counsel to all saints: 'that they would pass the time of their sojourning here in fear;' 1 Pet. i. 14. Knowing how near, in our greatest peace and serenity, evil and danger may lie at the door.

Some few instances of the many that are left on record, wherein this truth is exemplified, may be mentioned: Gen. vi. 9. 'Noah was a just man, perfect in his generation, and Noah walked with God.' He did so a long season, and that in an evil time, amidst all sorts of temptations, 'when all flesh had corrupted its way upon earth,' ver. 12. This put

an eminency upon his obedience; and doubtless rendered the communion which he had with God in walking before him, most sweet and precious to him. He was a gracious soul upon the redoubled testimony of God himself. But we know what befell this holy person. He that shall read the story that is recorded of him, Gen. ix. 21. will easily grant, that he was brought into inextricable distress on the account of sin. His own drunkenness, ver. 21. with the consequent of it, gives scandal unto, and provokes the unnatural lust of his son, ver. 22. and this leads him to the devoting of that son, and his posterity, unto destruction, ver. 24, 25. all which joined with the sense of God's just indignation, from whom he had newly received that tremendously miraculous deliverance, must needs overwhelm him with sorrow and anxiety of spirit.

The matter is more clear in David. Under the Old Testament none loved God more than he; none was loved of God more than he. The paths of faith and love wherein he walked, are unto the most of us, like the way of an eagle in the air, too high and hard for us. Yet to this very day, do the cries of this man after God's own heart sound in our ears. Sometimes he complains of broken bones, sometimes of drowning depths, sometimes of waves and water-spouts, sometimes of wounds and diseases, sometimes of wrath and the sorrows of hell, every where of his sins, the burden and trouble of them. Some of the occasions of his depths, darkness, entanglements, and distresses, we all know. As no man had more grace than he, so none is a greater instance of the power of sin, and the effects of its guilt upon the conscience than he. But instances of this kind are obvious, and occur to the thoughts of all, so that they need not be repeated. I shall then shew,

First, What in particular is intended by the depths and entanglements on the account of sin, whereinto gracious souls, after much communion with God, may be cast.

Secondly, Whence it comes to pass, that so they may be, and that oftentimes so they are.

For the first, some or all of these things following do concur to the depths complained of.

1. Loss of the wonted sense of the love of God which the soul did formerly enjoy. There is a twofold sense of

the love of God, whereof believers in this world may be made partakers. There is the transient acting of the heart by the Holy Ghost, with ravishing unspeakable joys, in apprehension of God's love, and our relation unto him in Christ. This, or the immediate effect of it, is called, 'joy unspeakable and full of glory;' 1 Pet. i. 8. The Holy Ghost shining into the heart, with a clear evidence of the soul's interest in all gospel mercies, causeth it to leap for joy, to exult, and triumph in the Lord; as being for a season carried above all sense and thought of sin, self-temptation, or trouble. But as God gives the bread of his house unto all his children, so these dainties, and high cordials, he reserveth only for the seasons, and persons, wherein, and to whom, he knows them to be needful and useful. Believers may be without this sense of love, and yet be in no depths. A man may be strong and healthy, who hath wholesome food, though he never drink spirits and cordials.

Again, There is an abiding, dwelling sense of God's love upon the hearts of those of whom we speak, who have had long communion with God, consisting in a prevailing gospel persuasion, denoting both the opposition that is made unto it, by Satan and unbelief, and its efficacy in the conquest thereof. This is the root from whence all that peace and ordinary consolation, which believers in this world are made partakers of, do spring and grow. This is that which quickens and enlivens them unto duty, Psal. cxvi. 12, 13. and is the salt that renders their sacrifices and performances savoury to God, and refreshing to themselves. This supports them under their trials, gives them peace, hope, and comfort in life and death. Psal. xxiii. 4. 'Though I walk in the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me.' A sense of God's presence in love, is sufficient to rebuke all anxiety and fears, in the worst and most dreadful condition; and not only so, but to give in the midst of them, solid consolation and joy. So the prophet expresseth it, Hab. iii. 17, 18. 'Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flocks shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation.' And this is that sense

of love, which the choicest believers may lose on the account of sin. This is one step into their depths. They shall not retain any such gospel apprehension of it, as that it should give them rest, peace, or consolation; that it should influence their souls with delight in duty, or supportment in trial; and the nature hereof will be afterward more fully explained.

2. Perplexed thoughtfulness about their great and wretched unkindness towards God, are another part of the depths of sin-entangled souls. So David complains, Psal. lxxvii. 3. 'I remembered God,' saith he, 'and was troubled.' How comes the remembrance of God to be unto him a matter of trouble? In other places he professeth, that it was all his relief and supportment. How comes it to be an occasion of his trouble? All had not been well between God and him; and whereas formerly in his remembrance of God, his thoughts were chiefly exercised about his love and kindness, now they were wholly possessed with his own sin and unkindness. This causeth his trouble. Herein lies a share of the entanglements occasioned by sin. Saith such a soul in itself, Foolish creature, hast thou thus requited the Lord? Is this the return that thou hast made unto him for all his love, his kindness, his consolations, mercies? Is this thy kindness for him, thy love to him? Is this thy kindness to thy friend? Is this thy boasting of him, that thou hadst found so much goodness and excellency in him and his love, that though all men should forsake him, thou never wouldst do so? Are all thy promises, all thy engagements which thou madest unto God, in times of distress, upon prevailing obligations, and mighty impressions of his good Spirit upon thy soul, now come to this, that thou shouldst so foolishly forget, neglect, despise, cast him off? Well! now he is gone; he is withdrawn from thee, and what wilt thou do? Art thou not even ashamed to desire him to return? They were thoughts of this nature, that cut Peter to the heart upon his fall. The soul finds them cruel as death, and strong as the grave. It is bound in the chains of them, and cannot be comforted. Psal. xxxviii. 3—6. And herein consists a great part of the depths inquired after. For this consideration excites, and puts an edge upon all grieving, straitening, perplexing affections, which are the only means whereby the soul of a man may

be inwardly troubled, or trouble itself; such are sorrow and shame, with that self-displacency and revenge, wherewith they are attended. And as their reason and object in this case do transcend all other occasions of them, so on no other account do they cause such severe and perplexing reflections on the soul as on this.

3. A revived sense of justly deserved wrath belongs also to these depths. This is as the opening of old wounds. When men have passed through a sense of wrath, and have obtained deliverance and rest through the blood of Christ, to come to their old thoughts again, to be trading afresh with hell, curse, law, and wrath, it is a depth indeed. And this often befalls gracious souls on the account of sin, Psal. lxxxviii. 7. 'Thy wrath lieth hard upon me,' saith Heman. It pressed and crushed him sorely. There is a self-judging as to the desert of wrath, which is consistent with a comforting persuasion of an interest in Christ. This the soul finds sweetness in, as it lies in a subserviency to the exaltation of grace. But in this case, the soul is left under it without that relief. It plungeth itself into the curse of the law, and flames of hell, without any cheering support-ment from the blood of Christ. This is walking in 'the valley of the shadow of death.' The soul converseth with death, and what seems to lie in a tendency thereunto. The Lord also, to increase his perplexities, puts new life and spirit into the law; gives it a fresh commission, as it were, to take such a one into its custody; and the law will never in this world be wanting unto its duty.

4. Oppressing apprehensions of temporal judgments, concur herein also; for God will judge his people. And judgment often begins at the house of God. Though God, saith such a one, should not cast me off for ever; though he should pardon my iniquities; yet he may so take vengeance of my inventions, as to make me feed on gall and wormwood all my days. Psal. cxix. 120. saith David, 'My flesh trembleth for fear of thee, and I am afraid of thy judgments.' He knows not what the great God may bring upon him: and being full of a sense of the guilt of sin, which is the bottom of this whole condition, every judgment of God is full of terror unto him. Sometimes he thinks God may

lay open the filth of his heart, and make him a scandal and a reproach in the world. Psal. xxxix. 8. 'Oh,' saith he, 'make me not a reproach to the foolish.' Sometimes he trembles lest God should strike him suddenly with some signal judgment, and take him out of the world, in darkness and sorrow; so saith David, 'Take me not away in thy wrath.' Sometimes he fears lest he shall be like Jonah, and raise a storm in his family, in the church whereof he is a member, or in the whole nation; 'Let them not be ashamed for my sake.' These things make his heart soft, as Job speaks, and to melt within him. When any affliction or public judgment of God, is fastened to a quick living sense of sin in the conscience, it overwhelms the soul; whether it be only justly feared, or be actually inflicted, as was the case of Joseph's brethren in Egypt. The soul is then rolled from one deep to another. Sense of sin casts it on the consideration of its affliction; and affliction turns it back on a sense of sin. So deep calleth unto deep, and all God's billows go over the soul. And they do each of them make the soul tender, and sharpen its sense unto the other. Affliction softens the soul; so that the sense of sin cuts the deeper, and makes the larger wounds; and the sense of sin weakens the soul, and makes affliction sit the heavier, and so increaseth its burden. In this case, that affliction which a man in his usual state of spiritual peace, could have embraced as a sweet pledge of love, is as goads and thorns in his side, depriving him of all rest and quietness; God makes it as thorns and briers, wherewith he will teach stubborn souls their duty, as Gideon did the man of Succoth.

5. There may be added hereunto, prevailing fears for a season, of being utterly rejected by God, of being found a reprobate at the last day. Jonah seems to conclude so, chap. iii. 4. 'Then I said, I am cast out of thy sight.' I am lost for ever, God will own me no more. And Heman, Psal. lxxxviii. 4, 5. 'I am counted with them that go down into the pit: free among the dead, like the slain that lie in the grave, whom thou rememberest no more: and they are cut off from thy hand.' This may reach the soul, until the sorrows of hell encompass it, and lay hold upon it; until it be deprived of comfort, peace, rest, until it be a terror to

itself, and be ready to choose strangling rather than life. This may befall a gracious soul on the account of sin. But yet because this fights directly against the life of faith, God doth not, unless it be in extraordinary cases, suffer any of his to lie long in this horrible 'pit, where there is no water,' no refreshment. But this often falls out, that even the saints themselves are left for a season to a fearful expectation of judgment, and fiery indignation, as to the prevailing apprehension of their minds. And,

6. God secretly sends his arrows into the soul, that wound and gall it, adding pain, trouble, and disquietness to its disconsolation. Psal. xxxviii. 2. 'Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me sore.' Ever and anon in his walking, God shot a sharp piercing arrow, fixing it on his soul, that galled, wounded, and perplexed him, filling him with pain and grievous vexation. These arrows are God's rebukes; Psal. xxxix. 11. 'When thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity.' God speaks in his word, and by his Spirit in the conscience, things sharp and bitter to the soul, fastening them so as it cannot shake them out. These Job so mournfully complains of, chap. vi. 4. The Lord speaks words with that efficacy, that they pierce the heart quite through; and what the issue then is, David declares, Psal. xxxviii. 3. 'There is no soundness,' saith he, 'in my flesh, because of thine anger; nor is there any rest in my bones, because of my sin.' The whole person is brought under the power of them, and all health and rest is taken away. And,

7. Unspiritedness and disability unto duty, in doing or suffering, attend such a condition. Psal. xl. 12. 'Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to look up.' His spiritual strength was worn away by sin, so that he was not able to address himself unto any communion with God. The soul now cannot pray with life and power; cannot hear with joy and profit; cannot do good, and communicate with cheerfulness and freedom; cannot meditate with delight and heavenly-mindedness; cannot act for God with zeal and liberty; cannot think of suffering with boldness and resolution; but is sick, weak, feeble, and bowed down.

Now, I say, a gracious soul after much communion with

God, may, on the account of sin, by a sense of the guilt of it, be brought into a state and condition, wherein some, more, or all of these, with other the like perplexities, may be its portion. And these make up the depths whereof the psalmist here complains. What are the sins, or of what sorts, that ordinarily cast the souls of believers into these depths, shall be afterward declared. I shall now shew both whence it is that believers may fall into such a condition; as also, whence it is that oftentimes they actually do so.

Whence it is that believers may be brought into depths on account of sin. Nature of the supplies of grace given in the covenant. How far they extend. Principles of the power of sin.

First, The nature of the covenant wherein all believers now walk with God, and wherein all their whole provision for obedience is enwrapped, leaves it possible for them to fall into these depths that have been mentioned. Under the first covenant there was no mercy or forgiveness provided for any sin. It was necessary then that it should exhibit a sufficiency of grace to preserve them from every sin, or it could have been of no use at all. This the righteousness of God required, and so it was. To have made a covenant wherein there was no provision at all of pardon, and not a sufficiency of grace to keep the covenanters from need of pardon, was not answerable to the goodness and righteousness of God. But he made man upright who of his own accord sought out many inventions.

It is not so in the covenant of grace; there is in it pardon provided in the blood of Christ; it is not therefore of indispensable necessity that there should be administered in it, grace effectually preserving from every sin: yet it is on all accounts to be preferred before the other. For, besides the relief by pardon which the other knew nothing of, there is in it also much provision against sin, which was not in the other.

1. There is provision made in it, against all and every sin that would disannul the covenant, and make a final separation between God and a soul that hath been once taken

into the bond thereof. This provision is absolute; God hath taken upon himself the making of this good, and the establishing this law of the covenant, that it shall not by any sin be disannulled; Jer. xxxii. 40. 'I will' (saith God) 'make an everlasting covenant with them, that I will not turn away from them to do them good; but I will put my fear into their hearts, that they shall not depart from me.' The security hereof depends not on any thing in ourselves. All that is in us is to be used as a means of the accomplishment of this promise; but the event or issue depends absolutely on the faithfulness of God. And the whole certainty and stability of the covenant depends on the efficacy of the grace administered in it, to preserve men from all such sins as would disannul it.

2. There is in this covenant provision made for constant peace and consolation, notwithstanding, and against the guilt of such sins, as through their infirmities and temptations believers are daily exposed unto. Though they fall into sins every day, yet they do not fall into depths every day. In the tenor of this covenant, there is a consistency between a sense of sin unto humiliation and peace, with strong consolation. After the apostle had described the whole conflict that believers have with sin, and the frequent wounds which they receive thereby, which makes them cry out for deliverance; Rom. vii. 24. he yet concludes, chap. viii. 1. that there is no condemnation unto them, which is a sufficient and stable foundation of peace. So 1 John ii. 1. 'These things have I written unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous.' Our great business and care ought to be, that we sin not; but yet when we have done our utmost, 'if we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves;' chap. i. 8. What then shall poor, sinful, guilty creatures do? why let them go to the Father, by their advocate, and they shall not fail of pardon and peace. And, saith Paul, Heb. vi. 17, 18. 'God is abundantly willing that we might have strong consolation, who fly for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before us.' What was his condition who fled of old to the city of refuge for safety, from whence this expression is taken? He was guilty of blood, though shed at unawares; and so, as that he was to die for it, if he escaped not to the

city of refuge. Though we may have the guilt of sins upon us, that the law pronounceth death unto, yet flying to Christ for refuge, God hath provided not only safety, but strong consolation for us also. Forgiveness in the blood of Christ, doth not only take guilt from the soul, but trouble also from the conscience. And in this respect doth the apostle at large set forth the excellency of his sacrifice, Heb. x. The sacrifices of the old law, he tells us, could not make perfect the worshippers, ver. 1. which he proves, ver. 2. because they did never take away, thoroughly and really, conscience of sin; that is, depths or distresses of conscience about sin. But now, saith he, Jesus Christ, in the covenant of grace, 'hath for ever perfected them that were sanctified,' ver. 14. providing for them such stable peace and consolation, as that they shall not need the renewing of sacrifices every day; ver. 18. This is the great mystery of the gospel in the blood of Christ; that those who sin every day, should have peace with God all their days. Provided their sins fall within the compass of those infirmities, against which this consolation is provided.

3. There is provision made of grace, to prevent and preserve the soul from great and enormous sins, such as in their own nature are apt to wound conscience, and cast the person into such depths and entanglements as wherein he shall have neither rest nor peace. Of what sort these sins are, shall be afterward declared. There is in this covenant 'grace for grace;' John i. 16. and abundance of grace, administered from the all-fulness of Christ. Grace reigneth in it; Rom. vi. 6. destroying and crucifying the body of sin.

But this provision in the covenant of grace against peace ruining, soul-perplexing sins, is not, as to the administration of it, absolute. There are covenant commands and exhortations, on the attendance whereunto, the administration of much covenant-grace doth depend. To watch, pray, improve faith, to stand on our guard continually, to mortify sin, to fight against temptations, with steadfastness, diligence, constancy, are every where prescribed unto us; and that in order unto the insurance of the grace mentioned. These things are on our part, the condition of the administration of that abundant grace, which is to preserve us from soul-

entangling-sins. So Peter informs us, 2 Ep. i. 3. 'The divine power of God hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness. We have from it an habitual furnishment and provision for obedience at all times. Also, saith he, ver. 4. 'He hath given unto us great and precious promises, that by them we might be partakers of the divine nature.' What then is in this blessed estate and condition required of us, that we may make a due improvement of the provision made for us, and enjoy the comforting influence of those promises that he prescribes unto us? ver. 5—7. 'Giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity;' that is, carefully and diligently attend to the exercise of all the graces of the Spirit, and unto a conversation in all things becoming the gospel. What then shall be the issue, if these things are attended unto? ver. 8. 'If these things be in you, and abound, ye shall be neither barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.' It is not enough that these things be in you; that you have the seed and root of them from and by the Holy Ghost; but you are to take care that they flourish and abound; without which, though the root of the matter may be in you, and so you be not wholly devoid of spiritual life, yet you will be poor, barren, sapless, withering creatures, all your days. But now suppose that these things do abound, and we be made fruitful thereby, why then saith he, ver. 10. 'If ye do these things, ye shall never fall.' What, never fall into sin? Nay, that is not in the promise; and he that says, when he hath done all, that he hath no sin, he is a liar. Or is it never fall totally from God? No, the preservation of the elect, of whom he speaks, from total apostacy, is not suspended on such conditions, especially not on any degree of them, such as their abounding imports. But it is that they shall not fall into their own sins from which they were purged;' ver. 9. Such conscience-wasting, and defiling sins, as they lived in, in the time and state of their unregeneracy. Thus, though there be in the covenant of grace through Jesus Christ, provision made of abundant supplies for the soul's preservation from entangling sins; yet their administration hath respect

unto our diligent attendance unto the means of receiving them appointed for us to walk in.

And here lies the latitude of the new covenant; here lies the exercise of renewed free-will. This is the field of free voluntary obedience under the administration of gospel grace. There are extremes which in respect of the event it is not concerned in. To be wholly perfect, to be free from every sin, all failings, all infirmities, that is not provided for, not promised in this covenant. It is a covenant of mercy and pardon, which supposeth a continuance of sin. To fall utterly and finally from God, that is absolutely provided against. Between these two extremes of absolute perfection, and total apostacy, lies the large field of believers' obedience and walking with God. Many a sweet heavenly passage there is, and many a dangerous depth in this field. Some walk near to the one side, some to the other, yea, the same person may sometimes press hard after perfection, sometimes be cast to the very border of destruction. Now between these two, lie many a soul-plunging sin, against which no absolute provision is made, and which for want of giving all diligence to put the means of preservation in practice, believers are oftentimes overtaken withal.

4. There is not in the covenant of grace, provision made of ordinary and abiding consolation, for any under the guilt of great sins, or sins greatly aggravated, which they fall into by a neglect of using and abiding in the forementioned conditions of abounding actual grace. Sins there are, which either because in their own nature they wound and waste conscience, or in their effects break forth into scandal, causing the name of God and the gospel to be evil spoken of, or in some of their circumstances, are full of unkindness against God, do deprive the soul of its wonted consolation. How, by what means, on what account such sins come to terrify conscience, to break the bones, to darken the soul, and to cast it into inextricable depths, notwithstanding the relief that is provided of pardon in the blood of Christ, I shall not now declare; that they will do so, and that consolation is not of equal extent with safety, we know. Hence God assumes it to himself as an act of mere sovereign grace, to speak peace and refreshment unto the souls of his saints in their depths of sin-entanglements; Isa. lvii. 18, 19.

And indeed if the Lord had not thus provided, that great provocation should stand in need of special reliefs, it might justly be feared, that the negligence of believers might possibly bring much bitter fruit.

Only this must be observed by the way, that what is spoken relates to the sense of sinners in their own souls, and not to the nature of the thing itself. There is in the gospel, consolation provided against the greatest, as well as the least sins. The difference ariseth from God's sovereign communication of it, according to their tenor of the covenant's administration, which we have laid down. Hence because under Moses's law there was an exception made of some sins, for which there was no sacrifice appointed, so that those who were guilty of them could no way be justified from them, that is, carnally, as to their interest in the Judaical church and polity; Paul tells the Jews, Acts xiii. 38, 39. 'That through Jesus Christ was preached unto them the forgiveness of sins: and that by him all that believe are justified from all things, from which they could not be justified by the law of Moses.' There is now no exception of any particular sins, as to pardon and peace; but what we have spoken relates unto the manner and way, wherein God is pleased to administer consolation to the souls of sinning believers.

And this is the evidence which I shall offer to prove, that the souls of believers, after much gracious communion with God, may yet fall into inextricable depths on the account of sin, whence it is that actually they oftentimes do so, shall be farther declared.

The principles of this assertion are known, I shall therefore only touch upon them.

First, The nature of indwelling sin, as it remains in the best of the saints in this life, being a little considered, will evidence unto us, from whence it is, that they are sometimes surprised, and plunged into the depths mentioned. For,

1. Though the strength of every sin be weakened by grace, yet the root of no sin, is in this life wholly taken away. Lust is like the stubborn Canaanites, who, after the general conquest of the land, would dwell in it still; Josh. xvii. 12. Indeed, when Israel grew strong they brought

them under tribute; but they could not utterly expel them. The kingdom and rule belongs to grace; and when it grows strong it brings sin much under; but it will not wholly be driven out. The body of death is not utterly to be done away, but in and by the death of the body. In the flesh of the best saints there dwelleth no good thing; Rom. vii. 18. but the contrary is there; that is, the root of all evil. The 'flesh lusteth against the Spirit, as the Spirit lusteth against the flesh;' Gal. v. 17. As then there is a universality in the actings of the Spirit in its opposing all evil, so also there is a universality in the actings of the flesh for the furtherance of it.

2. Some lusts or branches of original corruption, do obtain in some persons such advantages, either from nature, custom, employment, society, or the like circumstances, that they become like the Canaanites that had iron chariots; it is a very difficult thing to subdue them. Well it is, if war be maintained constantly against them, for they will almost always be in actual rebellion.

3. Indwelling sin though weakened, retaineth all its properties; the properties of a thing follow its nature. Where the nature of any thing is, there are all its natural properties. What are these properties of indwelling sin, I should here declare, but that I have handled the whole power and efficacy, the nature and properties of it, in a treatise to that only purpose. In brief they are such, as it is no wonder, that some believers are by them cast into depths; but it is indeed, that any do escape them. But thereof the reader may see at large my discourse on this particular subject.

Secondly, Add hereunto, the power and prevalency of temptation; which because also, I have already, in a special discourse to that purpose, insisted on, I shall not here farther lay open.

Thirdly, The sovereign pleasure of God in dealing with sinning saints must also be considered. Divine love and wisdom work not towards all in the same manner. God is pleased to continue peace unto some with a 'non-abstante,' for great provocations. Love shall humble them, and rebukes of kindness shall recover them from their wanderings. Others he is pleased to bring into the depths we have been speaking of.

But yet I may say generally, signal provocations meet with one of these two events from God.

First, Those in whom they are, are left into some signal barrenness and fruitlessness in their generations; they shall wither, grow barren, worldly, sapless, and be much cast out of the hearts of the people of God. Or, secondly, They shall be exercised in these depths, from whence their way of deliverance is laid down in this psalm. Thus, I say, God deals with his saints in great variety: some shall have all their bones broken, when others shall have only the gentle strokes of the rod. We are in the hand of mercy, and he may deal with us as seems good unto him; but for our parts, great sins ought to be attended with expectations of great depths and perplexities.

And this is the state of the soul proposed in this psalm, and by us, unto consideration. These are the depths wherein it is entangled; these are the ways and means whereby it is brought into these depths. Its deportment in and under this state and condition, lies next in our way. But before I proceed thereunto, I shall annex some few things unto what hath been delivered, tending to the farther opening of the whole case before us. And they are, 1. What are, or of what sort those sins are, which usually cast the souls of believers into these depths; and then, 2. Insist on some aggravations of them.

What sins usually bring believers into great spiritual distresses. Aggravations of these sins.

First, Sins in their own nature wasting conscience are of this sort. Sins that rise in opposition unto all of God that is in us; that is the light of grace and nature also. Such are the sins that cast David into his depths. Such are the sins enumerated 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10. 'Be not deceived,' saith the apostle, 'neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.' Certain it

is, that believers may fall into some of the sins here mentioned. Some have done so, as is left on record. The apostle says not, those who have committed any of these sins, but such sinners shall not inherit the kingdom of God, that is, who live in these, or any of these sins, or any like unto them. There is no provision of mercy made for such sinners. These and the like are sins which in their own nature, without the consideration of aggravating circumstances (which yet indeed really in believers they can never be without), are able to plunge a soul into depths. These sins cut the locks of men's spiritual strength; and it is in vain for them to say, we will go, and do as at other times. Bones are not broken without pain; nor great sins brought on the conscience without trouble. But I need not insist on these. Some say that they deprive even true believers of all their interest in the love of God, but unduly; all grant that they bereave them of all comforting evidence, and well-grounded assurance of it. So they did David and Peter, and herein lies no small part of the depths we are searching into.

Secondly, There are sins which though they do not rise up in the conscience with such a bloody guilt as those mentioned, yet by reason of some circumstances and aggravations, God takes them so unkindly, as to make them a root of disquietness and trouble to the soul all its days. He says of some sins of ungodly men, 'As I live, this iniquity shall not be purged from you until ye die.' If you are come to this height, you shall not escape: I will not spare you. And there are provocations in his own people, which may be so circumstantiated, as that he will not let them pass, before he have cast them into depths, and made them cry out for deliverance. Let us consider some of them.

1. Miscarriages under signal enjoyments of love and kindness from God, are of this sort. When God hath given unto any one expressive manifestations of his love, convinced him of it, made him say in the inmost parts of his heart, this is undeserved love and kindness, then for him to be negligent in his walking with God, it carrieth an unkindness with it, that shall not be forgotten. It is a remark upon the miscarriages of Solomon, that he fell into them after God had appeared unto him twice. And all sins under or after

especial mercies, will meet at one time or other especial rebukes. Nothing doth more distress the conscience of a sinner, than the remembrance in darkness of abused light; in desertions of neglected love. This God will make them sensible of. 'Though I have redeemed them,' saith God, 'yet they have spoken lies against me;' Hos. vii. 15. So chap. xiii. 4—7. When God hath in his providence dealt graciously with a person, it may be delivered him from straits and troubles, set him in a large place, prevented him with many fruits and effects of his goodness, blessed him in his person, relations, and employments, dealt well with his soul, in giving him a gracious sense of his love in Christ, for such a one to fall under sinful miscarriages, it goes to the heart of God, and shall not be passed over. Undervaluations of love, are great provocations. Hath Nabal thus requited my kindness? saith David. I cannot bear it. And the clearer the convictions of any in this kind were, the more severe will their reflections be upon themselves.

2. Sins under or after great afflictions, are of this importance also. God doth not afflict willingly, or chasten us merely for his pleasure. He doth it to make us partakers of his holiness. To take so little notice of his hand herein, as under it, or after it, not to watch against the workings and surprisals of sin, it hath unkindness in it; 'I smote him,' saith God, 'and he went on frowardly in the ways of his own heart.' These provocations of his sons and daughters he cannot bear with. Hath God brought thee into the furnace, so that thou hast melted under his hand, and in pity and compassion hath given thee enlargement? if thou hast soon forgotten his dealings with thee, is it any wonder, if he mind thee again, by troubles in thy soul?

3. Breaking off from under strong convictions, and dawnings of love before conversion, are oftentimes remembered upon the conscience afterward. When the Lord by his Spirit shall mightily convince the heart of sin, and make withal some discoveries of his love, and the excellencies of Christ unto it, so that it begins to yield, and be overpowered, being almost persuaded to be a Christian; if then through the strength of lust, or unbelief, it goes back to the world, or self-righteousness; its folly hath unkindness with

it, that sometimes shall not be passed by. God can, and often doth put forth the greatness of his power, for the recovery of such a soul; but yet he will deal with him about this contempt of his love, and the excellency of his Son, in in the dawnings of them revealed unto him.

4. Sudden forgetfulness of endearing manifestations of special love. This God cautions his people against, as knowing their proneness thereunto, Psal. lxxxv. 8. 'God the Lord will speak peace to his people and his saints; but let them not turn again to folly.' Let them take heed of their aptness to forget endearing manifestations of special love. When God at any time draws nigh to a soul by his Spirit, in his word, with gracious words of peace and love, giving a sense of his kindness upon the heart by the Holy Ghost, so that it is filled with joy unspeakable and glorious thereon; for this soul, upon a temptation, a diversion, or by mere carelessness and neglect, which oftentimes falls out, to suffer this sense of love to be as it were obliterated, and so to lose that influencing efficacy unto obedience which it is accompanied withal, this also is full of unkindness. An account hereof we have, Cant. v. 1—6. In the first verse the Lord Jesus draws nigh with full provision of gospel mercies for his beloved; 'I am come unto thee,' saith he, 'O my sister;' I have brought myrrh and spice, honey and wine with me: whatever is spiritually sweet and delightful; mercy, grace, peace, consolation, joy, assurance, they are all here in readiness for thee; ver. 2. The spouse in her drowsy indisposition takes little notice of this gracious visit; she is diverted by other matters, and knows not how to attend fully and wholly to the blessed communion offered unto her; but excuseth herself as otherwise engaged. But what is the issue? Christ withdraws, leaves her in the dark, in the midst of many disconsolations, and long it is before she obtain any recovery.

5. Great opportunities for service neglected, and great gifts not improved, are oftentimes the occasion of plunging the soul into great depths. Gifts are given to trade withal for God. Opportunities are the market-days for that trade. To napkin up the one, and to let slip the other, will end in trouble and disconsolation. Disquietments and perplexities of heart are worms that will certainly breed

in the rust of unexercised gifts. God loseth a revenue of of glory and honour by such slothful souls; and he will make them sensible of it. I know some at this day, whom omissions of opportunities for service, are ready to sink into the grave.

6. Sins, after especial warnings, are usually thus issued. In all that variety of special warnings which God is pleased to use towards sinning saints, I shall single out one only. When a soul is wrestling with some lust or temptation, God by his providence causeth some special word, in the preaching of the gospel, or the administration of some ordinance thereof, peculiarly suited to the state and condition of the soul, by the ways of rebuke or persuasion, to come nigh and enter the inmost parts of the heart. The soul cannot but take notice that God is nigh to him, that he is dealing with him; and calling on him to look to him for assistance. And he seldom gives such warnings to his saints, but that he is nigh them in an eminent manner to give them relief and help, if, in answer unto his call, they apply themselves unto him; but if his care and kindness herein be neglected, his following reproofs are usually more severe.

7. Sins that bring scandal, seldom suffer the soul to escape depths. Even in great sins, God in chastening takes more notice ofttimes of the scandal, than the sin; as, 2 Sam. xii. 14. Many professors take little notice of their worldliness, their pride, their passion, their lavish tongues; but the world doth, and the gospel is disadvantaged by it; and no wonder if themselves find from the hand of the Lord the bitter fruits of them in the issue.

And many other such aggravations of sins there are, which heighten provocations in their own nature, not of so dreadful an aspect as some others, into a guilt plunging a soul into depths. Those which have been named, may suffice in the way of instance; which is all that we have aimed at, and therefore forbear enlargements on the several heads of them.

The consideration of some aggravations of the guilt of these sins, which bring the soul usually into the condition before laid down, shall close this discourse.

1. The soul is furnished with a principle of grace,

which is continually operative and working for its preservation from such sins. The new creature is living and active for its own growth, increase, and security, according to the tenor of the covenant of grace; Gal. v. 17. It 'lusteth against the flesh.' It is naturally active for its own preservation and increase, as new-born children have a natural inclination to the food that will keep them alive, and cause them to grow; 1 Pet. ii. 2. The soul then cannot fall into these entangling sins, but it must be with a high neglect of that very principle which is bestowed upon it for quite contrary ends and purposes. The labourings, lustings, desires, crying of it, are neglected. Now it is from God, and is the renovation of his image in us; that which God owneth and careth for; the wounding of its vitals, the stifling its operations, the neglect of its endeavours for the soul's preservation, do always attend sins of the importance spoken unto.

2. Whereas this new creature, this principle of life and obedience is not able of itself to preserve the soul from such sins as will bring it into depths; there is full provision for continual supplies made for it, and all its wants in Jesus Christ. There are treasures of relief in Christ, whereunto the soul may at any time repair and find succour against the incursions of sin. He says to the soul, as David unto Abiathar; when he fled from Doeg: 'Abide with me, fear not; he that seeketh my life, seeketh thy life; but with me thou shalt be in safety.' Sin is my enemy no less than thine; it seeketh the life of thy soul, and it seeketh my life; abide with me, for with me thou shalt be in safety. This the apostle exhorts us unto, Heb. iv. 16. 'Let us come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.' If ever it be a time of need with a soul, it is so when it is under the assaults of provoking sins. At such a time there is suitable and seasonable help in Christ for succour and relief. The new creature begs with sighs and groans, that the soul would apply itself unto him. To neglect him with all his provision of grace, whilst he stands calling unto us, 'open unto me, for my head is filled with dew, and my locks with the drops of the night;' to despise the sighing of the poor prisoner, the new creature by sin appointed to die, cannot but be a high provocation.

May not God complain and say, See these poor creatures; they were once intrusted with a stock of grace in themselves; this they cast away, and themselves into the utmost misery thereby. That they might not utterly perish a second time, their portion and stock is now laid up in another; a safe treasurer; in him are their lives and comforts secured. But see their wretched negligence; they venture all, rather than they will attend to him for succour. And what think we is the heart of Christ, when he sees his children giving way to conscience-wasting sins, without that application unto him, which the life and peace of their own souls calls upon them for. These are not sins of daily infirmity, which cannot be avoided; but their guilt is always attended with a neglect more or less, of the relief provided in Christ against them. The means of preservation from them is blessed, ready, nigh at hand; the concernment of Christ in our preservation great, of our souls unspeakable; to neglect and despise means, Christ, souls, peace, and life, must needs render guilt very guilty.

3. Much to the same purpose may be spoken about that signal provision that is made against such sins as these in the covenant of grace, as hath been already declared. But I shall not farther carry on this discourse.

And this may suffice, as to the state and condition of the soul in this psalm represented. We have seen what the depths are wherein it is entangled, and by what ways and means any one may come to be cast into them. The next thing that offers itself unto our consideration, is the deportment of a gracious soul in that state and condition; or what course it steers towards a delivery.

The duty and actings of a believer under distresses from a sense of sin. His application unto God. To God alone. Earnestness and intention of mind therein.

THE words of these two first verses declare also the deportment of the soul in the condition that we have described; that is, what it doth, and what course it steers for relief. 'I have cried unto thee, O Lord; Lord, hear my voice; let thine ears be attentive to the voice of my supplications.'

There is in the words a general application made in a tendency unto relief; wherein is first to be considered, to whom the application is made; and that is, Jehovah. I have cried unto thee, Jehovah. God gave out that name to his people to confirm their faith in the stability of his promises; Exod. iii. He who is Being himself, will assuredly give being and subsistence to his promises. Being to deal with God about the promises of grace, he makes his application to him under this name; I call upon thee, Jehovah.

In the application itself may be observed,

First, The anthropopathy of the expression. He prays that God would cause his ears to be attentive; after the manner of men who seriously attend to what is spoken to them, when they turn aside from that which they regard not.

Secondly, The earnestness of the soul in the work it hath in hand, which is evident both from the reduplication of his request, 'Lord, hear my voice; let thine ears be attentive to my voice;' and the emphaticalness of the words he maketh use of. 'Let thine ears,' saith he, 'be קשבות diligently attentive.' The word signifies the most diligent heedfulness and close attention; let thine ears be very attentive; and unto what? לקול תחנוני, 'to the voice of my supplication:' 'deprecationum mearum' generally say interpreters; of my deprecations, or earnest prayers for the averting of evil, or punishment. But the word is from חנן 'Gratiosus fuit;' to be gracious or merciful; so that it signifies properly supplication for grace. 'Be attentive,' saith he, 'O Lord, unto my supplications for grace and mercy,' which according to my extreme necessity, I now address myself to make unto thee. And in these words doth the psalmist set forth in general the frame and working of a gracious soul, being cast into depths and darkness by sin.

The foundation of what I shall farther thence pursue, lies in these two propositions:

First, The only attempt of a sinful entangled soul for relief, lies in an application to God alone. 'To thee, Jehovah, have I cried; Lord hear.'

Secondly, Depths of sin entanglements, will put a gracious soul on intense and earnest applications unto God; 'Lord hear, Lord attend.' Dying men do not use to cry out slothfully for relief.

What may be thought necessary in general for the direction of a soul in the state and condition described, shall briefly be spoken unto from these two propositions:

First, Trouble, danger, disquietment, arguing not only things evil, but a sense in the mind and soul of them, will of themselves put those in whom they are upon seeking relief. Every thing would naturally be at rest: a drowning man needs no exhortation to endeavour his own deliverance and safety. And spiritual troubles will in like mannet put men on attempts for relief. To seek for no remedy, is to be senselessly obdurate, or wretchedly desperate, as Cain and Judas. We may suppose then that the principal business of every soul in depths, is to endeavour deliverance. They cannot rest in that condition wherein they have no rest. In this endeavour what course a gracious soul steers, is laid down in the first proposition, negatively and positively. He applies himself not to any thing but God, he applies himself unto God. An eminent instance we have of it in both parts; or both to the one side and the other; Hos. xiv. 3. 'Asshur,' says those poor distressed returning sinners, 'shall not save us; we will not ride upon horses: neither will we say any more to the work of our hands, Ye are our gods: for in thee the fatherless findeth mercy.' Their application unto God, is attended with a renunciation of every other way of relief.

Several things there are that sinners are apt to apply themselves unto for relief in their perplexities, which prove unto them as waters that fail. How many things have the Romanists invented to deceive souls withal? Saints and angels, the blessed Virgin, the wood of the cross, confessions, penances, masses, pilgrimages, dirges, purgatories, papal pardons, works of compensation, and the like, are made entrances for innumerable souls into everlasting ruin. Did they know the terror of the Lord, the nature of sin, and of the mediation of Christ, they would be ashamed and confounded in themselves for these abominations; they would not say unto these their idols, Ye are our gods, come and save us. How short do all their contrivances come of his, that would fain be offering rivers of oil, 'yea, the fruit of his body for the sin of his soul, his first-born for his transgression;' Micah vi. 7. who yet gains nothing, but an aggra-

vation of his sin and misery thereby. Yea, the heathens went beyond them in devotion and expense. It is no new inquiry what course sin-perplexed souls should take for relief. From the foundation of the world, the minds of far the greatest part of mankind have been exercised in it. As was their light or darkness, such was the course they took. Among those who were ignorant of God, this inquiry brought forth all that diabolical superstition which spread itself over the face of the whole world. Gentilism being destroyed by the power and efficacy of the gospel, the same inquiry working in the minds of darkened men in conjunction with other lusts, brought forth the papacy. When men had lost a spiritual acquaintance with the covenant of grace, and mystery of the gospel, the design of eternal love, and efficacy of the blood of Christ, they betook themselves in part, or in whole, for relief under their entanglements, unto the broken cisterns mentioned. They are of two sorts: self, and other things. For those other things which belong unto their false worship, being abominated by all the saints of God, I shall not need to make any farther mention of them. That which relates unto self, is not confined unto popery, but confines itself to the limits of human nature, and is predominate over all that are under the law; that is, to seek for relief in sin-distresses by self-endeavours, self-righteousness. Hence many poor souls in straits apply themselves to themselves. They expect their cure from the same hand that wounded them. This was the life of Judaism, as the apostle informs us, Rom. x. 3. And all men under the law, are still animated by the same principle. They return, but not unto the Lord. Finding themselves in depths, in distresses about sin, what course do they take? This they will do, that they will do no more; this shall be their ordinary course, and that they will do in an extraordinary manner; as they have offended, whence their trouble ariseth, so they will amend, and look that their peace should spring from thence, as if God and they stood on equal terms. In this way some spend all their days; sinning and amending, amending and sinning, without once coming to repentance and peace. This the souls of believers watch against. They look on themselves as fatherless; 'in thee the fatherless findeth mercy;' that is, helpless; without the least ground of hopes in themselves,

or expectation from themselves. They know their repentance, their amendment, their supplications, their humiliations, their fastings, their mortifications, will not relieve them. Repent they will, and amend they will, and pray, and fast, and humble their souls, for they know these things to be their duty; but they know that their goodness extends not to him with whom they have to do, nor is he profited by their righteousness. They will be in the performance of all duties, but they expect not deliverance by any duty. It is God, say they, with whom we have to do: our business is to hearken what he will say unto us.

There are also other ways whereby sinful souls destroy themselves by false reliefs. Diversions from their perplexing thoughtfulness pleaseth them. They will fix on something or other that cannot cure their disease, but shall only make them forget that they are sick. As Cain under the terror of his guilt, departed from the presence of the Lord, and sought inward rest in outward labour and employment; 'he went and built a city;' Gen. iv. 6. Such courses Saul fixed on; first music, then a witch. Nothing more ordinary than for men thus to deal with their convictions. They see their sickness, feel their wound, and go to the Assyrian; Hos. v. 13. And this insensibly leads men into atheism. Frequent applications of creature diversions unto convictions of sin, are a notable means of bringing on final impenitency. Some drunkards had, it may be, never been so, had they not been first convinced of other sins. They strive to stifle the guilt of one sin with another. They fly from themselves unto themselves, from their consciences unto their lusts; and seek for relief from sin by sinning. This is so far from believers, that they will not allow lawful things to be a diversion of their distress. Use lawful things they may and will, but not to divert their thoughts from their distresses. These they know must be issued between God and them. Wear off they will not, but must be taken away. These rocks, and the like whereof there are innumerable, I say, a gracious soul takes care to avoid. He knows it is God alone who is the Lord of his conscience, where his depths lie; God alone, against whom he hath sinned; God alone, who can pardon his sin. From dealing with him he will be neither enticed, nor diverted. 'To thee, O Lord,'

saith he, 'do I come;' thy word concerning me must stand; upon thee will I wait; if thou hast no delight in me, I must perish. Other remedies I know are vain. I intend not to spend my strength for that which is not bread. 'Unto thee do I cry.' Here a sin-entangled soul is to fix itself. Trouble excites it to look for relief. Many things without it present themselves as a diversion; many things within it, offer themselves for a remedy. Forget thy sorrow, say the former; ease thyself of it by us, say the latter; the soul refuseth both, as physicians of no value, and to God alone makes its application. He hath wounded, and he alone can heal. And until any one that is sensible of the guilt of sin, will come off from all reserves to deal immediately with God, it is in vain for him to expect relief.

Secondly, Herein it is intense, earnest, and urgent, which was the second thing observed. It is no time now to be slothful. The souls all, its greatest concernments are at the stake. Dull, cold, formal, customary applications to God will not serve the turn. Ordinary actings of faith, love, fervency, usual seasons, opportunities, duties, answer not this condition. To do no more than ordinary now, is to do nothing at all. He that puts forth no more strength and activity for his deliverance when he is in depths, ready to perish, than he doth, or hath need to do, when he is at liberty in plain and smooth paths, is scarcely like to escape. Some (in such conditions) are careless and negligent; they think, in ordinary course, to wear off their distempers; and that, although at present they are sensible of their danger, they shall yet have peace at last; in which frame there is much contempt of God. Some despond and languish away under their pressures. Spiritual sloth influenceth both these sorts of persons. Let us see the frame under consideration exemplified in another. We have an instance in the spouse, Cant. iii. 1—3. She had lost the presence of Christ, and so was in the very state and condition before described; ver. 1. It was night with her, a time of darkness and disconsolation; and she seeks for her beloved. 'By night on my bed I sought him whom my soul loveth.' Christ was absent from her, and she was left unto depths and darkness upon that account. Wherefore she seeks for him; but as the most are apt to do in the like state and condition. She mends not

her pace, goes not out of, or beyond, her course of ordinary duties; nor the frame she was usually in at other times. But what is the issue? saith she, 'I found him not.' This is not a way to recover a sense of lost love; nor to get out of her entanglements. And this puts her on another course; she begins to think that if things continue in this estate, she shall be undone. I go on indeed with the performance of duties still, but I have not the presence of my beloved; I meet not with Christ in them. My darkness and trouble abides still; if I take not some other course, I shall be lost. Well, saith she, 'I will rise now,' ver. 2. I will shake off all that ease and sloth, and customariness, that cleave to me. Some more lively, vigorous course must be fixed on. Resolutions for new, extraordinary, vigorous, constant applications unto God, are the first general step and degree of a sin-entangled soul acting towards a recovery; 'I will rise now.' And what doth she do when she is thus resolved? 'I will,' saith she, 'go about the streets, and in the broad ways, and seek him whom my soul loveth.' I will leave no ways or means unattempted, whereby I may possibly come to a fresh enjoyment of him. If a man seek for a friend, he can look for him only in the streets, and in the broad ways; that is, either in towns, or in the fields. So will I do, saith the spouse; in what way, ordinance, or institution soever, in or by what duty soever, public or private, of communion with others, or solitary retiredness, Christ ever was, or may be found, or peace obtained; 'I will seek him,' and not give over until I come to an enjoyment of him. And this frame, this resolution, a soul in depths must come unto, if ever it expect deliverance. For the most part, men's 'wounds stink, and are corrupt, because of their foolishness;' as the psalmist complains, Psal. xxxviii. 5. They are wounded by sin; and through spiritual sloth they neglect their cure; this weakens them, and disquiets them day by day; yet they endure all, rather than they will come out of their carnal ease, to deal effectually with God in an extraordinary manner. It was otherwise with David, Psal. xxii. 1, 2. 'Why,' saith he, 'art thou so far from helping me, and from the words of my roaring? O my God, I cry in the day-time, and in the night season, and am not silent.' What ails the man? Can he not

be quiet night nor day? never silent, never hold his peace? And if he be somewhat disquieted, can he not contain himself, but that he must roar, and cry out? Yea, must he roar thus all the day long, as he speaks, Psal. xxxii. 3. and groan all the night? as Psal. vi. 6. What is the matter with all this roaring, sighing, tears, roaring all the day, all night long? Ah! let him alone, his soul is bitter in him; he is fallen into depths; the Lord is withdrawn from him; trouble is hard at hand; yea, he is full of anxiety on the account of sin; there is no quietness and soundness in him; and he must thus earnestly and restlessly apply himself for relief. Alas! what strangers for the most part are men now-a-days to this frame! How little of the workings of this spirit is found amongst us! And is not the reason of it, that we value the world more, and heaven and heavenly things less than he did? that we can live at a better rate without a sense of the love of God in Christ, than he could do? and is it not hence that we every day see so many withering professors, that have in a manner lost all communion with God, beyond a a little lip-labour, or talking; the filthy savour of whose wounds are offensive to all but themselves? And so will they go on ready to die and perish, rather than with this holy man thus stir up themselves to meet the Lord. Heman was also like unto him; Psal. lxxxviii. 11, 12. What sense he had of his depths, he declares, ver. 3. 'My soul,' saith he, 'is full of troubles, and my life draweth nigh unto the grave.' And what course doth he steer in this heavy, sorrowful, and disconsolate condition? Why, saith he, 'O Lord God of my salvation, I have cried day and night unto thee; let my prayer come before thee, incline thine ear unto my cry;' ver. 1, 2. Day and night he cries to the God of his salvation, and that with earnestness and importunity. This was his business, this was he exercised about all his days.

This is that which is aimed at; if a gracious soul be brought into the depths before-mentioned and described, by reason of sin, when the Lord is pleased to lead him forth towards a recovery, he causeth him to be vigorous, and restless in all the duties whereby he may make application to him for deliverance. Now wherein this intenseness and earnestness of the soul, in its applications unto God, doth

principally consist, I shall briefly declare, when I have touched a little upon some considerations and grounds that stir it up thereunto.

First, The greatest of men's concernments may well put them on this earnestness. Men do not use to deal with dull and slothful spirits about their greatest concerns. David tells us, that he was more concerned in the light of God's countenance, than the men of the world could be in their corn and wine; Psal. iv. 6, 7. Suppose a man of the world should have his house, wherein all his stock and riches are laid up, set on fire, and so the whole be in danger under his eye to be consumed; would he be calm and quiet in the consideration of it? Would he not bestir himself with all his might, and call in all the help he could obtain? and that because his portion, his all, his great concernment lies at stake? And shall the soul be slothful, careless, dull, secure, when fire is put to its eternal concernments? when the light of God's countenance, which is of more esteem unto him, than the greatest increase of corn and wine can be to the men of the world, is removed from him? It was an argument of prodigious security in Jonah, that he was fast asleep when the ship wherein he was, was ready to be cast away for his sake. And will it be thought less in any soul, who, being in a storm of wrath and displeasure from God, sent out into the deep after him, shall neglect it, and sleep, as Solomon says, on the top of a mast in the midst of the sea? How did that poor creature, whose heart was mad on his idols, Judges xviii. 24. cry out, when he was deprived of them? 'You have taken away my gods,' saith he, 'and what have I more?' And shall a gracious soul lose his God through his own folly, the sense of his love, the consolation of his presence, and not with all his might follow hard after him? Peace with God, joy in believing, such souls have formerly obtained; can they live without them now, in their ordinary walking? can they choose but cry out with Job, 'O that it were with us, as in former days, when the candle of the Lord was upon our tabernacle;' chap. xxix. 2—4. and with David, 'O Lord, restore unto me the joy of salvation;' Psal. li. 12. for 'O my God,' I remember former enjoyments, and 'my soul is cast down within me';' Psal. xlii. 6. They cannot live without it. But suppose they might make a sorry shift to pass on in

their pilgrimage, whilst all is smooth about them; what will they do in the time of outward trials and distresses? when deep calleth unto deep, and one trouble excites and sharpens another? Nothing then will support them, they know, but that which is wanting to them; as Hab. iii. 17, 18. Psal. xxiii. 4. So that the greatness of their concernment provokes them to the earnestness mentioned.

Secondly, They have a deep sense of these their great concernments. All men are equally concerned in the love of God, and pardon of sin. Every one hath a soul of the same immortal constitution, equally capable of bliss and woe. But yet we see most men are so stupidly sottish, that they take little notice of these things. Neither the guilt of sin nor the wrath of God, nor death, nor hell, are thought on, or esteemed by them; they are their concernments, but they are not sensible of them. But gracious souls have a quick, living sense of spiritual things. For,

1. They have a saving spiritual light, whereby they are able to discern the true nature of sin, and the terror of the Lord. For though they are now supposed to have lost the comforting light of the Spirit; yet they never lose the sanctifying light of the Spirit, the light whereby they are enabled to discern spiritual things in a spiritual manner; this never utterly departs from them. By this they see sin to be 'exceeding sinful;' Rom. vii. 13. By this they know 'the terror of the Lord;' 2 Cor. v. 11. and that 'it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God;' Heb. x. 13. By this they discover the excellency of the love of God in Christ, which passeth knowledge, the present sense whereof they have lost. By this they are enabled to look within the veil, and to take a view of the blessed consolations which the saints enjoy, whose communion with God was never interrupted. This represents to them all the sweetness, pleasure, joy, peace, which in former days they had whilst God was present with them in love. By this are they taught to value all the fruits of the blood of Jesus Christ, of the enjoyment of many, whereof they are at present cut short and deprived. All which, with other things of the like nature and importance, make them very sensible of their concernments.

2. They remember what it cost them formerly to deal

with God about sin; and hence they know it is no ordinary matter they have in hand. They must again to their old work; take the old cup into their hands again. A recovery from depths is as a new conversion.

Ofttimes in it, the whole work, as to the soul's apprehension, is gone over afresh. This the soul knows to have been a work of dread, terror, and trouble, and trembles in itself, at its new trials. And,

3. The Holy Ghost gives unto poor souls, a fresh sense of their deep concernments, on purpose that it may be a means to stir them up unto these earnest applications unto God. The whole work is his, and he carries it on by means suited to the compassing of the end he aimeth at. And by these means is a gracious soul brought into the frame mentioned. Now there are sundry things that concur in and unto this frame.

First, There is a continual thoughtfulness about the sad condition wherein the soul is in its depths. Being deeply affected with their condition, they are continually ruminating upon it, and pondering it in their minds. So David declares the case to have been with him, Psal. xxxviii. 2—8. 'Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me sore. There is no soundness in my flesh, because of thine anger; neither is there any rest in my bones because of my sins. For mine iniquities are gone over mine head: as a heavy burden they are too heavy for me. My wounds stink and are corrupt because of my foolishness. I am troubled, I am bowed down greatly, I go mourning all the day long. I am feeble and sore broken; I have roared by reason of the disquietness of my heart.' Restlessness, deep thoughtfulness, disquietness of heart, continual heaviness of soul, sorrow and anxiety of mind, lie at the bottom of the applications we speak of. From these principles their prayers flow out; as David adds, ver. 9. 'Lord, all my desire is before thee, and my groaning is not hid from thee.' This way all his trouble wrought. He prayed out of the abundance of his meditation and grief. Thoughts of their state and condition lie down with such persons, and rise with them; and accompany them all the day long. As Reuben cried, 'The child is not, and I, whither shall I go?' so doth such a soul; the love of God is not, Christ is not, and I, whither shall I cause my sorrow to

go? God is provoked, death is nigh at hand, relief is far away, darkness is about me; I have lost my peace, my joy, my song in the night. What do I think of duties? Can two walk together unless they be agreed? Can I walk with God in them, whilst I have thus made him mine enemy? What do I think of ordinances? Will it do me any good to be at Jerusalem, and not see the face of the king? to live under ordinances, and not to meet in them with the king of saints? May I not justly fear, that the Lord will take his Holy Spirit from me, until I be left without remedy? With such thoughts as these are sin-entangled souls exercised, and they lie rolling in their minds, in all their applications unto God.

Secondly, We see the application itself consists in, and is made by, the prayer of faith, or crying unto God. Now this is done with intenseness of mind; which hath a two-fold fruit or propriety: 1. Importunity; and, 2. Constancy.

It is said of our blessed Saviour, that when he was in his depths, about our sins, that he offered up 'prayers and supplications with strong cries and tears;' Heb. v. 7. Strong cries and tears express the utmost intension of spirit. And David expresseth it by roaring, as we have seen before; as also by sighing, groaning, and panting. A soul in such a condition lies down before the Lord, with sighs, groans, mourning, cries, tears, and roaring, according to the various working of his heart, and its being affected with the things that it hath to do; and this produceth,

1. Importunity. The power of the importunity of faith our Saviour hath marvellously set out, Luke xi. 8—10. as also, chap. xviii. 1. Importunate prayer is certainly prevailing. And importunity is, as it were, made up of these two things: frequency of interposition, and variety of arguings. You shall have a man that is importunate come unto you seven times a day about the same business; and after all, if any new thought come into his mind, though he had resolved to the contrary, he will come again. And there is nothing that can be imagined to relate unto the business he hath in hand, but he will make use of it, and turn it to the furtherance of his plea. So is it in this case. Men will use both frequency of interposition, and variety of arguings; Psal. lxxxvi. 1. 'I cry unto thee daily,' or rather, all the day.

He had but that one business, and he attended it to the purpose. By this means we give God 'no rest;' Isa. lxii. 7. which is the very character of importunity. Such souls go to God; and they are not satisfied with what they have done; and they go again; and somewhat abideth still with them, and they go to him again; and the heart is not yet emptied, they will go again to him; that he may have no rest. What variety of arguments are pleaded with God in this case, I could manifest in the same David. But it is known to all; there is not any thing almost that he makes not a plea of, the faithfulness, righteousness, name, mercy, goodness, and kindness of God in Jesus Christ; the concernment of others in him, both the friends and foes of God; his own weakness and helplessness, yea, the greatness of sin itself: 'Be merciful to my sin,' saith he, 'for it is great.' Sometimes he begins with some arguments of this kind; and then, being a little diverted by other considerations, some new plea is suggested unto him by the Spirit, and he returns immediately to his first employment and design, all arguing great intension of mind and spirit.

2. Constancy also flows from intenseness. Such a soul will not give over, until it obtain what it aims at, and looks for: as we shall see in our process in opening this psalm.

And this is in general the deportment of a gracious soul in the condition here represented unto us. As poor creatures love their peace, as they love their souls, as they tender the glory of God, they are not to be wanting in this duty. What is the reason that controversies hang so long between God and your souls, that it may be you scarce see a good day all your lives? Is it not for the most part from your sloth and despondency of spirit? you will not gird up the loins of your minds, in dealing with God, to put them to a speedy issue in the blood of Christ. You go on and off, begin and cease, try and give over; and for the most part, though your case be extraordinary, content yourselves with ordinary and customary applications unto God. This makes you wither, become useless, and pine away in and under your perplexities. David did not so; but after many and many a breach made by sin, yet through quick, vigorous, restless actings of faith, all was repaired, so that he lived

peaceably, and died triumphantly. Up then and be doing; let not your 'wounds corrupt because of your folly;' make thorough work of that which lies before you; be it long, or difficult, it is all one, it must be done, and is attended with safety; what you are like to meet withal in the first place, shall nextly be declared.

Ver. 3.—*The words of the verse explained; and their meaning opened.*

The general frame of a gracious soul in its perplexities about sin, hath been declared. Its particular actings, what it doth, what it meets withal, are nextly represented unto us.

First, then, in particular, it cries out, 'If thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand?'

There is in the words a supposition, and an inference on that supposition. In the supposition, there is, first, the name of God that is fixed on, as suited unto it. And, secondly, the thing itself supposed. In the inference, there is expressed the matter of it, to stand; and the manner of its proposal, wherein two things occur: 1. That it is expressed by way of interrogation. 2. The indefiniteness of that interrogation; Who shall stand?

'If thou, Lord;' he here fixes on another name of God; which is Jah. A name though from the same root with the former, yet seldom used, but to intimate and express the terrible majesty of God. 'He rideth on the heavens, and is extolled by his name Jah;' Psal. lxviii. 4. He is to deal now with God about the guilt of sin; and God is represented to the soul as great and terrible; that he may know what to expect and look for, if the matter must be tried out according to the demerit of sin.

What then saith he to Jah? אם עונות תשמר 'If thou shouldest mark iniquities.' שמר is to observe and keep as in safe custody; to keep, preserve, and watch diligently. So to remark and observe, as to retain that which is observed, to ponder it, and lay it up in the heart; Gen. xxxvii. 11. Jacob observed Joseph's dream; that is, he retained the memory of it, and pondered it in his heart.

The marking of iniquities then here intended, is God's so far considering and observing of them, as to reserve them for punishment and vengeance. In opposition unto this marking, he is said not to see sin, to overlook it, to cover it, or remember it no more; that is, to forgive it, as the next verse declares.

I need not shew that God so far marks all sins in all persons, as to see them, know them, disallow them, and to be displeased with them. This cannot be denied without taking away of all grounds of fear and worship. To deny it, is all one as to deny the very being of God; deny his holiness and righteousness, and you deny his existence. But there is a day appointed, wherein all the men of the world shall know that God knew and took notice of all and every one of their most secret sins. There is then a double marking of sin in God, neither of which can be denied in reference unto any sins, in any persons. The first is physical, consisting in his omniscience, whereunto all things are open and naked. Thus no sin is hid from him; the secretest are before the light of his countenance. All are marked by him. Secondly, moral; is a displacency with, or displeasure against, every sin, which is inseparable from the nature of God, upon the account of his holiness. And this is declared in the sentence of the law, and that equally to all men in the world. But the marking here intended, is that which is in a tendency to animadversion and punishment according to the tenor of the law. Not only the sentence of the law, but a will of punishing according to it, is included in it. If, saith the psalmist, thou the great and dreadful God, who art extolled by the glorious name, Jah, shouldest take notice of iniquities, so as to recompense sinners that come unto thee according to the severity and exigence of thy holy law. What then? It is answered by the matter of the proposal, Who can stand? That is, none can so do; *τὸ γὰρ τίς ἐνταῦθεν οὐδεὶς ἔστιν*, says Chrysostom. This who, is none: no man; not one in the world. מי יעמד 'quis stabit,' or 'consistet;' who can stand, or abide and endure the trial. Every one on this supposition must perish, and that eternally. This the desert of sin, and the curse of the law, which is the rule of this marking of their iniquity, doth require. And there is a notable emphasis in the interrogation, which contains the manner of the inference. Who

can stand? is more than if he had said, none can abide the trial, and escape without everlasting ruin. For the interrogation is indefinite; not, how can I? but, who can stand? When the Holy Ghost would set out the certainty, and dreadfulness of the perishing of ungodly men, he doth it by such a kind of expression, wherein there is a deeper sense intimated into the minds of men, that any words can well clothe or declare. 1 Pet. iv. 17. 'What shall be the end of them that obey not the gospel?' and ver. 18. 'Where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?' So here, 'Who can stand?' There is a deep insinuation of a dreadful ruin, as unto all with whom God shall so deal, as to mark their iniquities. See Psal. i. 5.

The psalmist then addressing himself to deal with God about sin, lays down in the first place in the general, how things must go, not with himself only, but with all the world, upon the supposition he had fixed. This is not my case only; but it is so with all mankind, every one who is partaker of flesh and blood; whether their guilt answer that, which I am oppressed withal or no; all is one; guilty they are all, and all must perish. How much more must that needs be my condition, who have contracted so great a guilt as I have done. Here then he lays a great argument against himself, on the supposition before laid down. If none, the holiest, the humblest, the most believing soul, can abide the trial, can endure; how much less can I, who am the chiefest of sinners, the least of saints, who come unspeakably behind them in holiness, and have equally gone beyond them in sin?

This is the sense and importance of the words; let us now consider how they are expressive of the actings of the soul whose state and condition is here represented unto us, and what directions they will afford unto us, to give unto them who are fallen into the same state.

What first presents itself to a soul in distress on the account of sin. This opened in four propositions. Thoughts of God's making sin, according to the tenor of the law, full of dread and terror.

WHAT depths the psalmist was in, hath been declared; in them, what resolution he takes upon himself to seek God

alone for relief and recovery, hath been also shewed; and what earnestness in general he useth therein; addressing himself unto God in that frame, with that purpose and resolution, the first thing he fixeth on in particular is the greatness of his sin and guilt, according to the tenor of the law. It appears then, that,

First, In a sin-perplexed soul's addresses unto God, the first thing that presents itself unto him, is God's marking sin according to the tenor of the law. The case is the same in this matter with all sorts of sinners; whether before conversion, or in relapses and entanglements after conversion. There is a proportion between conversion and recoveries. They are both wrought by the same means and ways; and have both the same effects upon the souls of sinners, although in sundry things they differ, not now to be spoken unto. What then is spoken on this head, may be applied unto both sorts; to them that are yet unconverted, and to them who are really delivered from their state and condition; but especially unto those who know not whether state they belong unto, that is, to all guilty souls. The law will put in its claim to all. It will condemn the sin, and try what it can do against the sinner. There is no shaking of it off; it must be fairly answered, or it will prevail. The law issues out an arrest for the debt; and it is no purpose to bid the serjeant be gone, or to entreat him to spare. If payment be not procured, and an acquaintance produced, the soul must to prison. I am going unto God, saith the soul. He is great and terrible, a marker of sin, and what shall I say unto him? This makes him tremble, and cry out, 'O Lord, who shall stand?' So that it appears hence, that,

Secondly, Serious thoughts of God's marking sin according to the tenor of the law, is a thing full of dread and terror to the soul of a sinner. But this is not all; he is not swallowed up in this amazement, crying out only, who can stand? there is included in the words, a thorough sincere acknowledgment of his own sin, and the guilt thereof. Mentioning the desert of sin, in his own case, he acknowledgeth his own. So that,

Thirdly, Sincere sense and acknowledgment for sin, with self-condemnation in the justification of God, is the first peculiar especial working of a gracious soul rising out of its

entanglements. All this is included in these words. He acknowledgeth both his own guilt, and the righteousness of God, if he should deal with him according to the demerit of sin.

And these things lay in the words absolutely considered; but the state of the soul here represented, carries us on farther. He rests not here, as we shall see in the opening of the next verse, the chief thing aimed at in the whole. And as a transition from the one to the other, that we may still carry on the general design at the entrance laid down; we must take along with us this farther observation.

Fourthly, Though self-condemnation be an eminent preparation for the discovery of forgiveness in God; yet a poor distressed soul is not to rest in it, nor to rest upon it, but to pass on to the embracing of forgiveness itself.

There is yet a general proposition lying in the words, that we may make use of in our passage, and it is this; God's marking of iniquities, and man's salvation, are everlastingly inconsistent. I mean his marking them in the persons of sinners, for the ends before-mentioned.

Of some of these I shall farther treat, according as the handling of them conduceth to the purpose in hand.

That which I shall begin withal, is that which was first laid down about the effects of serious thoughts concerning God's marking sin according to the tenor of the law; which, as I said, is the first thing that presents itself unto a sin-entangled soul in its addresses unto God.

But this shall not pass alone. I shall draw the two first observations into one, and make use of the first only in the confirmation of the other; which will express the sense of the words absolutely considered. The third and fourth will lead us on in the progress of the soul, towards the relief sought after and proposed. That, therefore, which is to be first insisted on, comes up to this proposition.

In a sin-perplexed soul's addresses unto God, the first thing that presents itself unto him, is, God's marking of sin according to the tenor of the law, which of itself is apt to fill the soul with dread and terror.

I shall first somewhat speak unto it in this; as considering in itself, and then inquire into the concernment of the soul in it, whose condition is here described.

The Lord speaks of some, who when they hear the word of the curse, yet bless themselves, and say they shall have peace, Deut. xxix. 19. Let men preach and say what they will of the terror of the Lord, they will despise it; which God threatens with utter extermination. And he notes it again, as an amazing wickedness, and the height of obdurateness, Jer. xxxvi. 24. Generally it is with sinners, as it was with Gaal the son of Ebed, Judg. ix. when he was fortifying of Sichem against Abimelech; Zebul tells him that Abimelech will come and destroy him. Let him come, saith Gaal; I shall deal well enough with him: let him bring forth his army, I fear him not. But upon the very first appearance of Abimelech's army, he trembleth for fear; ver. 36. Till obdurate sinners [tremble for fear] of the wrath of God, and that he will come to plead his cause against them; for the most part they take no notice of what you say, nor have any serious thoughts about it; but go on as if they were resolved they should deal well enough with him. Notwithstanding all their stoutness, a day is coming wherein fearfulness shall surprise them, and make them cry out, 'Who amongst us shall dwell with devouring fire, who amongst us shall inhabit with everlasting burnings?' Yea, if the Lord be pleased in this life in an especial manner to draw nigh to any of them, they quickly see, that their 'hearts cannot endure, nor can their hands be strong;' Ezek. xxii. 14. Their hands hang down, and their stout hearts tremble like an aspen leaf.

He who first sinned, and had first occasion to have serious thoughts about God's marking of sin, gives us a notable instance of what we have affirmed. And the first in every kind, is the measure of all that follows, in the same kind. Gen. iii. 8. 'He heard the voice of God:' so he had done before, without the least trouble or consternation of Spirit; he was made for communion with God; and that he might hear his voice was part of his blessedness. But now, saith he, 'I heard thy voice and was afraid, and hid myself.' He knew that God was coming in the inquest of sin, and he was not able to bear the thoughts of meeting him. Could he have gone into the bowels of the earth from whence he was taken, and have been there hid from God, he would not have failed to have attempted it. Things are now altered with him. In that God whom he loved before, as a good, holy,

powerful, righteous creator, preserver, benefactor, and rewarder, he saw nothing now, but wrath, indignation, vengeance, and terror. This makes him tremble out those dreadful words, 'I heard thy voice and was afraid, and hid myself.'

The giving of the law afterward, evinces what effects the consideration of God's proceeding with sinners, according to the tenor of it, must needs produce, Exod. xx. 18, 19. 'All the people saw the thundering and the lightnings, and the voice of the trumpet, and the mountain smoking;' as the apostle also describes it, Heb. xii. 18. In this manner came forth from the Lord that fiery law, Deut. xxxiii. 2. So that all who are concerned in it, did exceedingly quake and tremble. And yet all this respects but the severity of the law in general, without the application of it unto any soul in particular. There is a solemnity, that carrieth an awe with it, in the preparation of an assize to be kept and held by poor worms like ourselves; but the dread of it is peculiar to the malefactors, for whose trial and execution all this preparation is made. When a soul comes to think, that all this dreadful preparation, this appearance of terrible majesty, these streams of the fiery law are all pointed towards him, it will make him cry out, 'Lord, who can stand?' And this law is still in force towards sinners, even as it was on the day wherein it was given on mount Sinai. Though Moses grew old, yet his strength never failed. Nor hath his law, the law given by him, lost any thing of its strength, power, or authority towards sinners. It is still accompanied with thunderings and lightnings, as of old. And it will not fail to represent the terror of the Lord to a guilty soul.

Among the saints themselves I could produce instances to manifest that they have found it to be thus. The cases of Job, David, Heman, are known. I shall only consider it in Christ himself. From himself he had no occasion of any discouraging thought; being holy, harmless, undefiled. He fulfilled all righteousness, did his Father's will in all things, and abode in his love. This must needs be attended with the highest peace, and most blessed joy. In the very entrance of his trials, he had a full persuasion of a comfortable issue and success; as we may see, Isa. l. 7, 8. But yet,

when his soul was exercised with thoughts of God's marking our iniquities upon him, it was sorrowful unto the death. He was 'amazed and very heavy;' Mark xiv. 33. His agony, his blood sweat, his strong cries and supplications, his reiterated prayers, 'if it be possible let this cup pass from me,' his last and dreadful cry, 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?' all manifest what apprehensions he had of what it was for God to mark iniquities. Well may poor sinners cry out, 'Lord, who shall stand?' when the Son of God himself so trembled under the weight of it.

In serious thoughts of God's marking sin, he is represented unto the soul under all those glorious, terrible attributes and excellencies, which are apt to beget a dread and terror in the hearts of sinners, when they have no relief from any covenant engagements in Christ. The soul looks upon him as the great lawgiver, James iv. 12. able to revenge the breach of it, by destroying body and soul in hell fire, as one terrible in holiness, of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. So also in greatness and in power; the living God, into whose hands it is a fearful thing to fall; as attended with vindictive justice, saying, 'Vengeance is mine, and I will recompense;' Heb. x. 30. Now for a soul to consider God, clothed with all these dreadful and terrible excellencies, coming to deal with sinners according to the tenor of his fiery law, it cannot but make him cry out with Moses, 'I exceedingly quake and tremble.'

These things work on their minds: the conclusion mentioned before, is asserted in these words; namely, that God's marking of sin according to the tenor of the law, and man's salvation, are utterly inconsistent; a conclusion, that must needs shake a soul, when pressed under a sense of its own guilt.

When a person who is really guilty, and knows himself to be guilty, is brought unto his trial, he hath but these four grounds of hope that his safety and his trial may be consistent. He may think that either, 1. The judge will not be able to find out, or discover his crimes, or, 2. That some one will powerfully intercede for him with the judge; or, 3. That the rule of the law is not so strict as to take notice of his miscarriages; or 4. That the penalty of it is not so se-

vere, but that there may be a way of escape. Cut him short of his expectations from some, one, or all of these, and all his hopes must of necessity perish. And how is it in this case?

1. Of the judge we have spoken somewhat already. The present inquiry is, whether any thing may be hid from him or no; and so a door of escape be opened to a sinner. The apostle tells us, 'that all things are open and naked unto him;' Heb. iv. 12. and the psalmist, that 'there is not a thought in our hearts, nor a word in our tongue, but he understandeth it afar off, and knoweth it altogether;' Psal. cxxxix. 2. 4. What the sinner knows of himself, that may cause him to fear, that God knows. And what he knows not of himself, that deserves his fear, that God knows also; 'he is greater than our hearts, and knoweth all things;' 1 John iii, 20. When God shall not only set in order before the sinner, the secret sins, which he retains some remembrance of; but also brings to mind and represents unto him, that world of filth and folly, which either he never took any real notice of, or hath utterly forgotten, it will trouble him, yea, confound him.

2. But may not this judge be entreated to pass by what he knows, and to deal favourably with the sinner? May not an intercessor be obtained to plead in the behalf of the guilty soul? Eli determines this matter, 1 Sam. ii. 25. 'If one man sin against another, the judge shall judge him; but if a man sin against the Lord, who shall intreat for him?' There is not, saith Job, between us מוכיח, one that might argue the case, in pleading for me, and so make up the matter, 'laying his hand upon us both;' Job ix. 33. We now consider a sinner purely under the administration of the law; which knows nothing of a mediator. In that case, who shall take upon him to intercede for the sinner? Besides, that all creatures in heaven and earth are engaged in the quarrel of God against sinners; and besides the greatness and terror of his majesty, that will certainly deter all or any of them from undertaking any such work; what is the request that in this case must be put up unto God? Is it not that he would cease to be holy, leave off from being righteous, relinquish his throne, deny himself, and his sove-

reignty, that a rebel, a traitor, his cursed enemy, may live and escape his justice? Is this request reasonable? Is he fit to intercede for sinners that make it? Would he not by so doing prove himself to be the greatest of them? The sinner cannot then expect any door of escape to be opened unto him; all the world is against him; and the case must be tried out nakedly between God and him. But,

3. It may be the rule of the law whereby the sinner is to be tried is not so strict, but that in the case of such sins as he is guilty of, it may admit of a favourable interpretation; or that the good that he hath done, may be laid in the balance against his evil, and so some relief be obtained that way. But the matter is quite otherwise; there is no good action of a sinner, though it were perfectly good, that can lie in the balance with, or compensate the evil of, the least sin committed. For all good is due on another account, though no guilt were incurred. And the payment of money that a man owes, that he hath borrowed, makes no satisfaction for what he hath stole; no more will our duties compensate for our sins. Nor is there any good action of a sinner, but it hath evil and guilt enough attending it, to render itself unacceptable; so that men may well cease from thoughts of their supererogation. Besides, where there is any one sin, if all the good in the world might be supposed to be in the same person, yet in the indispensable order of our dependance on God, nothing of that good could come into consideration, until the guilt of that sin were answered for unto the utmost. Now the penalty of every sin, being the eternal ruin of the sinner; all his supposed good can stand him in little stead. And for the law itself, it is an issue of the holiness, righteousness, and wisdom of God; so that there is not any evil, so great or small, but is forbidden in it, and condemned by it. Hereupon David so states this whole matter, Psal. cxliii. 2. 'Enter not into judgment with thy servant, for in thy sight shall no man living be justified.' That is, if things are to be tried out and determined by the law, no sinner can obtain acquitment; as Paul declares the sense of that place to be, Rom. iii. 20. Gal. ii. 16. But yet,

4. It may be the sentence of the law is not so fierce

and dreadful, but that though guilt be found, there may be yet a way of escape. But the law speaks not one word on this side death to an offender. There is a greatness, and an eternity of wrath in the sentence of it; and it is God himself who hath undertaken to see the vengeance of it executed. So that on all these accounts, the conclusion mentioned, must needs be fixed in the soul of a sinner, that entertains thoughts of drawing nigh to God.

Though what hath been spoken, may be of general use unto sinners of all sorts, whether called home to God, or yet strangers to him; yet I shall not insist upon any general improvement of it, because it is intended only for one special end or purpose. That which is aimed at, is to shew what are the first thoughts that arise in the heart of a poor entangled soul, when first he begins to endeavour a recovery in a returnal unto God. The law immediately puts in its claim unto him, and against him. God is represented unto him, as angry, displeased, provoked; and his terror more or less besets him round about. This fills him with fear, shame, and confusion of face; so that he knows not what to do. These troubles are greater or lesser, according as God seeth it best for the poor creature's present humiliation, and future safety. What then doth the sinner? What are his thoughts hereupon? Doth he think to fly from God, and to give over all endeavours of recovery? Doth he say this God is a holy, and terrible God; I cannot serve him; it is to no purpose for me to look for any thing but fury and destruction from him; and therefore, I had as good give over as persist in my design of drawing nigh to him. It cannot be denied but that in this case, thoughts of this nature will be suggested by unbelief; and that sometimes great perplexities arise to the soul by them. But this is not the issue and final product of this exercise of the soul; it produceth another effect; it calls for that which is the first particular working of a gracious soul arising out of its sin-entanglements. This is, as was declared, a sincere sense of sin, and acknowledgment of it, with self-condemnation in the justification of God: this is the first thing that a soul endeavouring a recovery from its depths is brought and wrought unto. His general resolution to make serious and thorough work, with what he hath

in hand, was before unfolded. That which in the next place we are directed unto in these words, is the reflection on itself, upon the consideration of God's marking iniquity, now mentioned. This is faith's great and proper use of the law; the nature whereof shall be farther opened in the next discourse.

The first particular actings of a soul towards a recovery out of the depths of sin. Sense of sin, wherein it consists. How it is wrought. Acknowledgment of sin; its nature and properties. Self-condemnation.

WHAT is the frame of the soul in general, that is excited by grace, and resolves in the strength thereof to attempt a recovery out of the depths of sin-entanglements, hath been declared. We have also shewed what entertainments, in general, such a soul had need to expect, yea, ordinarily shall be sure to meet withal. It may be he goes forth at first like Sampson with his locks cut, and thinks he will do as at other times; but he quickly finds his peace lost, his wounds painful, his conscience restless, God displeased, and his whole condition, as the utmost of his own apprehension, hazardous. This fills him with the thoughts expressed in this third verse, and fixes the conclusion in his mind, discoursed of before. He finds now that he hath the law afresh to deal withal. Thence ariseth that sense and acknowledgment of sin, that self-condemnation, in the justification of God, whereof we now speak. He grows not sullen, stubborn, or displeased; for the extenuation of his sin and guilt, he quarrelleth not with, he repineth not against, the holiness, severity, and righteousness of the law of God; but reflects wholly on himself, his own unworthiness, guilt, and desert; and in a sense of them lies down at the foot of God, in expectation of his word and sentence.

Three things in this condition we ascribe unto such a soul. First, a sincere sense of sin. There is a twofold sense of sin. The one is general and notional; whereby a man knows what sin is, that himself is a sinner; that he is guilty of this or that, these or those sins; only his heart is not affected

proportionably to that discovery and knowledge which he hath of these things. The other is active and efficacious. The soul being acquainted with the nature of sin, with its own guilt in reference unto sin in general, as also to this or that sin, is universally influenced by that apprehension unto suitable affections and operations.

Of both these we have an instance in the same person. David, before Nathan's coming to him, had the former; afterward he had the latter also. It cannot be imagined but that before the coming of the prophet, he had a general knowledge and sense, not only absolutely of the nature of sin; but also, that himself was a sinner, and guilty of those very sins which afterward he was reproved for. To think otherwise, is to suppose, not only that he was unsainted, but unmanned also, and turned into a beast. But yet this wrought not in him any one affection suitable to his condition. And the like may be said of most sinners in the world. But now, when Nathan comes to him, and gives him the latter efficacious sense whereof we speak, we know what effects it did produce.

It is the latter only that is under consideration; and that also is twofold: 1. Legal, or antecedaneous unto conversion; 2. Evangelical, and previous to the recovery from depths, whereof we treat. How these two differ, and how they may be discerned one from the other, being both of them in their kind sincere, is not my business to declare.

Now this last, which we assign as the first duty, work, or acting of a returning soul, is a deep and practical apprehension wrought in the mind and heart of a believing sinner by the Holy Ghost, of sin and its evils, in reference unto the law and love of God, the cross and blood of Christ, the communion and consolation of the Spirit, and all the fruits of love, mercy, or grace, that it hath been made partakers of, or on gospel-ground hoped for.

First, The principal efficient cause of it is the Holy Ghost. He it is who convinceth of sin, John xvi. 8. He works indeed by means. He wrought it in David by the ministry of Nathan, and he wrought it in Peter, by the look of Christ. But his work it is; no man can work it upon his own soul. It will not spring out of men's rational considerations. Though

men may exercise their thoughts about such things, as one would think were enough to break the heart of stones, yet if the Holy Ghost put not forth a peculiar efficacy of his own, this sense of sin will not be wrought or produced. As the waters at the Pool of Bethesda were not troubled, but when an angel descended and moved them, no more will the heart for sin, without a saving elapse of the Holy Ghost.

Secondly, It is deep apprehension of sin, and the evils of it. Slight, transient thoughts about them, amount not to the sense of which we speak. 'My sorrow,' saith David, 'is continually before me;' Psal. xxxviii. 17. It pressed him always and greatly. Hence he compares this sense of sin wrought by the Holy Ghost, to 'arrows that stick in the flesh,' ver. 2. They pain sorely, and are always perplexing. Sin, in this sense of it, lays hold on the soul, so that the sinner cannot look up; Psal. xl. 12. And it abides with him, making 'his sore run in the night without ceasing;' Psal. lxxvii. 2. and depriveth the soul of rest. 'My soul,' saith he, 'refused to be comforted.' This apprehension of sin, lies down, and rises with him in whom it is. Transient thoughts, attended with infrequent signs and ejaculations, little become a returning soul. And,

Thirdly, It is practical. It is not seated only in the speculative part of the mind, hovering in general notions; but it dwells in the practical understanding, which effectually influenceth the will and affections. Such an apprehension as from which sorrow and humiliation are inseparable. The acts of the practical understanding, do so necessarily produce together with them suitable acts of the will and affections, that some have concluded that those are indeed proper acts of his will, which are usually ascribed to the understanding. It is so in the mind, as that the whole soul is cast into the mould and likeness of it; humiliation, sorrow, self-abhorrency, do live and die with it.

Fourthly, It hath in the first place, respect unto the law of God. There can be no due consideration of sin, wherein the law hath not its place. The law calls for the sinner, and he willingly gives up his sin to be judged by it. There he sees it to be 'exceeding sinful;' Rom. vii. 17. Though a believer be less under the power of the law than others, yet he knows more of the authority and nature of it than others.

He sees more of its spirituality and holiness. And the more a man sees of the excellency of the law, the more he sees of the vileness of sin. This is done by a soul in its first endeavour of a recovery from the entanglements of sin. He labours thoroughly to know his disease, that he may be cured. It will do him no good, he knows, to be ignorant of his distemper, or his danger. He knows that if his wounds be not searched to the bottom, they will stink, and be corrupt. To the law then he brings himself and his sin. By that, he sees the vileness of the one, and the danger of the other. Most men lie still in their depths, because they would willingly escape the first step of their rising. From the bottom of their misery, they would fain at once be at the top of their felicity. The soul managed in this work by the Holy Ghost, doth not so. He converseth with the law; brings his sin unto it; and fully hears the sentence of it. When the sin is thoroughly condemned, then he farther takes care of the sinner. As ever you desire to come to rest, avoid not this entrance of your passion unto it. Weigh it well, and attend unto what the law speaks of your sin, and its desert, or you will never make a due application to God for forgiveness. As ever you would have your souls justified by grace, take care to have your sins judged by the law.

2. There is a respect in it to the love of God. And this breaks the hearts of the poor returning sinner. Sorrow from the law, shuts itself up in the soul, and strangleth it. Sorrow from the thoughts of the love of God opens it, and causeth it to flow forth. Thoughts of sinning against the love of God, managed by the Holy Ghost; what shall I say? their effects in the heart are not to be expressed. This made Ezra cry out, 'O, my God, I blush, and am ashamed to lift up my face to thee;' chap. ix. 6. and ver. 10. 'What shall we say after this?' After what? why all the fruits of love and kindness they had been made partakers of. Thoughts of love and sin laid together, make the soul blush, mourn, be ashamed and confounded in itself. So Ezek. xxxvi. 31. 'Then shall you remember your own evil ways, and your doings that were not good;' when shall they do so? when thoughts and apprehensions of love shall be brought home to them; and saith he, then shall you 'lothe yourselves in your own sight.' The soul now calls to mind, what love, what kindness, and

what mercy, what grace, what patience hath been exercised towards it, and whereof it hath been made partaker. The thoughts of all these now come in upon him as streams of water. Such mercy, such communion, such privileges, such hopes of glory; such tastes of heaven, such peace, such consolation, such joy, such communications of the Spirit, all to a poor, wretched, cursed, lost, forlorn sinner; and all this despised, neglected, the God of them all provoked, forsaken. Ah, saith the soul, 'Whither shall I cause my sorrow to go?' This fills him with shame and confusion of face; makes him mourn in secret, and sigh to the breaking of the loins. And then,

Thirdly, The blood and cross of Christ is also brought to remembrance by the Holy Ghost. Ah, saith the soul, have I thus requited the wonderful, astonishing love of my Redeemer? Is this the return, the requital, I have made unto him? Are not heaven and earth astonished at the despising of that love, at which they are astonished? This brake Peter's heart, upon the look of Christ. Such words as these from Christ, will, in this condition, sound in the ears of the soul; Did I love thee, and leave my glory to become a scorn and reproach for thy sake? Did I think my life, and all that was dear unto me, too good for thee, to save thee from the wrath to come? Have I been a wilderness unto thee, or a land of darkness? What could I have done more for thee; when I had nothing left but my life, blood, and soul, they went all for thee that thou mightest live by my death, be washed in my blood, and be saved through my soul's being made an offering for thee? And hast thou thus requited my love? to prefer a lust before me, or by mere sloth and folly to be turned away from me? Go, unkind and unthankful soul, and see if thou canst find another Redeemer. This overwhelms the soul, and even drowns it in tears and sorrow. And then the bitterness also of the sufferings of Christ are brought to mind. 'They look on him whom they have pierced, and mourn;' Zech. xii. 10. They remember his gall and wormwood; his cry and tears; his agony and sweat; his desertion and anguish; his blood and death; the sharpness of the sword that was in his soul, and the bitterness of the cup that was put into his hand. Such a soul now looks on Christ, bleeding, dying, wrestling with wrath and curse

for him, and seeth his sin in the streams of blood that issued from his side. And all this increaseth that sense of sin whereof we speak. Also,

Fourthly, It relates to the communion and consolations of the Holy Ghost, with all the privileges and fruits of love we are by him made partakers of. The Spirit is given to believers upon the promise of Christ to dwell in them. He takes up their hearts to be his dwelling-place; to what ends and purposes? that he may purify and sanctify them, make them holy, and dedicate them to God; to furnish them with grace and gifts, to interest them in privileges; to guide, lead, direct, comfort them; to seal them unto the day of redemption. Now this Spirit is grieved by sin, Eph. iv. 30. and his dwelling-place defiled thereby; 1 Cor. vi. 19. iii. 17. Thoughts hereof greatly sharpen the spiritual sense of sin in a recovering soul. He considers what light, what love, what joy, what consolation, what privileges it hath by him been made partaker of; what motions, warnings, workings to keep it from sin, it hath found from him; and says within itself, What have I done, whom have I grieved, whom have I provoked? what if the Lord should now for my folly and ingratitude utterly take his Holy Spirit from me? What if I should have so grieved him, that he will dwell in me no more, delight in me no more? What dismal darkness and disconsolation; yea, what utter ruin should I be left unto? However, what shame and confusion of face belongs to me for my wretched disingenuity, and ingratitude towards him?

This is the first thing that appears in the returning soul's actings and frame; a sincere sense of sin on the account mentioned, wrought in it by the Holy Ghost. And this a soul, in the depths described, must come unto, if ever it expects or looks for deliverance, and a recovery. Let not such persons expect to have a renewed sense of mercy, without a revived sense of sin.

Secondly, From hence proceedeth an ingenuous, free, gracious acknowledgment of sin. Men may have a sense of sin, and yet suffer it to lie burning as a fire shut up in their bones, to their continual disquietment, and not be able to come off unto a free soul-opening acknowledgment. Yea, confession may be made in general, and mention therein of that very sin wherewith the soul is most entangled, and yet

the soul comes short of a due performance of this duty. Consider how the case stood with David; Psal. xxxii. 3. 'When I kept silence, my bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long.' How could David keep silence, and yet roar all the day long? What is that silence which is consistent with roaring? It is a mere negation of that duty, which is expressed, ver. 5. that is intended. 'I acknowledge my sins unto thee, and mine iniquities I have not hid.' It was not a silence of submission and waiting on God that he intends; that would not have produced a wasting of his spiritual strength, as he complains this silence did; 'My bones waxed old.' Nor yet was it a sullen, stubborn, and contumacious frame that was upon him; but he notes, saith Calvin (and he says well), 'Affectum qui medius est inter tolerantiam et contumaciam, vitio et virtuti affinis;' 'An affection between patience and stubbornness, bordering on the one and other.' That is, he had a deep sense of sin; this disquieted and perplexed him all the day long; which he calls his roaring. It weakened and wearied him, making his bones wax old, or his strength decay; yet was he not able to bring his heart to that ingenuous, gracious acknowledgment, which, like the lancing of a festered wound, would have given at least some ease to his soul. God's children are ofttimes in this matter like ours. Though they are convinced of a fault, and are really troubled at it, yet they will hardly acknowledge it. So do they. They will go up and down, sigh and mourn, roar all the day long; but an evil and untoward frame of spirit under the power of unbelief and fear, keeps them from this duty.

Now, that this acknowledgment may be acceptable unto God, it is required, first, that it be free, then, that it be full.

1. It must be free and spiritually ingenuous. Cain, Pharaoh, Ahab, Judas, came all to an acknowledgment of sin; but it was whether they would or no. It was pressed out of them; it did not flow from them. The confession of a person under the convincing terrors of the law, or dread of eminent judgments, is like that of malefactors on the rack, who speak out that for which themselves and friends must die. What they say, though it be the truth, is a fruit of force and torture, not of any ingenuity of mind. So is it with merely convinced persons. They come not to the ac-

knowledgment of sin with any more freedom. And the reason is, because all sin hath shame; and for men to be free unto shame, is naturally impossible, shame being nature's shrinking from itself, and the posture it would appear in. But now the returning soul hath never more freedom, liberty, and aptitude of spirit, than when he is in the acknowledgment of those things whereof he is most ashamed. And this is no small evidence that it proceeds from that spirit which is attended with that liberty; for 'where the Spirit of God is, there is liberty;' 2 Cor. iii. 17. When David was delivered from his silence, he expresseth this frame in the performance of his duty, Psal. xxxii. 5. 'I acknowledged my sin, and mine iniquities I have not hid: I said, I will confess my transgression.' His mouth is now open, and his heart enlarged. And he multiplies one expression upon another, to manifest his enlargement. So doth a soul rising out of its depths, in this beginning of this address unto God. Having the sense of sin before described, wrought in him by the Holy Ghost, his heart is made free and enlarged unto an ingenuous acknowledgment of his sin before the Lord. Herein he pours out his soul unto God; and hath not more freedom in any thing than in dealing about that whereof he is most ashamed.

2. Full also it must be. Reserves ruin confession. If the soul have any secret thought of rolling a sweet morsel under its tongue, of a bow in the house of Rimmon, it is like part of the price kept back, which makes the whole robbery, instead of an offering. If there be remaining a bitter root of favouring any one lust or sin, of any occasion of, or temptation unto, sin, let a man be as open, free, and earnest as can be imagined in the acknowledgment of all other sins and evils, the whole duty is rendered abominable. Some persons, when they are brought into depths and anguish about any sin, and are thereon forced to the acknowledgment of it, at the same time they are little concerned with their other follies and iniquities, that, it may be, are no less provoking unto God, than that is from whence their present trouble doth arise. 'Let not,' as James speaks in another case, 'such a man think that he shall receive any thing from God.' It must be full and comprehensive, as well as free and ingenuous.

And of such importance is the right performance of this duty, that the promise of pardon is ofttimes peculiarly annexed unto it, as that which certainly carries along with it the other duties which make up a full returnal unto God; Prov. xxviii. 13. 1 John i. 9. and that place in Job is remarkable, chap. xxxiii. 27, 28. 'He looketh upon men, and if any say, I have sinned, and perverted that which was right, and it profited me not; he will deliver his soul from going into the pit, and his life shall see the light.' He shall not only be made partaker of pardon, but of consolation also, and joy in the light of God's countenance.

Thirdly, There yet remains self-condemnation with the justification of God, which lies expressly in the words of the verse under consideration; and hereof are two parts.

1. Self-abhorrency, or dislike. The soul is now wholly displeased with itself, and reflects upon itself with all affections of regret and trouble. So the apostle declares it to have been with the Corinthians, when their godly sorrow was working in them; 2 Cor. vii. 11. among other things, it wrought in them indignation and revenge; or a reflection on themselves with all manner of dislike and abhorrency. In the winding up of the controversy between God and Job, this is the point he rests in. As he had come in general to a free, full, ingenuous acknowledgment of sin, chap. xl. 4, 5. so in particular he gives his whole contest in this abhorrency of himself, chap. xlii. 6. 'I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes.' What a vile wretched creature have I been, saith the soul; I blush and am ashamed to think of my folly, baseness, and ingratitude. Is it possible that I should deal thus with the Lord? I abhor, I loathe myself, I would fly any where from myself, I am so vile and loathsome; a thing to be despised of God, angels, and men. And

2. There is self-judging in it also. This the apostle invites the Corinthians unto, 1 Ep. chap. xi. 31. 'If we would judge ourselves we should not be judged.' This is a person pronouncing sentence on himself according to the tenor of the law. The soul brings not only its sin, but itself also to the law. It puts itself as to merit and desert under the stroke and severity of it. Hence ariseth a full justification of God, in what sentences soever he shall be pleased to pronounce in the case before him. And these three things which we

have passed through, compose the frame and first actings of a gracious soul, rising from its depths. They are all of them signally expressed in that place where we have a signal recovery exemplified; Hos. xiv. 1—4. And this makes way for the exaltation of grace, the great thing in all this dispensation aimed at by God; Eph. i. 6.. That which he is now doing, is to bring the soul to glory in him, 1 Cor. i. 31. which is all the return he hath from his large and infinitely bountiful expenses of grace and mercy. Now nothing can render grace conspicuous and glorious, until the soul come to this frame. Grace will not seem high, until the soul be laid very low. And this also suits or prepares the soul for the receiving of mercy, in a sense of pardon, the great thing aimed at on the part of the sinner. And it prepares it for every duty that is incumbent on him in that condition wherein he is. This brings the soul to waiting with diligence and patience. If things presently answer not our expectation, we are ready to think we have done what we can; if it will be no better we must bear it as we are able; which frame God abhors. The soul in this frame is contented to wait the pleasure of God, as we shall see in the close of the psalm. Oh, saith such a one, if ever I obtain a sense of love, if ever I enjoy one smile of his countenance more, it is of unspeakable grace. Let him take his own time, his own season; it is good for me quietly to wait, and to hope for his salvation. And it puts the soul on prayer; yea, a soul always in this frame, prays always. And there is nothing more evident, than that want of a thorough engagement into the performance of these duties, is the great cause why so few come clear off from their entanglement all their days. Men heal their wounds slightly; and therefore, after a new, painful festering, they are brought into the same condition of restlessness and trouble, which they were in before.

Grounds of miscarriages when persons are convinced of sin and humbled. Resting in that state. Resting on it.

Fourthly, The soul is not to be left in the state before described. There is other work for it to apply itself unto, if it intend to come unto rest and peace. It hath obtained an eminent

advantage for the discovery of forgiveness. But to rest in that state wherein it is, or to rest upon it, will not bring it into its harbour. Three things we discovered before in the soul's first serious address unto God for deliverance; sense of sin, acknowledgment of it, and self-condemnation. Two evils there are which attend men oftentimes, when they are brought into that state. Some rest in it, and press no farther; some rest upon it, and suppose that it is all which is required of them. The psalmist avoids both these, and notwithstanding all his pressures reacheth out towards forgiveness, as we shall see in the next verse. I shall briefly unfold these two evils, and shew the necessity of their avoidance.

First, By resting or staying in it; I mean the soul's desponding, through discouraging thoughts that deliverance is not to be obtained. Being made deeply sensible of sin, it is so overwhelmed with thoughts of its own vileness and unworthiness, as to sink under the burden; such a soul is 'afflicted and tossed with tempests, and not comforted,' Isa. liv. 11. until it is quite weary. As a ship in a storm at sea, when all means of contending are gone, men give up themselves to be driven and tossed by the winds and seas at their pleasure. This brought Israel to that state wherein he cried out, 'My way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is passed over from my God;' Isa. xl. 27. and Sion, 'The Lord hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me;' chap. xlix. 14. The soul begins secretly to think there is no hope, God regardeth it not; it shall one day perish, relief is far away, and trouble nigh at hand. These thoughts do so oppress them, that though they forsake not God utterly to their destruction, yet they draw not nigh unto him effectually to their consolation.

This is the first evil that the soul in this condition is enabled to avoid. We know how God rebukes it in Sion. 'Sion, said, The Lord hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me;' Isa. xlix. 14. But how foolish is Sion, how froward, how unbelieving in this matter! What ground hath she for such sinful despondencies, such discouraging conclusions? 'Can a woman,' saith the Lord, 'forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, but I will not forget thee.' The like reproof he gives to Jacob upon the like complaint,

chap. xl. 28—30. There is nothing that is more provoking to the Lord, nor more disadvantageous unto the soul, than such sinful despondency. For,

1. It insensibly weakens the soul, and disenables it, both for present duties, and future endeavours. Hence, some poor creatures mourn, and even pine away in this condition, never getting one step beyond a perplexing sense of sin all their days. Some have dwelt so long upon it, and have so entangled themselves with a multitude of perplexed thoughts, that at length their natural faculties have been weakened, and rendered utterly useless; so that they have lost both sense of sin and every thing else. Against some, Satan hath taken advantage to cast in so many entangling objections into their minds, that their whole time hath been taken up in proposing doubts and objections against themselves; with these they have gone up and down, to one and another, and being never able to come unto a consistency in their own thoughts, they have spent all their days in a fruitless, sapless, withering, comfortless condition. Some, with whom things come to a better issue, are yet for a season brought to that discomposure of spirit, or are so filled with their own apprehensions, that when the things which are most proper to their condition are spoken to them, they take no impression in the least upon them. Thus the soul is weakened by dwelling too long on these considerations; until some cry with those in Ezek. xxxiii. 10. 'Our sins are upon us, we pine away in them, and how should we then live?'

2. This frame, if it abides, by itself, will insensibly give countenance unto hard thoughts of God, and so to repining, and weariness in waiting on him. At first the soul neither apprehends nor fears any such issue. It supposeth that it shall condemn and abhor itself, and justify God, and that for ever. But when relief comes not in, this resolution begins to weaken. Secret thoughts arise in the heart, that God is austere, inexorable, and not to be dealt withal. This sometimes casts forth such complaints, as will bring the soul unto new complaints, before it comes to have an issue of its trials. Here, in humiliation antecedaneous to conversion, many a convinced person perisheth. They cannot wait God's season, and perish under their impatience. And what the saints of God themselves have been overtaken withal in

their depths and trials, we have many examples and instances. Delight and expectations are the grounds of our abiding with God. Both these are weakened by a conquering, prevailing sense of sin, without some relief from the discovery of forgiveness, though at a distance. And therefore, our perplexed soul stays not here, but presseth on towards that discovery.

Secondly, There is a resting on this frame, that is noxious and hurtful also. Some finding this sense of sin, with those other things that attend it wrought in them, in some measure, begin to think that now all is well, this is all that is of them required. They will endeavour to make a life, form such arguments of comfort, as they can take from their trouble. They think this a ground of peace, that they have not peace. Here some take up before conversion, and it proves their ruin. Because they are convinced of sin, and troubled about it, and burdened with it, they think it shall be well with them; but were not Cain, Esau, Saul, Ahab, Judas, convinced of sin, and burdened with it? Did this profit them? Did it interest them in the promises? Did not the wrath of God overtake them notwithstanding? So is it with many daily, they think their conviction is conversion; and that their sins are pardoned, because they have been troubled.

This then is that which we reject, which the soul in this condition doth carefully avoid; so to satisfy itself with its humiliation, as to make that a ground of supportment and consolation, being thereby kept off from exercising faith for forgiveness. For this is,

1. A fruit of self-righteousness. For a soul to place the spring of its peace or comfort in any thing of its own, is to fall short of Christ, and to take up in self. We must not only be justified, but glory in him also; Isa. xlv. 25. Men may make use of the evidence of their graces; but only as medium to a farther end; not as the rest of the soul in the least. And this deprives men's very humiliations of all gospel humility. True humility consists more in believing, than in being sensible of sin. That is the soul's great self-emptying and abasing; this may consist with an obstinate resolution to scamble for something upon the account of self-endeavours.

2. Though evangelical sense of sin be a grace, yet it

is not the uniting grace; it is not that which interests us in Christ, not that which peculiarly, and in its own nature exalts him. There is in this sense of sin, that which is natural, and that which is spiritual; or the matter of it, and its spirituality. The former consists in sorrow, trouble, self-abasement, dejection, and anxiety of mind, with the like passions. Of these I may say, as the apostle of afflictions, they 'are not joyous but grievous.' They are such as are accompanied with the aversation of the object which they are conversant about. In their own nature they are no more but the soul's retreat into itself, with an abhorrency of the objects of its sorrow and grief. When these affections are spiritualized, their nature is not changed. The soul in and by them, acts according to their nature; and doth by them as such, but retreat into itself with a dislike of that they are exercised about. To take up here then, must needs be to sit down short of Christ; whether it be for life, or consolation.

Let there be no mistake. There can be no evangelical sense of sin, and humiliation, where there is not union with Christ; Zech. xii. 10. Only in itself, and in its own nature, it is not availing. Now Christ is the only rest of our souls; in any thing for any end or purpose, to take up short of him, is to lose it. It is not enough that we be prisoners of hope, but we must turn to our strong hold; Zech. ix. 12. not enough that we are weary and laden, but we must come to him; Matt. xi. 27, 28. It will not suffice that we are weak, and know we are weak, but we must take hold on the strength of God; Isa. xxvii. 4, 5.

3. Indeed pressing after forgiveness, is the very life and power of evangelical humiliation. How shall a man know that his humiliation is evangelical, that his sorrow is according to God? Is it not from hence he may be resolved, that he doth not in it, as Cain did, who cried his sins were greater than he could bear, and so departed from the presence of God? nor as Judas did, who repented, and hanged himself? nor as Felix did, tremble for awhile, and then return to his lusts? nor as the Jews did in the prophet, pine away under his iniquities, because of vexation of heart? nor doth he divert his thoughts to other things, thereby to to relieve his soul in his trouble; nor fix upon a righteousness of his own; nor slothfully lie down under his per-

plexity; but in the midst of it, he plies himself to God in Christ for pardon and mercy. And it is the soul's application unto God for forgiveness, and not its sense of sin, that gives unto God the glory of his grace.

Thus far then have we accompanied the soul in its depths; it is now looking out for forgiveness; which what it is, and how we come to have an interest in it, the principal matter in this discourse intended, is nextly to be considered.

Ver. 4. *The words explained, and the design or scope of the psalmist in them discovered.*

The state and condition of the soul making application unto God in this psalm is recounted, ver. 1. It was in the depths; not only providential depths of trouble, affliction, and perplexities thereon; but also depths of conscience, distress on the account of sin, as in the opening of those words have been declared.

The application of this soul unto God, with restless fervency and earnestness in that state and condition; its consideration in the first place of the law and the severity of God's justice in a procedure thereon; with the inevitable ruin of all sinners, if God insist on that way of dealing with them, have also been opened and manifested from the foregoing verses.

Being in this estate, perplexed in itself, lost in and under the consideration of God's marking iniquity according to the tenor of the law, that which it fixes on, from whence any relief, stay, or supportment might be expected in such a condition, is laid down in this verse.

Ver. 4.—'But there is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared.'

I shall first open the words as to their signification and importance; then shew the design of the psalmist in them, with reference to the soul whose condition is here represented; and lastly, propose the general truths contained in them, wherein all our concernments do lie.

There is forgiveness, ἱλασμὸς say the LXX. and Jerome accordingly, 'propitiatio;' 'propitiation:' which is somewhat more than 'venia' or 'pardon,' as by some it is rendered.

הסלידות 'condonatio ipsa;' 'forgiveness itself.' It is from סלח to spare, to pardon, to forgive, to be propitious: and is opposed to חסל, a word composed of the same letters varied (which is common in that language) signifying to cut off, and destroy.

Now it is constantly applied unto sin, and expresseth every thing that concurs to its pardon, or forgiveness. As,

First, It expresseth the mind or will of pardoning, or God's gracious readiness to forgive; Psal. lxxxvi. 5. 'Thou, Lord, art good, וסלח, and ready to forgive;' χρηστὸς καὶ ἐπιεικὴς; 'benign and meek;' or, 'sparing, propitious.' Of a gracious, merciful heart and nature. So Nehem. ix. 17. 'Thou art, O God,' סליחות 'propitiationum,' of propitiations or pardons; or, as we have rendered it, 'ready to forgive;' a God of forgivenesses; or all plenty of them is in thy gracious heart; Isa. lv. 8. So that thou art always ready to make out pardons to sinners. The word is used again, Dan. ix. 9. to the same purpose.

Secondly, It regards the act of pardoning; or actual forgiveness itself; Psal. ciii. 3. הסלח, 'Who forgiveth all thine iniquities;' actually dischargeth thee of them: which place the apostle respecting, renders the word by χαρισάμενος; Col. iii. 13. 'Having freely forgiven you' (for so much the word imports) 'all your trespasses.'

And this is the word that God useth in the covenant, in that great promise of grace and pardon; Jer. xxxi. 34.

It is warrantable for us, yea, necessary to take the word in the utmost extent of its signification and use. It is a word of favour, and requires an interpretation tending towards the enlargement of it. We see it may be rendered ἱλασμὸς, or 'propitiation;' χάρις or 'grace;' and 'venia,' or 'pardon;' and may denote these three things.

1. The gracious, tender, merciful heart and will of God; who is the God of pardons and forgiveness; or ready to forgive, to give out mercy, to add to pardon.

2. A respect unto Jesus Christ, the only ἱλασμὸς, or propitiation for sin, as he is expressly called, Rom. iii. 25. 1 John ii. 2. And this is that which interposeth between the gracious heart of God, and the actual pardon of sinners. All forgiveness is founded on propitiation.

3. It denotes condonation or actual forgiveness itself,

as we are made partakers of it; comprising it both actively, as it is an act of grace in God; and passively, as terminated in our souls, with the deliverance that attends it. In this sense as it looks downwards, and in its effects respects us, it is of mere grace; as it looks upwards to its causes and respects the Lord Christ, it is from propitiation or atonement. And this is that pardon which is administered in the covenant of grace.

Now as to the place which these words enjoy in this psalm, and their relation to the state and condition of the soul here mentioned, this seems to be their importance:

O Lord, although this must be granted, that if thou shouldest mark iniquities according to the tenor of the law, every man living must perish, and that for ever; yet there is hope for my soul; that even I who am in the depths of sin-entanglements, may find acceptance with thee; for whilst I am putting my mouth in the dust, if so be there may be hope; I find that there is an atonement, a propitiation made for sin, on the account whereof thou sayest thou hast found a ransom, and wilt not deal with them that come unto thee according to the severity and exigence of thy justice; but art gracious, loving, tender, ready to forgive and pardon, and dost so accordingly; 'there is forgiveness with thee.'

The following words, 'therefore thou shalt be feared,' or 'that thou mayest be feared,' though, in the original, free from all ambiguity, yet are so signally varied by interpreters, that it may not be amiss to take notice of it in our passage.

The Targum hath it, 'that thou mayest be seen.' This answers not the word, but it doth the sense of the place well enough. God in his displeasure is said to hide himself, or his face; Isa. viii. 17. 'The Lord hideth his face from the house of Jacob.' By forgiveness we obtain again the light of his countenance. This dispels the darkness and clouds that are about him; and gives us a comfortable prospect of his face and favour. 'There is forgiveness with him that he may be seen.' Besides, there is but one letter different in the original words; and that which is usually changed for the other.

The LXX. render them, ἕνεκα τοῦ ὀνόματός σου; 'for thy name's sake,' or 'thy own sake;' that is, freely, without any

respect unto any thing in us. This also would admit of a fair and sound construction, but that there is more than ordinary evidence of the places being corrupted. For the Vulgar Latin, which, as to the Psalms, was translated out of the LXX. renders these words, 'propter legem tuam;' 'for thy law's sake;' which makes it evident, that that translator reads the words ἕνεκα τοῦ νόμου σου, and not ὀνόματος, as now we read. Now, though this hath in itself, no proper sense (for forgiveness is not bestowed for the law's sake), yet it discovers the original of the whole mistake. תורה, 'the law,' differs but in one letter from תורא, 'that thou mayest be feared;' by a mistake whereof this ἕνεκα τοῦ νόμου, 'for thy law's sake,' crept into the text. Nor doth this any thing countenance the corrupt figment of the novelty of the Hebrew vowels and accents; as though this difference might arise from the LXX. using a copy that had none, that is before their invention, which might occasion mistakes and differences; for this difference is in a letter as well as the vowels; and therefore there can be no colour for this conceit, unless we say also, that they had copies of old with other consonants than those we now enjoy. Bellarmine, in his exposition of this place, endeavours to give countenance unto the reading of the Vulgar Latin, 'for thy law's sake;' affirming that by the law here, not the law of our obedience, is intended; but the law or order of God's dealing with us; that is, his mercy and faithfulness; which is a mere new invention to countenance an old error, which any tolerable ingenuity would have confessed, rather than have justified by so sorry a pretence. For neither is that expression, or that word, ever used in the sense here by him feigned, nor can it have any such signification.

Jerome renders these words, 'ut sis terribilis;' 'that thou mayest be dreadful or terrible;' doubtless not according to the intendment of the place. It is for the relieving of the soul, and not for the increasing of its dread and terror, that this observation is made; 'there is forgiveness with thee.'

But the words are clear, and their sense is obvious; למען תורא 'therefore thou shalt be feared,' or 'that thou mayest be feared.'

By the 'fear of the Lord,' in the Old Testament, the whole worship of God, moral and instituted, all the obedience

which we owe unto him, both for matter and manner, is intended. Whatever we are to perform unto God, being to be carried on and performed with reverence and godly fear, by a metonomy of the adjunct, that name is given to the whole. 'That thou mayest be feared,' then, is, that thou mayest be served, worshipped; that I, who am ready to faint and give over on the account of sin, may yet be encouraged unto, and yet continue in, that obedience which thou requirest at my hands; and this appears to be the sense of the whole verse; as influenced by, and from, those foregoing:

Although, O Lord, no man can approach unto thee, stand before thee, or walk with thee, if thou shouldest mark their sins and follies according to the tenor of the law; nor could they serve so great and holy a God as thou art; yet because I know from thy revelation of it, that there is also with thee, on the account of Jesus Christ, the propitiation, pardon, and forgiveness; I am encouraged to continue with thee, waiting for thee, worshipping of thee, when, without this discovery, I should rather choose to have rocks and mountains fall upon me, to hide me from thy presence.'

'But there is forgiveness with thee, and therefore thou shalt be feared.'

The words being thus opened, we may take a full view in them of the state and condition of the soul expressed in this psalm; and that answering the experiences of all who have had any thing to do with God, in and about the depths and entanglements of sin.

Having in and from his great depths, ver. 1. addressed himself with fervent, redoubled cries, yea, outcries, to God and to him alone for relief, ver. 1, 2. having also acknowledged his iniquities, and considered them according to the tenor of the law, ver. 3. he confesseth himself to be lost and undone for ever on that account, ver. 3. But he abides not in the state of self-condemnation and dejection of soul; he says not there is no hope, God is a jealous God, a holy God, I cannot serve him; his law is a fiery law, which I cannot stand before, so that I had as good give over, sit down and perish, as contend any longer! no, but searching by faith into the discovery that God makes of himself in Christ through the covenant of grace, he finds a stable foundation of encouragement, to continue waiting on him, with expectation of mercy and pardon.

Propositions or observations from the former exposition of the words. The first proposed to confirmation. No encouragement for any sinner to approach unto God, without a discovery of forgiveness.

FROM the words unfolded, as they lie in their contexture, in the psalm, the ensuing propositions do arise:

First, Faith's discovery of forgiveness in God, though it have no present sense of its own peculiar interest therein, is the great supportment of a sin-perplexed soul.

Secondly, Gospel-forgiveness, whose discovery is the sole supportment of sin-distressed souls, relates to the gracious heart, or good will of the Father, the God of forgiveness, the propitiation that is made by the blood of the Son, and free condonation or pardon according to the tenor of the covenant of grace.

Thirdly, Faith's discovery of forgiveness in God, is the sole bottom of adherence to him, in acceptable worship and reverential obedience.

The first of these, is that whose confirmation and improvement I principally aim at; and the other only so far as they have coincidence therewith, or may be used in, a subserviency to the illustration or demonstration thereof.

In the handling then of this truth, that it may be of the more advantage unto them whose good is sought, and intended in the proposal and management of it, I shall steer this course, and shew,

First, That there is not the least encouragement to the soul of a sinner to deal with God without this discovery.

Secondly, That this discovery of forgiveness in God is a matter great, holy, and mysterious; and which very few on gospel abiding grounds, do attain unto.

Thirdly, That yet this is a great, sacred, and certain truth, as from the manifold evidences of it, may be made to appear.

Fourthly, That this is a stable supportment unto a sin-distressed soul, shall be manifested; and the whole applied, according to the several concernments of those who shall consider it.

First, There is not the least encouragement for the soul of a sinner, to entertain any thoughts of approaching unto God without this discovery. All the rest of the world, is

covered with a deluge of wrath. This is the only ark whereunto the soul may repair and find rest. All without it, is darkness, curse, and terror.

We have an instance and example of it, beyond all exception, in Adam. When he knew himself to be a sinner, and it was impossible for him, as we shall shew afterward, to make a discovery of any such thing as forgiveness with God, he laid aside all thoughts of treating with him; the best of his foolish contrivance was for an escape; Gen. iii. 10. 'I heard thy voice,' saith he to God, 'in the garden, and was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself.' Nothing but 'thou shalt die the death,' sounded in his ears. In the morning of that day, he was made by the hand of God: a few hours before, he had converse and communion with him, with boldness and peace; why, then, doth nothing now but fear, flying, and hiding, possess him? Adam had sinned, the promise was not yet given, no revelation made of forgiveness in God, and what other course, than that vain and foolish one, to fix upon, he knew not. No more can any of his posterity without this revelation. What else any of them hath fixed on in this case, hath been no less foolish than his hiding; and in most, more pernicious. When Cain had received his sentence from God, it is said 'he went out מִלִּפְנֵי יְהוָה from the presence' or face 'of the Lord;' Gen. iv. 16. From his providential presence he could never subduct himself: so the psalmist informs us at large, Psal. cxxxix. 7—9. The very heathen knew by the light of nature, that guilt could never drive men out of the reach of God.

Quo fugis Encelade, quascunque accesseris oras
Sub Jove semper eris.

They knew that δίκη (the vengeance of God) would not spare sinners; nor could be avoided; Acts xxviii. 4. From God's gracious presence, which he never enjoyed, he could not depart. It was then his presence as to his worship; and all outward acts of communion that he forsook, and departed from. He had no discovery by faith of forgiveness, and therefore resolved to have no more to do with God, nor those who cleaved to him; for it respects his course, and not any one particular action.

This also is stated, Isa. xxxiii. 14. 'The sinners in Sion are afraid, faithfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. Who

among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?' The persons spoken of are sinners, great sinners and hypocrites; conviction of sin, and 'the desert of it was fallen upon them; a light to discern forgiveness they had not; they apprehend God as devouring fire and everlasting burnings only; one that would not spare, but assuredly inflict punishment according to the desert of sin; and thence is their conclusion couched in their interrogation, that there can be no intercourse of peace between him and them; there is no abiding, no enduring of his presence. And what condition this consideration brings the souls of sinners unto, when conviction grows strong upon them, the Holy Ghost declares, Micah vi. 6, 7. 'Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the high God? Shall I come before him with burnt-offerings, with calves of a year old? Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams, or with ten thousands of rivers of oil? Shall I give my first-born for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?' Sense of sin presseth, forgiveness is not discovered (like the Philistines on Saul, Samuel not coming to his direction); and how doth the poor creature perplex itself in vain, to find out a way of dealing with God? Will a sedulous and diligent observation of his own ordinances and institutions relieve me? 'Shall I come before him with burnt-offerings and calves of a year old?' Alas! thou art a sinner, and these sacrifices cannot make thee perfect, or acquit thee; Heb. x. 1. Shall I do more than ever he required of any of the sons of men? O that I had thousands of rams, and ten thousands of rivers of oil to offer to him! Alas! if thou hadst all the bulls and goats in the world, it is not possible that their blood should take away sins; ver. 4. But I have heard of them who have snatched their own children from their mothers' breasts, and cast them into the fire, until they were consumed, so to pacify their consciences in expiating the guilt of their iniquities. Shall I take this course? Will it relieve me? I am ready to part with my first-born into the fire, so I may have deliverance from my transgressions. Alas! this never came into the heart of God to approve, or accept of. And as it was then, whilst that kind of worship was in force, so is it still as to any duties, really to be performed, or imaginarily. Where

there is no discovery of forgiveness; they will yield the soul no relief, no supportment; God is not to be treated upon such terms.

Greatness and rareness of the discovery of forgiveness in God. Reasons of it. Testimonies of conscience, and law against it, &c.

SECONDLY, This discovery of forgiveness in God is great, holy, and mysterious, and which very few on gospel-grounds do attain unto.

All men indeed say there is; most men are persuaded that they think so. Only men in great and desperate extremities, like Cain, or Spira, seem to call it into question. But their thoughts are empty, groundless, yea, for the most part wicked and atheistical. Elihu tells us, that to declare this aright to a sinful soul, it is the work of a 'messenger, an interpreter, one among a thousand;' Job xxxiii. 23. that is, indeed, of Christ himself. The common thoughts of men about this thing are slight and foolish; and may be resolved into those mentioned by the psalmist, Psal. l. 21. They think that 'God is altogether such a one as themselves.' That indeed he takes little or no care about these things, but passeth them over as slightly as they do themselves; that, notwithstanding all their pretences, the most of men never had indeed any real discovery of forgiveness, shall be afterward undeniably evinced; and I shall speedily shew the difference that is between their vain credulity, and a gracious gospel discovery of forgiveness in God. For it must be observed, that by this discovery, I intend, both the revelation of it made by God, and our understanding, and reception of that revelation to our own advantage, as shall be shewed immediately.

Now the grounds of the difficulty intimated, consist partly in the hinderances, that lie in the way of this discovery; and partly in the nature of the thing itself, that is discovered; of both which I shall briefly treat.

But here, before I proceed, somewhat must be premised to shew what it is that I particularly intend by a discovery of forgiveness. It may then be considered two ways; 1.

For a doctrinal, objective discovery of it in its truth. 2. An experimental subjective discovery of it in its power. In the first sense, forgiveness in God hath been discovered ever since the giving out of the first promise: God revealed it in a word of promise, or it could never have been known, as shall be afterward declared. In this sense, after many lesser degrees and advancements of the light of it, it was fully and gloriously brought forth by the Lord Jesus Christ in his own person; and is now revealed, and preached in the gospel, and by them to whom the word of reconciliation is committed. And to declare this is the principal work of the ministers of the gospel. Herein lie those unsearchable treasures and riches of Christ, which the apostle esteemed as his chiefest honour and privilege that he was intrusted with the declaration and dispensation of; Eph. iii. 8, 9. I know by many it is despised, by many traduced, whose ignorance and blindness is to be lamented. But the day is coming which will manifest every man's work of what sort it is. In the latter sense how it is made by faith in the soul, shall in its proper place be farther opened and made known. Here many men mistake and deceive themselves. Because it is so in the book, they think it is so in them also. Because they have been taught it, they think they believe it. But it is not so; they have not heard this voice of God at any time, nor seen his shape; it hath not been revealed unto them in its power; to have this done is a great work. For,

First, The constant voice of conscience lies against it. Conscience, if not seared, inexorably condemneth, and pronounceth wrath and anger upon the soul that hath the least guilt cleaving to it. Now it hath this advantage, it lieth close to the soul, and by importunity, and loud speaking, it will be heard in what it hath to say. It will make the whole soul attend, or it will speak like thunder. And its constant voice is, that where there is guilt there must be judgment; Rom. ii. 14, 15. Conscience naturally knows nothing of forgiveness. Yea, it is against its very trust, work, and office, to hear any thing of it. If a man of courage and honesty be intrusted to keep a garrison against an enemy, let one come and tell him, that there is peace made between those whom he serves, and their enemies, so that he may leave

his guard, and set open the gates, and cease his watchfulness; how wary will he be, lest under this pretence he be betrayed? No, saith he, I will keep my hold, until I have express order from my superiors. Conscience is intrusted with the power of God in the soul of a sinner, with command to keep all in subjection with reference unto the judgment to come; it will not betray its trust in believing every report of peace. No, but this it says, and it speaks in the name of God; guilt and punishment are inseparable twins; if the soul sin, God will judge. What tell you me of forgiveness? I know what my commission is, and that I will abide by. You shall not bring in a superior commander, a cross principle into my trust; for if this be so, it seems I must let go my throne; another lord must come in; not knowing as yet how this whole business is compounded in the blood of Christ. Now whom should a man believe if not his own conscience, which as it will not flatter him, so it intends not to affright him, but to speak the truth as the matter requireth? Conscience hath two works in reference unto sin; one to condemn the acts of sin, another to judge the person of the sinner; both with reference to the judgment of God. When forgiveness comes, it would sever and part these employments, and take one of them out of the hand of conscience. It would divide the spoil with this strong one. It shall condemn the fact, or every sin; but it shall no more condemn the sinner, the person of the sinner; that shall be freed from its sentence. Here conscience labours with all its might to keep its whole dominion; and to keep out the power of forgiveness, from being enthroned in the soul. It will allow men to talk of forgiveness, to hear it preached, though they abuse it every day; but to receive it in its power, that stands up in direct opposition to its dominion; in the kingdom, saith conscience, I will be greater than thou; and in many, in the most, it keeps its possession, and will not be deposed.

Nor indeed is it an easy work so to deal with it. The apostle tells us, that all the sacrifices of the law could not do it; Heb. x. 2. they could not bring a man into that estate, wherein he should 'have no more conscience of sin;' that is, conscience condemning the person; for conscience in a sense of sin, and condemnation of it, is never to be taken

away. And this can be no otherwise done, but by the blood of Christ, as the apostle at large there declares.

It is then no easy thing to make a discovery of forgiveness unto a soul, when the work and employment which conscience upon unquestionable grounds challengeth unto itself, lies in opposition unto it. Hence is the soul's great desire to establish its own righteousness, whereby its natural principles may be preserved in their power. Let self-righteousness be enthroned, and natural conscience desires no more; it is satisfied and pacified. The law it knows, and righteousness it knows, but as for forgiveness, it says, whence is it? Unto the utmost, until Christ perfects his conquest, there are on this account secret strugglings in the heart against free pardon in the gospel, and fluctuations of mind and Spirit about it. Yea, hence are the doubts and fears of believers themselves. They are nothing but the strivings of conscience to keep its whole dominion; to condemn the sinner as well as the sin. More or less it keeps up its pretensions against the gospel, whilst we live in this world. It is a great work that the blood of Christ hath to do upon the conscience of a sinner; for whereas, as it hath been declared, it hath a power, and claims a right, to condemn both sin and sinner, the one part of this its power is to be cleared, strengthened, made more active, vigorous, and watchful, the other to be taken quite away. It shall now see more sins than formerly, more of the vileness of all sins than formerly, and condemn them with more abhorrency than ever, upon more, and more glorious accounts than formerly; but it is also made to see an interposition between these sins, and the person of the sinner, who hath committed them; which is no small or ordinary work.

Secondly, The law lies against this discovery. The law is a beam of the holiness of God himself. What it speaks unto us, it speaks in the name and authority of God; and I shall briefly shew concerning it these two things:

1. That this is the voice of the law; namely, that there is no forgiveness for a sinner.

2. That a sinner hath great reason to give credit to the law in that assertion.

It is certain that the law knows neither mercy nor forgiveness. The very sanction of it lies wholly against them:

'The soul that sinneth shall die.' 'Cursed is he that continueth not in all things in the book of the law to do them;' Deut. xxvii. 26. Hence the apostle pronounceth universally without exception, that they 'who are under the law, are under the curse;' Gal. iii. 10. And, saith he, ver. 12. 'The law is not of faith.' There is an inconsistency between the law, and believing; they cannot have their abode in power together. 'Do this and live;' fail and die: is the constant, immutable voice of the law. This it speaks in general to all; and this in particular to every one.

2. The sinner seems to have manifold and weighty reasons to attend to the voice of this law, and to acquiesce in its sentence. For,

1. The law is connatural to him; his domestic, his old acquaintance. It came into the world with him, and hath grown up with him from his infancy. It was implanted in his heart by nature; is his own reason; he can never shake it off or part with it. It is his familiar, his friend, that cleaves to him as the flesh to the bone; so that they who have not the law written, cannot but shew forth the work of the law; Rom. ii. 14, 15. and that because the law itself is inbred to them; and all the faculties of the soul are at peace with it, in subjection to it. It is the bond and ligament of their union, harmony, and correspondency among themselves, in all their moral actings. It gives life, order, motion to them all. Now the gospel, that comes to control this sentence of the law, and to relieve the sinner from it, is foreign to his nature, a strange thing to him, a thing he hath no acquaintance or familiarity with; it hath not been bred up with him; nor is there any thing in him, to side with it, to make a party for it, or to plead in its behalf. Now shall not a man rather believe a domestic, a friend, indeed himself; than a foreigner, a stranger, that comes with uncouth principles, and such as suit not its reason at all? 1 Cor. i. 18.

2. The law speaks nothing to a sinner, but what his conscience assures him to be true. There is a constant concurrence in the testimony of the law and conscience. When the law says, this or that is a sin, worthy of death, conscience says, it is even so; Rom. i. 42. And where the law of itself, as being a general rule, rests, conscience helps it on,

and says, this and that sin, so worthy of death, is the soul guilty of; then die, saith the law, as thou hast deserved. Now this must needs have a mighty efficacy to prevail with the soul to give credit to the report and testimony of the law; it speaks not one word but what he hath a witness within himself to the truth of it. These witnesses always agree; and so it seems to be established for a truth, that there is no forgiveness.

3. The law, though it speak against the soul's interest, yet it speaks nothing but what is so just, righteous, and equal, that it even forceth the soul's consent. So Paul tells us, that men know this voice of the law to be the judgment of God; Rom. i. 32. They know it, and cannot but consent unto it, that it is the judgment of God; that is, good, righteous, equal, not to be controlled. And indeed what can be more righteous than its sentence? It commands obedience to the God of life and death: promiseth a reward, and declares that for non-performance of duty, death will be inflicted. On these terms the sinner cometh into the world; they are good, righteous, holy; the soul accepts of them, and knows not what it can desire better or more equal. This the apostle insists upon, Rom. vii. 12, 13. 'Wherefore the law is holy, and the commandment holy, and just, and good. Was then that which was good made death unto me? God forbid. But sin, that it might appear sin, working death in me, by that which is good; that sin by the commandment might become exceeding sinful.' Wherever the blame falls, the soul cannot but acquit the law, and confess that what it says, is righteous and uncontrollably equal. And it is meet things should be so. Now though the authority and credit of a witness may go very far in a doubtful matter; when there is a concurrence of more witnesses it strengthens the testimony; but nothing is so prevalent to beget belief, as when the things themselves that are spoken are just and good, not liable to any reasonable exception; and so is it in this case, unto the authority of the law, and concurrence of conscience, this also is added, the reasonableness and equity of the thing itself proposed, even in the judgment of the sinner; namely, that every sin shall be punished, and every transgression receive a meet recompense of reward.

4. But yet farther. What the law says, it speaks in the

name and authority of God. What it says, then, must be believed, or we make God a liar. It comes not in its own name, but in the name of him who appointed it. You will say then, is it so indeed? Is there no forgiveness with God? For this is the constant voice of the law, which you say speaks in the name and authority of God, and is therefore to be believed. I answer briefly with the apostle; what the law speaks, it speaks to them that are under the law. It doth not speak to them that are in Christ, whom the 'law of the Spirit of life, hath set free from the law of sin and death;' but to them that are under the law it speaks, and it speaks the very truth; and it speaks in the name of God, and its testimony is to be received. It says there is no forgiveness in God, namely, to them that are under the law; and they that shall flatter themselves with a contrary persuasion, will find themselves wofully mistaken at the great day.

On these and the like considerations, I say, there seems to be a great deal of reason, why a soul should conclude that it will be according to the testimony of the law; and that he shall not find forgiveness. Law and conscience close together, and insinuate themselves into the thoughts, mind, and judgment of a sinner. They strengthen the testimony of one another, and greatly prevail. If any are otherwise minded, I leave them to the trial. If ever God awaken their consciences to a thorough performance of their duty; if ever he open their souls, and let in the light and power of the law upon them, they will find it no small work to grapple with them. I am sure that eventually they prevail so far, that in the preaching of the gospel, we have great cause to say, 'Lord, who hath believed our report?' we come with our report of forgiveness, but who believes it? by whom is it received? neither doth the light, nor conscience, nor conversation of the most, allow us to suppose it is embraced.

Thirdly, The ingrafted notions that are in the minds of men, concerning the nature and justice of God, lie against this discovery also. There are in all men by nature indelible characters of the holiness and purity of God; of his justice and hatred of sin, of his invariable righteousness in the government of the world, that they can neither depose nor lay aside. For notions of God, whatever they are, will bear sway and rule in the heart, when things are put to the trial.

They were in the heathens of old; they abode with them in all their darkness; as might be manifested by innumerable instances. But so it is in all men by nature; their inward thought is, that God is an avenger of sin; that it belongs to his rule and government of the world, his holiness and righteousness, to take care that every sin be punished; this is his judgment, which all men know, as was observed before; Rom. i. 32. They know that it is a righteous thing with God to render tribulation unto sinners. From thence is that dread and fear which surpriseth men at an apprehension of the presence of God; or of any thing under him, above them, that may seem to come on his errand. This notion of God's avenging all sin, exerts itself secretly, but effectually. So Adam trembled, and hid himself. And it was the saying of old, 'I have seen God, and shall die.' When men are under any dreadful providence; thunderings, lightnings, tempests, in darkness, they tremble, not so much at what they see, or hear, or feel, as from their secret thoughts that God is nigh, and that he is a consuming fire.

Now these inbred notions lie universally against all apprehensions of forgiveness; which must be brought into the soul from without doors; having no principle of nature to promote them.

It is true, men by nature have presumptions and common ingrafted notions, of other properties of God, besides his holiness and justice; as of his goodness, benignity, love of his creatures, and the like: but all these have this supposition inlaid with them in the souls of men; namely, that all things stand between God and his creatures, as they did at their first creation; and as they have no natural notion of forgiveness, so the interposition of sin weakens, disturbs, darkens them, as to any improvement of those apprehensions of goodness and benignity which they have. If they have any notion of forgiveness, it is from some corrupt tradition, and not at all from any universal principle, that is inbred in nature; such as are those, which they have of God's holiness and vindictive justice.

And this is the first ground; from whence it appears, that a real, solid discovery of forgiveness, is indeed a great work; many difficulties and hinderances lie in the way of its accomplishment.

False presumptions of forgiveness discovered. Differences between them and faith evangelical.

BEFORE I proceed to produce and manage the remaining evidences of this truth, because what hath been spoken, lies obnoxious and open to an objection, which must needs rise in the minds of many, that it may not thereby be rendered useless unto them, I shall remove it out of the way, that we may pass on to what remains.

It will then be said, Doth not all this lie directly contrary to our daily experience? Do ye not find all men full enough, most too full of apprehensions of forgiveness with God? What so common as God is merciful? Are not the consciences and convictions of the most, stifled by this apprehension? Can you find a man that is otherwise minded? Is it not a common complaint that men presume on it, unto their eternal ruin? Certainly then, that which all men do, which every man can so easily do, and which you cannot keep men off from doing, though it be to their hurt, hath no such difficulty in it as is pretended. And on this very account hath this weak endeavour to demonstrate this truth been by some laughed to scorn; men who have taken upon them the teaching of others, but, as it seems, had need be taught themselves the very first principles of the oracles of God.

Ans. All this then, I say, is so, and much more to this purpose may be spoken. The folly and presumption of poor souls herein, can never be enough lamented. But it is one thing to embrace a cloud, a shadow, another to have the truth in reality. I shall hereafter shew the true nature of forgiveness, and wherein it doth consist, whereby the vanity of this self-deceiving will be discovered and laid open. It will appear in the issue, that notwithstanding all their pretensions, that the most of men know nothing at all, or not any thing to the purpose, of that which is under consideration. I shall, therefore, for the present, in some few observations, shew how far this delusion of many differs from a true gospel discovery of forgiveness, such as that we are inquiring after.

First, The common notion of forgiveness that men have

in the world is twofold: 1. An atheistical presumption on God, that he is not so just and holy, or not just and holy in such a way and manner as he is by some represented, is the ground of their persuasion of forgiveness. Men think that some declarations of God, are fitted only to make them mad. That he takes little notice of these things, and that what he doth, he will easily pass by, as they suppose better becomes him. Come, 'let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we shall die.' This is their inward thought, 'the Lord will not do good, nor will he do evil;' which, says the psalmist, is men's thinking that God is such a one as themselves; Psal. l. 21. They have no deep nor serious thoughts of his greatness, holiness, purity, severity, but think that he is like themselves; so far as not to be much moved with what they do. What thoughts they have of sin, the same they think God hath. If with them a slight ejaculation be enough to expiate sin, that their consciences be no more troubled, they think it is enough with God that it be not punished. The generality of men make light work of sin; and yet in nothing doth it more appear what thoughts they have of God. He that hath slight thoughts of sin had never great thoughts of God. Indeed men's undervaluing of sin, ariseth merely from their contempt of God. All sins concernments flow from its relation unto God. And as men's apprehensions are of God, so will they be of sin, which is an opposition to him. This is the frame of the most of men; they know little of God, and are little troubled about any thing that relates unto him. God is not reverenced, sin is but a trifle, forgiveness a matter of nothing; whoso will may have it for asking. But shall this atheistical wickedness of the heart of man be called a discovery of forgiveness? Is not this to make God an idol? He who is not acquainted with God's holiness and purity, who knows not sin's desert and sinfulness, knows nothing of forgiveness.

Secondly, From the doctrine of the gospel commonly preached and made known, there is a general notion begotten in the minds of men that God is ready to forgive. Men, I say, from hence, have a doctrinal apprehension of this truth, without any real satisfactory foundation of that apprehension, as to themselves. This they have heard, this they have been often told, so they think, and so they resolved to

do. A general persuasion hereof, spreads itself over all to whom the sound of the gospel doth come. It is not fiducially resolved into the gospel, but is an opinion growing out of the report of it.

Some relief men find by it, in the common course of their conversation, in the duties of worship which they do perform, as also in their troubles and distresses, whether internal and of conscience, or external and of providence, so that they resolve to retain it.

And this is that which I shall briefly speak unto; and therein manifest the differences between this common prevailing apprehension of forgiveness, and faith's discovery of it to the soul in its power.

1. That which we reject is loose and general, nor fixed, ingrafted, or planted on the mind. So is it always, where the minds of men receive things, only in their notion, and not in their power. It wants fixedness and foundation: which defects accompany all notions of the mind that are only retained in the memory, not implanted in the judgment. They have general thoughts of it, which they use as occasion serves. They hear that God is a merciful God, and as such they intend to deal with him. For the true bottom, rise, and foundation of it, whence or on what account, the pure and holy God, who will do no iniquity, the righteous God, whose judgment it is, that they that commit sin are worthy of death, should yet pardon iniquity, transgression, and sin; they weigh it not, they consider it not; or, if they do, it is in a slight and notional way, as they consider the thing itself. They take it for granted so it is; and are never put seriously upon the inquiry, how it comes to be so; and that because indeed they have no real concernment in it. How many thousands may we meet withal, who take it for granted, that forgiveness is to be had with God, that never yet had any serious exercise in their souls about the grounds of it, and its consistency with his holiness and justice. But those that know it by faith, have a sense of it fixed particularly and distinctly on their minds. They have been put upon an inquiry into the rise and grounds of it in Christ; so that on a good and unquestionable foundation they can go to God, and say, 'there is forgiveness with thee.' They see how, and by what means, more glory comes unto God by forgiveness,

than by punishing of sin; which is a matter that the other sort of men are not at all solicitous about. If they may escape punishment, whether God have any glory or no, for the most part they are indifferent.

2. The first apprehension ariseth without any trial, upon inquiry in the consciences of them in whom it is. They have not by the power of their convictions, and distresses of conscience, been put to make inquiry whether this thing be so or no. It is not a persuasion that they have arrived unto, in a way of seeking satisfaction to their own souls. It is not the result of a deep inquiry after peace and rest. It is antecedent unto trial and experience, and so is not faith, but opinion. For although faith be not experience, yet it is inseparable from it, as is every practical habit. Distresses in their consciences have been prevented by this opinion, not removed. The reason why the most of men are not troubled about their sins to any purpose, is from a persuasion that God is merciful and will pardon; when indeed none can really, on a gospel account, ordinarily, have that persuasion, but those who have been troubled for sin, and that to the purpose. So is it with them that make this discovery by faith. They have had conflicts in their own spirits, and being deprived of peace, have accomplished a diligent search, whether forgiveness were to be obtained or no. The persuasion they have of it, be it more or less, is the issue of a trial they have had in their own souls, of an inquiry how things stood between God and them, as to peace, and acceptation of their persons. This is a vast difference; the one sort might possibly have had trouble in their consciences about sin, had it not been for their opinion of forgiveness; this hath prevented, or stifled their convictions, not healed their wounds, which is the work of the gospel; but kept them from being wounded, which is the work of security. Yea, here lies the ruin of the most of them who perish under the preaching of the gospel. They have received the general notion of pardon; it floats in their minds, and presently presents itself to their relief on all occasions. Doth God at any time, in the dispensation of the word, under an affliction, upon some great sin against their ruling light, begin to deal with their consciences? before their conviction can ripen, or come to any perfection;

before it draw nigh to its perfect work they choke it, and heal their consciences with this notion of pardon. Many a man, between the assembly and his dwelling-house, is thus cured. You may see them go away shaking their heads, and striking on their breasts, and before they come home, be as whole as ever. Well! God is merciful, there is pardon, hath wrought the cure. The other sort have obtained their persuasion, as a result of the discovery of Christ in the gospel, upon a full conviction. Trials they have had, and this is the issue.

3. The one, which we reject, worketh no love to God, no delight in him, no reverence of him, but rather a contempt and commonness of spirit in dealing with him. There are none in the world that deal worse with God, than those who have an ungrounded persuasion of forgiveness. And if they do fear him, or love him, or obey him in any thing, more or less, it is on other motives and considerations, which will not render any thing they do acceptable, and not at all on this. As he is good to the creation they may love, as he is great and powerful they may fear him; but sense of pardon, as to any such ends or purposes, hath no power upon them. Carnal boldness, formality, and despising of God, are the common issues of such a notion and persuasion. Indeed this is the generation of great sinners in the world; men who have a general apprehension, but not a sense of the special power of pardon, openly or secretly, in fleshly or spiritual sins, are the great sinners among men. Where faith makes a discovery of forgiveness, all things are otherwise. Great love, fear, and reverence of God, are its attendants. Mary Magdalene loved much, because much was forgiven. Great love will spring out of great forgiveness. 'There is forgiveness with thee,' saith the psalmist, 'that thou mayest be feared.' No unbeliever doth truly and experimentally know the truth of this inference. But so it is when men 'fear the Lord, and his goodness;' Hos. iii. 5. I say, then, where pardoning mercy is truly apprehended, where faith makes a discovery of it to the soul, it is endeared unto God, and possessed of the great springs of love, delight, fear, and reverence; Psal. cxvi. 1. 5—7.

4. This notional apprehension of the pardon of sin, begets no serious, thorough hatred and detestation of sin;

nor is prevalent to a relinquishment of it; nay, it rather secretly insinuates into the soul encouragements unto a continuance in it. It is the nature of it to lessen and extenuate sin, and to support the soul against its convictions. So Jude tells us, that some turn 'the grace of God into lasciviousness;' ver. 4. and, says he, they are 'ungodly men;' let them profess what they will, they are ungodly men. But how can they turn the grace of our God into lasciviousness? Is grace capable of a conversion into lust or sin? Will what was once grace, ever become wantonness? It is objective, not subjective grace; the doctrine, not the real substance of grace, that is intended. The doctrine of forgiveness is this grace of God, which may be thus abused. From hence do men who have only a general notion of it, habitually draw secret encouragements to sin and folly. Paul also lets us know, that carnal men coming to a doctrinal acquaintance with gospel grace, are very apt to make such conclusions, Rom. vi. 1. And it will appear at the last day, how unspeakably this glorious grace hath been perverted in the world. It would be well for many if they had never heard the name of forgiveness. It is otherwise where this revelation is received indeed in the soul by believing; Rom. vi. 14. Our being under grace, under the power of the belief of forgiveness, is our great preservative from our being under the power of sin.

Faith of forgiveness is the principle of gospel obedience; Titus ii. 11, 12.

5. The general notion of forgiveness brings with it no sweetness, no rest to the soul. Flashes of joy it may, abiding rest it doth not. The truth of the doctrine fluctuates to and fro in the minds of those that have it, but their wills and affections have no solid delight nor rest by it. Hence, notwithstanding all that profession that is made in the world of forgiveness, the most of men ultimately resolve their peace and comfort unto themselves. As their apprehensions are of their own doing, good or evil, according to their ruling light whatever it be, so as to peace and rest are they secretly tossed up and down. Every one in his several way pleaseth himself with what he doth in answer unto his own convictions, and is disquieted as to his state and condition, according as he seems to himself to come short thereof. To make

a full life of contentation upon pardon, they know not how to do it. One duty yields them more true repose than many thoughts of forgiveness. But faith finds sweetness and rest in it; being thereby apprehended, it is the only harbour of the soul. It leads a man to God as good, to Christ as rest. Fading evanid joys, do ofttimes attend the one; but solid delight, with constant obedience, are the fruits only of the other.

6. Those who have the former only, take up their persuasion on false grounds, though the thing itself be true; and they cannot but use it unto false ends and purposes, besides its natural and genuine tendency. For their grounds they will be discovered when I come to treat of the true nature of gospel forgiveness. For the end, it is used generally only to fill up what is wanting. Self-righteousness is their bottom; and when that is too short, or narrow to cover them, they piece it out by forgiveness. Where conscience accuses, this must supply the defect. Faith lays it on its proper foundation; of which afterward also; and it useth it to its proper end; namely, to be the sole and only ground of our acceptation with God. That is the proper use of forgiveness, that all may be of grace; for when the foundation is pardon, the whole superstructure must needs be grace. From what hath been spoken it is evident, that notwithstanding the pretences to the contrary, insinuated in the objection now removed, it is a great thing to have gospel forgiveness discovered unto a soul in a saving manner.

The true nature of gospel forgiveness. Its relation to the goodness, grace, and will of God. To the blood of Christ. To the promise of the gospel. The considerations of faith about it.

The difficulties that lie in the way of faith's discovery of forgiveness, whence it appears to be a matter of greater weight and importance, than it is commonly apprehended to be, have been insisted on in the foregoing discourse. There is yet remaining another ground of the same truth. Now this is taken from the nature and greatness of the thing itself discovered, that is, of forgiveness. To this end I shall

shew, what it is, wherein it doth consist, what it comprises and relates unto, according to the importance of the second proposition before laid down.

I do not in this place take forgiveness, strictly and precisely, for the act of pardoning; nor shall I dispute what that is, and wherein it doth consist. Consciences that come with sin-entanglements unto God, know nothing of such disputes. Nor will this expression, 'there is forgiveness with God,' bear any such restriction, as that it should regard only actual condonation or pardon. That which I have to do, is to inquire into the nature of that pardon, which poor convinced, troubled souls seek after; and which the Scripture proposeth to them, for their relief and rest. And I shall not handle this absolutely neither, but in relation to the truth under consideration; namely, that it is a great thing, to attain unto a true gospel discovery of forgiveness.

First, As was shewed in the opening of the words, the forgiveness inquired after, hath relation unto the gracious heart of the Father. Two things I understand hereby.

1. The infinite goodness and graciousness of his nature.

2. The sovereign purpose of his will and grace.

There is considerable in it, the infinite goodness of his nature. Sin stands in a contrariety unto God. It is a rebellion against his sovereignty, an opposition to his holiness, a provocation to his justice, a rejection of his yoke, a casting off, what lies in the sinner, of that dependence which a creature hath on its Creator. That God then should have pity and compassion on sinners, in every one of whose sins there is all this evil, and inconceivably more than we can comprehend, it argues an infinitely gracious, good, and loving heart and nature in him. For God doth nothing but suitably to the properties of his nature, and from them. All the acts of his will, are the effects of his nature.

Now whatever God proposeth as an encouragement for sinners to come to him; that is of, or hath a special influence into, the forgiveness that is with him. For nothing can encourage a sinner as such, but under this consideration, that it is, or it respects, forgiveness. That this graciousness of God's nature lies at the head or spring, and is the root from whence forgiveness doth grow, is manifest from that solemn proclamation which he made of old of his

name, and the revelation of his nature therein (for God assuredly is, what by himself he is called), Exod. xxxiv. 6, 7. 'The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, and transgression, and sin.' His forgiving of iniquity flows from hence; that in his nature he is merciful, gracious, long-suffering, abundant in goodness. Were he not so, infinite in all these, it was in vain to look for forgiveness from him. Having made this known to be his name, and thereby declared his nature, he in many places proposeth it as a relief, a refuge for sinners, an encouragement to come unto him, and to wait for mercy from him. Psal. ix. 10. 'They that know thy name, will put their trust in thee.' It will encourage them so to do; others have no foundation of their confidence; but if this name of God be indeed made known unto us by the Holy Ghost, what can hinder why we should not repair unto him, and rest upon him? So Isa. l. 10. 'Who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God.' Not only sinners, but sinners in great distress are here spoken unto. Darkness of state or condition, in the Scripture denotes every thing of disconsolation and trouble. To be then in darkness, where yet there is some light, some relief, though darkness be predominant, is sad and disconsolate; but now not only to be, but also to walk, that is, to continue a course in darkness, and that with no light, no discovery of help or relief; this seems an overwhelming condition; yet sinners in this estate are called 'to trust in the name of the Lord.' I have shewed before, that nothing but forgiveness, or that which influenceth it, and encourageth to an expectation of it, is of any use unto a sinner, much more one in so great distress upon the account of sin: yet is such a one here sent only to the name of the Lord, wherein his gracious heart and nature is revealed. That then is the very fountain and spring of forgiveness. And this is that which John would work a sense of upon our souls, where he tells us, that 'God is love;' 1 Epist. iv. 8. or one of an infinitely gracious, tender, good, compassionate, loving nature. Infinite goodness and grace is the soil wherein forgiveness grows. It is impossible this

flower should spring from any other root. Unless this be revealed to the soul, forgiveness is not revealed. To consider pardon merely as it is terminated on ourselves, not as it flows from God, will bring neither profit to us, nor glory to God.

And this also, which is our design in hand, will make it appear, that this discovery of forgiveness whereof we speak, is indeed no common thing, is a great discovery. Let men come with a sense of the guilt of sin, to have deep and serious thoughts of God, they will find it no such easy and light matter, to have their hearts truly and thoroughly apprehensive of this loving and gracious nature of God, in reference unto pardon. It is an easy matter to say so in common, but the soul will not find it so easy to believe it for itself. What hath been spoken before concerning the ingrafted notions that are in the minds of men about the justice, holiness, and severity of God, will here take place. Though men profess that God is gracious, yet that aversation which they have unto him, and communion with him, doth abundantly manifest that they do not believe what they say and profess; if they did, they could not but delight and trust in him, which they do not; for 'they that know his name will put their trust in him.' So said the slothful servant in the gospel, I knew that thou wast austere, and not for me to deal withal; it may be he professed otherwise before, but that lay in his heart when it came to the trial. But this, I say, is necessary to them unto whom this discovery is to be made; even a spiritual apprehension of the gracious, loving heart and nature of God. This is the spring of all that follows; and the fountain must needs be infinitely sweet from whence such streams do flow. He that considers the glorious fabric of heaven and earth, with the things in them contained, must needs conclude that they were the product of infinite wisdom and power; nothing less or under them could have brought forth such an effect. And he that really considereth forgiveness, and looks on it with a spiritual eye, must conclude that it comes from infinite goodness and grace. And this is that which the hearts of sinners are exercised about, when they come to deal for pardon. Psal. lxxxvi. 5. 'Thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive.' Nehem. ix. 17. 'Thou art a a God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful, slow to anger,

and of great kindness.' And Micah vii. 19. 'Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity———because he delighteth in mercy.' And God encourageth them hereunto, wherever he says that he forgives sins and blots out iniquities for his own sake, or his name's sake; that is, he will deal with sinners according to the goodness of his own gracious nature. So Hos. xi. 9. 'I will not execute the fierceness of mine anger, I will not return to destroy Ephraim, for I am God, and not man.' Were there no more mercy, grace, compassion, to be shewed in this case, than it is possible should be treasured up in the heart of a man, it would be impossible that Ephraim should be spared. But, saith he, 'I am God, and not man.' Consider the infinite largeness, bounty, and goodness of the heart of God, and there is yet hope. When a sinner is in good earnest seeking after forgiveness, there is nothing he is more solicitous about than the heart of God towards him; nothing that he more labours to have a discovery of; there is nothing that sin and Satan labour more to hide from him; this he rolls in his mind, and exercises his thoughts about; and if ever that voice of God, Isa. xxvii. 4. 'fury is not in me,' sound in his heart, he is relieved from his great distresses. And the fear of our hearts in this matter, our Saviour seems to intend the prevention or a removal of; John xvi. 26, 27. 'I say not that I will pray the Father for you, for the Father himself loveth you.' They had good thoughts of the tender heart and care of Christ himself, the Mediator, towards them; but what is the heart of the Father, what acceptance shall they find with him? Will Christ pray that they may find favour with him? Why, saith he, as to the love of his heart, there is no need of it; 'for the Father himself loveth you.' If this then belongeth to forgiveness, as whoever hath sought for it, knoweth that it doth, it is certainly no common discovery to have it revealed unto us.

To have all the clouds and darkness that are raised by sin, between us and the throne of God, dispelled; to have the fire, and storms, and tempests, that are kindled and stirred up about him by the law, removed; to have his glorious face unveiled, and his holy heart laid open, and a view given of those infinite treasures and stores of goodness, mercy, love and kindness, which have had an unchangeable habitation therein from all eternity; to have a discovery of

these eternal springs of forbearance and forgiveness, is that which none but Christ can accomplish and bring about; John xvii. 6.

2. This is not all. This eternal ocean that is infinitely satisfied with its own fulness and perfection, doth not naturally yield forth streams for our refreshment. Mercy and pardon do not come forth from God, as light doth from the sun, or water from the sea, by a necessary consequence of their natures, whether they will or no. It doth not necessarily follow that any one must be made partaker of forgiveness, because God is infinitely gracious. For may he not do what he will with his own? 'Who hath given first unto him that it should be recompensed unto him again?' Rom. xi. 35. All the fruits of God's goodness and grace, are in the sole keeping of his own sovereign will and pleasure. This is his great glory; Exod. xxxiii. 18, 19. 'Shew me thy glory,' saith Moses. 'And he said, I will make all my goodness pass before thee, and I will proclaim the name of the Lord before thee; and I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious.' Upon that proclamation of the name of God, that he is merciful, gracious, long-suffering, abundant in goodness, some might conclude that it could not be otherwise with any but well; he is such a one, as that men need scarce be beholding to him for mercy; nay, saith he, but this is my great glory, that 'I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious.' There must be an interposition of a free act of the will of God, to deal with us according to this his abundant goodness, or we can have no interest therein. This I call the purpose of his grace; or 'the good pleasure that he hath purposed in himself;' Eph. i. 9. or, as it is termed, ver. 5, 6. 'The good pleasure of his will, that he hath purposed to the praise of his glorious grace.' This free and gracious pleasure of God, or purpose of his will to act towards sinners according to his own abundant goodness, is another thing that influences the forgiveness of which we treat. Pardon flows immediately from a sovereign act of free grace. This free purpose of God's will and grace, for the pardoning of sinners, is indeed that which is principally intended, when we say, 'there is forgiveness with him.' That is, he is pleased to forgive; and so to do is agreeable unto his nature. Now, the mystery of this grace is deep; it is eternal, and therefore

incomprehensible. Few there are whose hearts are raised to a contemplation of it. Men rest and content themselves in a general notion of mercy, which will not be advantageous to their souls; freed they would be from punishment, but what it is to be forgiven they inquire not. So what they know of it, they come easily by; but will find in the issue, it will stand them in little stead. But these fountains of God's actings are revealed that they may be the fountains of our comforts.

Now of this purpose of God's grace, there are several acts, all of them relating unto gospel forgiveness.

1. There is his purpose of sending his Son to be the great means of procuring, of purchasing forgiveness. Though God be infinitely and incomprehensibly gracious, though he purpose to exert his grace and goodness toward sinners, yet he will so do it, do it in such a way, as shall not be prejudicial to his own holiness and righteousness. His justice must be satisfied, and his holy indignation against sin made known. Wherefore he purposeth to send his Son, and hath sent him, to make way for the exercise of mercy; so as no way to eclipse the glory of his justice, holiness, and hatred of sin. Better we should all eternally come short of forgiveness, than that God should lose any thing of his glory. This we have, Rom. iii. 25. 'God set him forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past.' The remission of sins is the thing aimed at; but this must be so brought about, as that therein, not only the mercy, but the righteousness of God may be declared; and therefore must it be brought forth by a propitiation, or making of an atonement in the blood of Christ. So John iii. 16. 1 John iv. 9. Rom. v. 8. This, I say, also lies in the mystery of that forgiveness that is administed in the gospel; it comes forth from this eternal purpose of making way by the blood of Christ to the dispensation of pardon. And this greatly heightens the excellency of this discovery. Men who have slight thoughts of God, whose hearts were never awed with his dread or greatness, who never seriously considered his purity and holiness, may think it no great matter that God should pardon sin. But do they consider the way whereby it is to be brought about; even by the sending of his only Son, and that to die? as we shall see afterward. Neither was

there any other way whereby it might be done. Let us now lay aside common thoughts, assent upon reports and tradition, and rightly weigh this matter. Doubtless we shall find it to be a great thing, that forgiveness should be so with God, as to be made out unto us (we know somewhat what we are), by sending his only Son to die. Oh, how little is this really believed, even by them who make a profession of it! and what mean thoughts are entertained about it, when men seek for pardon! Immunity from punishment is the utmost that lies in the aims and desires of most, and is all that they are exercised in the consideration of, when they deal with God about sin. Such men think, and will do so, that we have an easy task in hand; namely, to prove that there is forgiveness in God; but this ease lies in their own ignorance and darkness; if ever they come to search after it indeed, to inquire into the nature, reasons, causes, fountain, and springs, of it, they will be able to give another account of these things. Christ is the centre of the mystery of the gospel, and forgiveness is laid up in the heart of Christ, from the love of the Father; in him are all the treasures of it hid. And surely it is no small thing to have the heart of Christ revealed unto us. When believers deal about pardon, their faith exercises itself about this, that God with whom the soul hath to do, hath sent the Lord Christ to die, for this end, that it may be freely given out. General notions of impunity they dwell not on, they pass not for: they have a closer converse with God than to be satisfied with such thoughts. They inquire into the graciousness of his his nature, and the good pleasure of his will, the purpose of his grace; they ponder, and look into the mystery of his wisdom and love in sending his Son. If these springs be not clear unto them, the streams will yield them but little refreshment. It is not enough that we seek after salvation, but we are to inquire and search diligently, into the nature and manner of it. These are the things that the 'angels desire to bow down and look into;' 1 Pet. i. 11—13. And some think, if they have got a form of words about them, they have gotten a sufficient comprehension of them. It is doubtless one reason why many who truly believe, do yet so fluctuate about forgiveness all their days; that they never exercised faith to look into the springs of it, its eternal

fountains; but have merely dwelt on actual condonation. However, I say, these things lie utterly out of the consideration of the common pretenders to an acquaintance with the truth we have in hand.

2. There is another sovereign act of God's will to be considered in this matter; and that is his eternal designation of the persons who shall be made partakers of this mercy. He hath not left this thing to hazard and uncertainties, that it should as it were be unknown to him who should be pardoned, and who not. Nay, none ever are made partakers of forgiveness, but those whom he hath eternally and graciously designed thereunto. So the apostle declares it, Eph. i. 5—7. The rise is his eternal predestination; the end, the glory of his grace, the means, redemption in the blood of Christ; the thing itself, forgiveness of sins. None ever are, or can be made partakers thereof, but by virtue of this act of God's will and grace; which thereupon hath a peculiar influence into it, and is to be respected in the consideration of it. I know this may be abused by pride, profaneness, and unbelief; and so may the whole work of God's grace; and so it is, even the blood of Christ in an especial manner; but in its proper place and use, it hath a signal influence into the glory of God, and the consolation of the souls of men.

There are also other acts of this purpose of God's grace, as of giving sinners unto Christ, and giving sinners an interest in Christ, which I shall not insist upon, because the nature of them is sufficiently discovered in that one explained already.

Secondly, Forgiveness hath respect unto the propitiation made in and by the blood of Christ the Son of God. This was declared in the opening of the words. Indeed here lies the knot and centre of gospel forgiveness. It flows from the cross, and springs out of the grave of Christ.

Thus Elihu describes it, Job xxxiii. 24. God 'is gracious unto him, and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit, I have found a ransom.' The whole of what is aimed at, lies in these words. 1. There is God's gracious and merciful heart towards a sinner; he is gracious unto him. 2. There is actual condonation itself, of which we shall treat afterward: 'He saith, Deliver him from going down to

the pit.' And, 3. There is the centre of the whole, wherein God's gracious heart and actual pardon do meet; and that is the ransom, the propitiation or atonement that is in the blood of Christ, of which we speak, 'I have found a ransom.'

The same is expressed, Isa. liii. 11. 'My righteous servant shall justify many, for he shall bear their iniquities.' Of the justification of sinners, absolution or pardon is the first part. This ariseth from Christ's bearing their iniquities. Therein he 'finished the transgression, made an end of sin, and made reconciliation for iniquity;' Dan. ix. 24. Even all the sacrifices, and so consequently the whole worship of the Old Testament, evinced this relation between forgiveness and bloodshedding; whence the apostle concludes, that without 'shedding of blood there is no remission;' Heb. ix. 22. that is, all pardon ariseth from bloodshedding, even of the blood of the Son of God. So that we are said in him to have redemption, 'even the forgiveness of sins;' Eph. i. 17. Our redemption in his blood is our forgiveness, not that we are all actually pardoned in the blood of his cross, for thereunto must be added gospel condonation, of which afterward; but thereby it is procured, the grant of pardon is therein sealed, and security given, that it shall in due time be made out unto us. To which purpose is that discourse of the apostle, Rom. iii. 24—26. The work there mentioned, proceeds from grace, is managed to the interest of righteousness, is carried on by the blood of Christ, and issues in forgiveness. Now the blood of Christ relates variously to the pardon of sin.

1. Pardon is purchased and procured by it. Our redemption is our forgiveness; as the cause contains the effect. No soul is pardoned but with respect unto the blood of Christ, as the procuring cause of that pardon. Hence he is said to have 'washed us in his blood;' Rev. i. 5. 'in himself, to have purged our sins;' Heb. i. 3. 'by one offering to have taken away sin,' and for ever to have perfected them that are sanctified;' Heb. x. 14. to be the ransom and propitiation of our sins; 1 John ii. 2. to have made 'an end of sin;' Dan. ix. 24. and to have 'made reconciliation for the sins of his people;' Heb. ii. 17. God hath enclosed his rich stores of pardon and mercy in the blood of Jesus.

2. Because in his blood the promise of pardon is rati-

fied and confirmed, so that nothing is wanting to our complete forgiveness, but our pleading the promise by faith in him. 2 Cor. i. 20. 'All the promises of God, are in him, yea, and in him Amen;' that is, faithfully, and irrevocably, and immutably established. And therefore the apostle having told us, that this is the covenant of God, that he would be merciful to our sins and iniquities; Heb. viii. 12. he informs us, that in the undertaking of Christ, this covenant is become a testament, chap. ix. 15—17. So ratified in his blood, that mercy and forgiveness of sin is irrevocably confirmed unto us therein.

3. Because he hath in his own person, as the head of the church, received an acquitment for the whole body; his personal discharge upon the accomplishment of his work, was a pledge of the discharge which was in due time to be given to his whole mystical body. Peter tells us, Acts ii. 24. that it was impossible he should be detained by death. And why so? Because death being penally inflicted on him, when he had paid the debt, he was legally to be acquitted. Now for whom, and in whose name and stead he suffered; for them, and in their name and stead, he received this acquitment.

4. Because upon his death, 'God the Father hath committed unto him the whole management of the business of forgiveness; Acts v. 31. 'He' (now) 'gives repentance and the forgiveness of sins.' It is Christ that forgives us, Col. iii. 13. All forgiveness is now at his disposal, and he pardoneth whom he will; even all that are given unto him of the Father, not casting out any that come to God by him. He is intrusted with all the stores of his Father's purpose, and his own purchase; and thence tells us, that 'all things that the Father hath are his;' John xvi. 15.

In all these respects doth forgiveness relate to the blood of Christ. Mercy, pardon, and grace, could find no other way to issue forth from the heart of the Father, but by the heart blood of the Son, and so do they stream unto the heart of the sinner.

Two things are principally to be considered in the respect that forgiveness hath to the blood of Christ. 1. The way of its procurement; 2. The way of its administration by him. The first is deep, mysterious, dreadful. It was by

his blood, the blood of the cross, the travail of his soul; his undergoing wrath and curse. The other is gracious, merciful, and tender; whence so many things are spoken of his mercifulness, and faithfulness, to encourage us to expect forgiveness from him.

This also adds to the mysterious depths of forgiveness, and makes its discovery a great matter. The soul that looks after it in earnest, must consider what it cost. How light do most men make of pardon! What an easy thing is it to be acquainted with it! and no very hard matter to obtain it. But to hold communion with God, in the blood of his Son, is a thing of another nature than is once dreamed of by many, who think they know well enough what it is to be pardoned. God be merciful, is a common saying; and as common, to desire he would be so for Christ's sake. Poor creatures are cast into the mould of such expressions, who know neither God, nor mercy, nor Christ, nor any thing of the mystery of the gospel. Others look on the outside of the cross; to see into the mystery of the love of the Father, working in the blood of the Mediator, to consider by faith the great transaction of divine wisdom, justice, and mercy therein, how few attain unto it. To come unto God by Christ for forgiveness, and therein to behold the law issuing all its threats and curses in his blood, and losing its sting, putting an end to its obligation unto punishment in the cross, to see all sins gathered up in the hands of God's justice, and made to meet on the Mediator; and eternal love springing forth triumphantly from his blood, flourishing into pardon, grace, mercy, forgiveness; this the heart of a sinner can be enlarged unto only by the Spirit of God.

Thirdly, There is in forgiveness, free condonation, discharge, or pardon, according to the tenor of the gospel; and this may be considered two ways.

1. As it lies in the promise itself; and so it is God's gracious declaration of pardon to sinners, in and by the blood of Christ; his covenant to that end and purpose; which is variously proposed, according as he knew [to be] needful for all the ends and purposes of ingenerating faith, and communicating that consolation which he intends therein.

This is the law of his grace; the declaration of the mystery of his love, before insisted on.

2. There is the bringing home, and application of all this mercy to the soul of a sinner by the Holy Ghost; wherein we are freely forgiven all our trespasses; Col. ii. 13.

Gospel forgiveness, I say, respects all these things, these principles, they have all an influence into it. And that which makes this more evident, wherewith I shall close this consideration of the nature of it, is, that faith in its application of itself unto God about, and for, forgiveness, doth distinctly apply itself unto, and close with, sometimes one of these severally and singly, sometimes another; and sometimes jointly takes in the consideration of them all expressly. Not that at any time it fixes on any or either of them exclusively to the others; but that eminently it finds some special encouragement at some season, and some peculiar attractive from some one of them, more than from the rest; and then that proves an inlet, a door of entrance unto the treasures that are laid up in the rest of them. Let us go over the severals by instances.

1. Sometimes faith fixes upon the name and infinite goodness of the nature of God, and draws out forgiveness from thence. So doth the psalmist, Psal. lxxxvi. 6. 'Thou, Lord, art good and ready to forgive.' He rolls himself, in the pursuit and expectation of pardon, on the infinite goodness of the nature of God. So Nehem. ix. 17. 'Thou art a God of pardons,' or ready to forgive; of an infinite, gracious, loving nature; not severe and wrathful; and this is that which we are encouraged unto, Isa. l. x. to stay on the name of God, as in innumerable other places.

And thus faith oftentimes finds a peculiar sweetness and encouragement in and from the consideration of God's gracious nature. Sometimes this is the first thing it fixes on, and sometimes the last that it rests in; and ofttimes it makes a stay here, when it is driven from all other holds; it can say, however it be, 'yet God is gracious;' and at least make that conclusion which we have from it, Joel ii. 13, 14. 'God is gracious and merciful, who knoweth but he will return?' And when faith hath well laid hold on this consideration, it will not easily be driven from its expectation of relief and forgiveness, even from hence.

2. Sometimes the soul by faith addresseth itself in

a peculiar manner to the sovereignty of God's will; whereby he is gracious to whom he will be gracious, and merciful to whom he will be merciful; which, as was shewed, is another considerable spring or principle of forgiveness. This way David's faith steered him in his great strait and perplexity, 2 Sam. xv. 25, 26. 'If I shall find favour in the eyes of the Lord, he will bring me again; but if he thus say, I have no delight in thee; behold, here am I, let him do unto me as seemeth good unto him.' That which he hath in consideration is, whether God hath any delight in him or no; that is, whether God would graciously remit and pardon the great sin against which at that time he manifesteth his indignation. Here he lays himself down before the sovereign grace of God, and awaits patiently the discovery of the free act of his will concerning him; and at this door, as it were, enters into the consideration of those other springs of pardon, which faith inquires after and closeth withal. This sometimes is all the cloud that appears to a distressed soul, which after awhile fills the heavens by the addition of the other considerations mentioned, and yields plentifully refreshing showers. And this condition is a sin-entangled soul ofttimes reduced unto in looking out for relief; it can discover nothing but this, that God is able, and can, if he graciously please, relieve and acquit him. All other supportments, all springs of relief, are shut up, or hid from him. The springs indeed may be nigh, as that was to Hagar, but their eyes are withheld, that they cannot see them. Wherefore they cast themselves on God's sovereign pleasure, and say with Job, 'Though he slay us, we will put our trust in him;' we will not let him go. In ourselves we are lost, that is unquestionable; how the Lord will deal with us we know not; we see not our signs and tokens any more; evidences of God's grace in us, or of his love and favour unto us, are all out of sight. To a present special interest in Christ we are strangers; and we lie every moment at the door of eternity; what course shall we take, what way shall we proceed? If we abide at a distance from God, we shall assuredly perish: 'Who ever hardened himself against him and prospered?' Nor is there the least relief to be had but from and by him; 'for who can forgive sins but God?' We will then

bring our guilty souls into his presence, and attend the pleasure of his grace; what he speaks concerning us, we will willingly submit unto. And this sometimes proves an anchor to a tossed soul; which though it gives it not rest and peace, yet it saves it from the rock of despair. Here it abides until light do more and more break forth upon it.

3. Faith dealing about forgiveness, doth commonly eye in a particular manner its relation to the mediation and blood of Christ. So the apostle directs, 1 John ii. 2. 'If any man sin we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins.' If any one hath sinned, and is in depths and entanglements about it; what course shall he take, how shall he proceed to obtain deliverance? Why, he must [go] unto God for pardon. But what shall he rely upon to encourage him in his so doing? Saith the apostle, consider by faith the atonement and propitiation made for sin by the blood of Christ; and that he is still pursuing the work of love to the suing out of pardon for us; and rest thy soul thereon. This, I say, most commonly is that which faith in the first place immediately fixes on.

4. Faith eyes actual pardon or condemnation. So God proposeth it as a motive to farther believing; Isa. xliv. 22. 'I have blotted out as a thick cloud thy transgressions, and as a cloud thy sins; return unto me, for I have redeemed thee.' Actual pardon of sin is proposed to faith, as an encouragement unto a full returning unto God in all things; 2 Sam. xxiii. 5. And the like may be said of all the other particulars which we have insisted on. There is not any of them, but will yield peculiar relief unto a soul dealing with God about forgiveness, as having some one special concernment or other of forgiveness inwrapped in them. Only, as I said, they do it not exclusively, but are the special doors, whereby believing enters into the whole. And these things must be spoken unto afterward.

Let us now take along with us, the end for which all these considerations have been insisted on. It is to manifest, that a real discovery of gospel forgiveness, is a matter of greater consequence and importance than at first proposal, it may be, it appeared unto some to be. Who is not in hopes, in

expectation of pardon? Who thinks not that they know well enough at least what it is, if they might but obtain it? But men may have general thoughts of impunity, and yet be far enough from any saving acquaintance with gospel mercy.

Forgiveness discovered, or revealed only to faith. Reasons thereof.

For a close of this discourse, I shall only add, what is included in that proposition which is the foundation of the whole; namely, that this discovery of forgiveness is, and can be, made to faith alone. The nature of it is such, as that nothing else can discover it, or receive it. No reasonings, no inquiries of the heart of man can reach unto it. That guess or glimpse which the heathens had of old of somewhat so called, and which false worshippers have at present, is not the forgiveness we insist upon, but a mere imagination of their own hearts.

This the apostle informs us; Rom. i. 17. 'The righteousness of God, is' (in the gospel) 'revealed from faith to faith.' Nothing but faith hath any thing to do with it. It is that righteousness of God whereof he speaks, that consists in the forgiveness of sins by the blood of Christ, declared in the gospel. And this is revealed from the faith of God in the promise, to the faith of the believer; to him that mixes the promise with faith. And again more fully, 1 Cor. ii. 9. 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.' The ways whereby we may come to the knowledge of any thing, are by the seeing of the eye, or hearing of the ear, or the reasonings and meditations of the heart; but now none of these will reach to the matter in hand; by none of these ways can we come to an acquaintance with the things of the gospel that are prepared for us in Christ. How then shall we obtain the knowledge of them? That he declares, ver. 10. 'God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit. Now it is faith only that receives the revelations of the Spirit; nothing else hath to do with them.

To give evidence hereunto, we may consider, that this great mystery,

1. Is too deep.

2. Is too great for ought else to discover: and,

3. That nothing else but faith is suited to the making of this discovery.

1. It is too deep and mysterious to be fathomed and reached by any thing else. Reason's line is too short to fathom the depths of the Father's love, of the blood of the Son, and the promises of the gospel built thereon, wherein forgiveness dwells. Men cannot by their rational considerations launch out into these deeps, nor draw water by them from these 'wells of salvation.' Reason stands by amazed, and cries 'how can these things be?' It can but gather cockle shells, like him of old, at the shore of this ocean; a few criticisms upon the outward letter; and so bring an evil report upon the land, as did the spies. All it can do, is but to hinder faith from venturing into it; crying, Spare thyself, this attempt is vain, these things are impossible. It is among the things that faith puts off, and lays aside, when it engageth the soul into this great work. This, then, that it may come to a discovery of forgiveness, causeth the soul to deny itself, and all its own reasonings, and to give up itself to an infinite fulness of goodness and truth. Though it cannot go into the bottom of these depths, yet it enters into them, and finds rest in them. Nothing but faith is suited to rest, to satiate, and content itself, in mysterious, bottomless, unsearchable depths. Being a soul-emptying, a reason-denying grace, the more it meets withal beyond its search and reach, the more satisfaction it finds. This is that which I looked for, saith faith, even for that which is infinite and unsearchable: when I know that there is abundantly more beyond me that I do not comprehend, than what I have attained unto; for I know that nothing else will do good to the soul. Now this it that which really puzzles and overwhelms reason, rendering it useless. What it cannot compass, it will neglect or despise. It is either amazed and confounded, and dazzled like weak eyes at too great a light; or fortifying of itself by inbred pride and obstinacy, it concludes, that this preaching of the cross of forgiveness from the love of God, by the blood of Christ, is plain folly, a thing

not for a wise man to take notice of, or to trouble himself about; so it appeared to the wise Greeks of old; 1 Cor. i. 24. Hence when a soul is brought under the power of a real conviction of sin, so as that it would desirously be freed from the galling entanglements of it, it is then the hardest thing in the world to persuade such a soul of this forgiveness. Any thing appears more rational unto it; any self-righteousness, in this world, any purgatory hereafter.

The greatest part of the world of convinced persons have forsaken forgiveness on this account; masses, penances, merits, have appeared more eligible. Yea, men who have no other desire but to be forgiven, do choose to close with any thing rather than forgiveness. If men do escape these rocks, and resolve that nothing but pardon will relieve them, yet it is impossible for them to receive it in the truth and power of it, if not enabled by faith thereunto. I speak not of men that take it up by hearsay, as a common report, but of those souls who find themselves really concerned to look after it; when they know it is their sole concernment, all their hope and relief; when they know that they must perish everlastingly without it, and when it is declared unto them in the words of truth and soberness, yet they cannot receive it. What is the reason of it; what staves off these hungry creatures from their proper food? Why, they have nothing to lead them into the mysterious depths of eternal love, of the blood of Christ, and promises of the gospel. How may we see poor deserted souls standing every day at the side of this pool, and yet not once venture themselves into it all their days.

2. It is too great for any thing else to discover. Forgiveness is a thing chosen out of God from all eternity, to exalt and magnify the glory of his grace; and it will be made appear to all the world at the day of judgment to have been a great thing. When the soul comes in any measure to be made sensible of it, it finds it so great, so excellent, and astonishable, that it sinks under the thoughts of it. It hath dimensions, a length, breadth, depth, and height, that no line of the rational soul can take or measure. There is exceeding greatness in it; Eph. i. 19. That is a great work which we have prescribed, Eph. iii. 19. even 'to know the love of Christ, that passeth knowledge.' Here I suppose,

reason will confess itself at a stand, and an issue; to know that which passeth knowledge, is none of its work. It cannot be known, saith reason; and so ends the matter. But this is faith's proper work; even to know that which passeth knowledge. To know that in its power, virtue, sweetness, and efficacy, which cannot be thoroughly known in its nature and excellency; to have by believing all the ends of a full comprehension of that which cannot be fully comprehended. Hence, Heb. xi. 1. it is said to be the ὑπόστασις of things not seen: their subsistence, though in themselves absent, yet faith gives them a present subsistence in the soul. So it knows things that pass knowledge, by mixing itself with them, it draws out, and communicates their benefit to the soul. From all which is evident, what in the third place was proposed; of faith's being only suited to be the means of this discovery, so that I shall not need farther to insist thereon.

Discovery of forgiveness in God a great supportment to sin-entangled souls. Particular assurance attainable.

THERE yet remains a brief confirmation of the position at first laid down, and thus cleared, before I come to the improvement of the words especially aimed at. I say, then, this discovery of forgiveness in God, is a great supportment for a sin-entangled soul, although it hath no special persuasion of its own particular interest therein. Somewhat is supposed in this assertion, and somewhat affirmed.

First, It is supposed that there may be a gracious persuasion and assurance of faith, in a man, concerning his own particular interest in forgiveness. A man may, many do, believe it for themselves; so as not only to have the benefit of it, but the comfort also. Generally all the saints mentioned in Scripture had this assurance, unless it were in the case of depths, distresses, and desertions, such as that in this psalm. David expresseth his confidence of the love and favour of God unto his own soul hundreds of times, Paul doth the same for himself; Gal. ii. 20. 'Christ loved me and

gave himself for me;' 2 Tim. iv. 8. 'There is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which God the righteous judge shall give me at that day.' And that this boasting in the Lord and his grace, was not an enclosure to himself, he shews, Rom. viii. 38, 39.

Nothing can be more vain, than what is usually pleaded, to remove this sheet anchor of the saint's consolation; namely, that no man's particular name is in the promise. It is not said to this or that man by name, that his sins are forgiven him, but the matter is far otherwise. To think that it is necessary, that the names whereby we are known among ourselves, and are distinguished here one from another, should be written in the promise, that we may believe in particular every child of God is in the promise. And believing makes it very legible to him. Yea, we find by experience that there is no need of argumentation in this case. The soul by a direct act of faith believes its own forgiveness, without making inferences or gathering conclusions; and may do so, upon the proposition of it to be believed in the promise. But I will not digress from my work in hand; and therefore shall only observe one or two things upon the supposition laid down.

1. It is the duty of every believer, to labour after an assurance of a personal interest in forgiveness; and to be diligent in the cherishing and preservation of it when it is attained. The apostle exhorts us all unto it, Heb. x. 22. 'Let us draw near in full assurance of faith;' that is, of our acceptance with God through forgiveness in the blood of Jesus. This he plainly discourseth of. And this principle of our faith and confidence, he would have us to hold fast unto the end; chap. iii. 14. It is no small evil in believers not to be pressing after perfection in believing and obedience. Ofttimes some sinful indulgence to self, or the world, or sloth is the cause of it. Hence few come up to gospel assurance. But yet most of our privileges, and upon the matter, all our comforts depend on this one thing. A little by the way, to encourage unto this duty, I shall desire you to consider both whence this assurance is produced, and what it doth produce; what it is the fruit of, and what fruit it bears.

1. It is in general the product of a more plentiful com-

munication of the Spirit than ordinary, as to a sense and participation of the choice fruits of the death of Christ, procured for those who are justified by their acceptance of the atonement.

It flourisheth not without his sealing, witnessing, establishing, and shedding abroad, the love of God in our hearts. See Rom. v. 2—5. And what believer ought not to long for, and press after, the enjoyment of these things? Nay, to read of these things in the gospel, not experiencing them in our own hearts, and yet to sit down quietly on this side of them, without continual pressing after them, is to despise the blood of Christ, the Spirit of grace, and the whole work of God's love. If there are no such things, the gospel is not true; if there are, if we press not after them, we are despisers of the gospel. Surely he hath not the Spirit, who would not have more of him, all of him that is promised by Christ. These things are the hundred-fold that Christ hath left us in the world, to counterpoise our sorrows, troubles, and losses: and shall we be so foolish as to neglect our only abiding riches and treasures? In particular, as is the product of an exercised, vigorous, active faith. That our faith should be such, always, in every state and condition, I suppose it our duty to endeavour. Not only our comforts, but our obedience also depends upon it. The more faith that is true, and of the right kind, the more obedience. For all our obedience is the obedience of faith.

2. For its own fruit, and what it produceth, they are the choicest actings of our souls towards God; as love, delight, rejoicing in the Lord, peace, joy, and consolation in ourselves, readiness to do or suffer, cheerfulness in so doing. If they grow not from this root, yet their flourishing wholly depends upon it. So that surely it is the duty of every believer to break through all difficulties in pressing after this particular assurance. The objections that persons raise against themselves, in this case, may be afterward considered.

2. In ordinary dispensation of God towards us, and dealings with us, it is mostly our own negligence and sloth that we come short of this assurance. It is true, it depends in a peculiar manner on the sovereignty of God. He is as absolute in giving peace to believers, as in giving grace to sin-

ners. This takes place, and may be proposed as a relief, in times of trials and distress. He createth light, and causeth darkness, as he pleaseth. But yet considering what promises are made unto us; what encouragements are given us, what love and tenderness there is in God to receive us, I cannot but conclude, that ordinarily the cause of our coming short of this assurance is where I have fixed it. And this is the first thing that is supposed, in the foregoing assertion.

Secondly, It is supposed, that there is, or may be, a saving persuasion or discovery of forgiveness in God, where there is no assurance of any particular interest therein; or that our own sins in particular are pardoned. This is that which hath a promise of gracious acceptance with God, and is therefore saving; Isa. l. 10. 'Who is among you that feareth the Lord, and obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness and hath no light? let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God.' Here is the fear of the Lord and obedience, with a blessed encouragement to rest in God, and his all-sufficiency, yet no assurance, nor light, but darkness, and that walked in, or continued in for a long season. For he cannot walk in darkness, meet with nothing but darkness, without any beam or ray of light, as the words signify, who is persuaded of the love of God in the pardon of his sins. And yet the faith of such a one, and his obedience springing from it, have this gracious promise of acceptance with God. And innumerable testimonies to this purpose might be produced, and instances in great plenty. I shall only tender a little evidence unto it, in one observation concerning the nature of faith, and one more, about the proposal of the thing to be believed, or forgiveness. And,

1. Faith is called, and is a cleaving unto the Lord; Deut. iv. 4. 'Ye that did cleave,' or adhere 'unto the Lord;' that is, who did believe. Josh. xxiii. 8. 'Cleave,' or adhere 'unto the Lord your God.' The same word is used also in the New Testament, Acts xi. 23. 'He exhorted them that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord,' or continue steadfast in believing. It is also often expressed by trusting in the Lord, rolling our burden, or casting our care upon him, by committing ourselves, or our ways unto

him. Now all this goes no farther than the soul's resignation of itself unto God to be dealt withal by him according to the tenor of the covenant of grace, ratified in the blood of Christ. This a soul cannot do without a discovery of forgiveness in God. But this a soul may do, without a special assurance of his own interest therein. This faith, that thus adheres to God, that cleaves to him, will carry men to conclude, that it is their duty, and their wisdom, to give up the disposal of their souls unto God, and to cleave and adhere unto him as revealed in Christ, waiting the pleasure of his will; it enables them to make Christ their choice; and will carry men to heaven safely, though it may be at some seasons not very comfortably.

2. The revelation and discovery of forgiveness that is made in the gospel, evidenceth the same truth. The first proposal of it, or concerning it, is not to any man, that his sins are forgiven. No, but it is only that there is redemption and forgiveness of sins in Christ. So the apostle lays it down, Acts xiii. 38, 39. 'Be it known unto you therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins: and by him all that believe are justified from all things, from which they could not be justified by the law of Moses.' All this may be believed, without a man's assurance of his own personal interest in the things mentioned. Now where they are believed with the faith the gospel requires, that faith is saving, and the root of gospel acceptable obedience. The ransom, I say, the atonement by Christ, the fulness of the redemption that is in him, and so forgiveness in his blood for believers, from the good will, grace, and love of the Father, is the first gospel-discovery that a sinner in a saving manner closeth withal. Particular assurance ariseth, or may arise, afterward, and this also is supposed in the assertion.

Secondly, That which is affirmed in it is, that a discovery of forgiveness in God, without any particular assurance of personal interest therein, is a great supportment to a sin-entangled soul. And let no man despise the day of this small thing, small in the eyes of some, and those good men also, as if it did not deserve the name of faith. Now, as hath been made to appear, this discovery of forgiveness, is the soul's persuasion, on gospel grounds, that however it be with

him, and whatever his state and condition be, or is like to be, yet that God in his own nature is infinitely gracious, and that he hath determined in a sovereign act of his will from eternity, to be gracious to sinners; and that he hath made way for the administration of forgiveness by the blood of his Son, according as he hath abundantly manifested, and declared in the promises of the gospel. However it be with me, yet thus it is with God; there is forgiveness with him. This is the first thing that a soul in its depths riseth up unto: and it is a supportment for it; enabling it unto all present duties until consolation come from above.

Thus hath it been to, and with, the saints of old; Hos. xiv. 3. 'Asshur shall not save us; we will not ride upon horses: neither will we say any more to the work of our hands, Ye are our gods: for in thee the fatherless findeth mercy.' A solemn renunciation we have of all other helps, reliefs, or assistances, civil or religious, that are not God's. Therein a solemn resolution in their great distress of cleaving unto God alone. Both which are great and blessed effects of faith. What is the bottom and foundation of this blessed resolution? namely, that proposition, 'in thee the fatherless findeth mercy;' that is, there is forgiveness with thee, for helpless sinners. This lifted up their hearts in their depths, and supported them in waiting, unto the receiving of the blessed promises, of mercy, pardon, grace, and holiness, which ensue in the next verses. Until they came home unto them in their efficacy and effects, they made a life on this, 'in thee the fatherless findeth mercy.'

The state and condition of things seem to lie yet lower in that proposal we have, Joel ii. 13, 14. 'Rend your hearts, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God: for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil. Who knoweth if he will return and repent, and leave a blessing?' That which is proposed to the faith of those here spoken unto is, that the Lord is gracious and merciful; that there is forgiveness in him. The duty they are provoked unto hereupon, is gospel-repentance. The assent unto the proposition demanded, as to their own interest, amounts but unto this, 'Who knows but that the Lord may return and leave a blessing?' or deal with us according to the manifestation he hath made of

himself, that he is merciful and gracious. This is far enough from any comfortable persuasion of a particular interest in that grace, mercy, or pardon. But yet, saith the prophet, come but thus far, and here is a firm foundation of dealing with God about farther discoveries of himself, in a way of grace and mercy. When a soul sees but so much in God, as to conclude; well, 'Who knoweth but that he may return, and have mercy upon me also?' it will support him and give him an entrance into farther light.

The church in the Lamentations gives a sad account of her state and condition in this matter. For she maketh that hard conclusion against herself, chap. iii. 8. 'My strength and my hope is perished from the Lord.' 'And when I cry and shout, he shuts out my prayer;' ver. 18. So far is she from a comfortable persuasion of a particular interest in mercy and acceptance; that under her pressures, and in her temptations, she is ready positively to determine on the other side; namely, that she is rejected and cast off for ever. What course then shall we take? Shall she give over waiting on God, and say there is no hope? No, saith she, I will not take that way; for, ver. 26. 'It is good that a man should both hope, and quietly wait for the salvation of God.' But yet there seems small encouragement for her so to do, if things be with her as was expressed. Things, indeed, saith she, are very sad with me, 'My soul hath them still in remembrance, and is bowed down to me;' ver. 20. but yet, somewhat 'I recall to mind, and therefore have I hope;' ver. 21. 'It is of the Lord's mercy that we are not consumed, because his compassion fails not.' There is mercy and never-failing compassion in God; so that though my own present condition be full of darkness, and I see no deliverance, yet I purpose still to abide waiting on him. Who knows what those infinite stores and treasures of mercy and relief that are with him, may at length afford unto me? and many instances of the like kind may be added.

We may observe by the way, how far this relief extends itself; and what it enables the soul unto. As,

1. The soul is enabled thereby to resign itself unto the disposal of sovereign grace, in self-abhorrency, and a renunciation of all other ways of relief: Lam. iii. 29. 'He putteth his mouth in the dust, if so be there may be hope.' What

God will, is his language. Here he lies at his disposal, humble, broken, but abiding his pleasure. 'Though he slay me,' saith Job, 'yet I will trust in him;' chap. xiii. 15. It is all one, how he deals with me; whatever be the event I will abide cleaving unto him. I will not think of any other way of extricating myself from my distress. I will neither fly like Jonah, nor hide like Adam, nor take any other course for deliverance. Saith the soul, 'God is a God that hideth himself from me;' Isa. xlv. 15. 'I walk in darkness and have no light;' chap. l. 10. 'My flesh faileth, and my heart faileth;' Psal. lxxiii. 26. So that I am overwhelmed with trouble. 'Mine iniquities have taken such hold on me, that I cannot look up;' Psal. xl. 12. 'The Lord hath forsaken me, and my God hath forgotten me;' every day am I in dread and terror, and am ready utterly to faint, and no relief can I obtain. What then shall I do? Shall I 'curse God and die?' or cry 'This evil is of the Lord, why should I wait for him any longer?' Shall I take the course of the world, and seeing it will be no better, be wholly regardless of my latter end? No; I know whatever my lot and portion be, that there is forgiveness with God. This and that poor man trusted in him, they cried unto him, and were delivered. So did David in his greatest distress, he encouraged his heart in the Lord his God; 2 Sam. xv. 25, 26. It is good for me to cast myself into his arms; it may be he will frown; it may be he is wroth still; but all is one, this way I will go; as it seems good unto him to deal with me, so let it be. And unspeakable are the advantages which a soul obtains by this self-resignation, which the faith treated of, will infallibly produce.

2. It extends itself unto a resolution of waiting in the condition wherein the soul is. This the church comes unto, Lam. iii. 26. 'It is good that a man should both hope, and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord.' I will not give over my expectation, I will not make haste, nor limit God; but I will lie at his feet, until his own appointed time of mercy shall come. Expectation and quietness make up waiting. These the soul attains unto with this supportment. It looks upwards, 'as a servant that looks to the hands of his master,' still fixed on God to see what he will do, to hear what he will speak concerning him; missing no season, no

opportunity wherein any discovery of the will of God may be made to him. And this he doth in quietness, without repining or murmuring, turning all his complaints against himself and his own vileness, that hath cut him short from a participation of that fulness of love and grace which is with God. That this effect also attends this faith will fully appear in the close of the psalm.

3. It supports unto waiting in the use of all means for the attainment of a sense of forgiveness, and so hath its effect in the whole course of our obedience. 'There is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared.' To fear the Lord, is an expression comprehensive of his whole worship; and all our duty. This I am encouraged, saith the psalmist, unto in my depths; because there is forgiveness with thee. I will abide in all duties, in all the ways of thy worship, wherein thou mayest be found. And however it be for awhile, the latter end of that soul who thus abideth with God, will be peace. Let us then nextly see by what ways and means it yields this supportment.

1. It begets a liking of God in the soul; and consequently some love unto him. The soul apprehends God as one infinitely to be desired and delighted in by those who have a share in forgiveness. It cannot but consider him as good and gracious, however its own estate be hazardous. Psal. lxxiii. 1, 2. Yet 'God is good to Israel, to such as are of a clean heart. As for me, my feet were almost gone; my steps had well nigh slipped.' However the state stands with me, yet I know that God is good, good to Israel; and therewith shall I support myself. When once this ground is got upon the soul, that it considers God in Christ as one to be delighted in, and loved, great and blessed effects will ensue. 1. Self-abhorrency and condemnation, with resignation of all to God, and permanency therein, do certainly attend it. 2. Still somewhat or other in God will be brought to mind to relieve it under faintings, some new springs of hope will be every day opened. 3. And the soul will be insensibly wrought upon to delight itself in dealing with God. Though in its own particular, it meets with frowning, chidings, and repulses, yet this still relieves him, that God is so as hath been declared; so that he says, however it be, yet God is good; and it is good for me to wait upon him. Without this

discovery the soul likes not God, and whatever it doth with respect unto him, it is because it dares do no otherwise, being over-awed with his terror and greatness. And such obedience God may have from devils.

2. It removes sundry overwhelming difficulties, that lie in the soul's way before it close with this discovery of forgiveness. As,

1. It takes away all those hinderances that were formerly insisted on, from the greatness, holiness, and severity of God, the inexorableness and strictness of the law, and the natural actings of conscience, rising up against all hopes of forgiveness. All these are by this faith removed, and taken out of the way. Where this faith is, it discovers not only forgiveness, as hath been shewed, but also the true nature of gospel forgiveness. It reveals it as flowing from the gracious heart of the Father, through the blood of the Son. Now this propitiation in the blood of the Son, removeth all these difficulties, even antecedently unto our special sense of an interest therein. It shews how all the properties of God may be exalted, and the law fulfilled, and yet forgiveness given out to sinners. And herein lies no small advantage unto a soul in its approaches unto God. All those dreadful apprehensions of God, which were wont to beset him in the first thoughts of coming to him, are now taken out of the way; so that he can quietly apply himself unto his own particular concernments before him.

2. In particular it removes the overwhelming consideration of the unspeakable greatness of sin; this presseth the soul to death when once the heart is possessed with it. Were not their sins so great, such as no heart can imagine, or tongue declare, it might possibly be well with them, say distressed sinners. They are not so troubled that they are sinners, as that they are great sinners; not that these and those sins they are guilty of, but that they are great sins, attended with fearful aggravations. Otherwise they could deal well enough with them. Now though this discovery free men not from the entanglement of their sins as theirs; yet it doth from the whole entanglement of their sins, as great and many. This consideration may be abstracted. The soul sees enough in God to forgive great sins, though it doth not as yet, to forgive his sins. That great sins shall be pardoned, this dis-

covery puts out of question. Whether his sins shall be pardoned, is now all the inquiry. Whatever any faith can do, that this faith will do, unless it be the making of particular application of the things believed unto itself. The soul then can no longer justly be troubled about the greatness of sin; the infiniteness of forgiveness that he sees in God will relieve him against it. All that remains is, that it is his own sin, about which he hath to deal; whereof afterward. These, and the like difficulties are removed by it.

3. It gives some life in, and encouragement unto, duty. And that, first, unto duty as duty, eyeing God by faith in such a fulness of grace, the soul cannot but be encouraged to meet him in every way of duty, and to lay hold upon him thereby. Every way leading to him, as leading to him, must be well liked and approved of; and, secondly, to all duties; and herein lies no small advantage. God is oftentimes found in duties, but in what, or of what kind, he will be found of any one in particular, is uncertain. This faith puts the soul on all: so it did the spouse in the parallel to that in hand; Cant. iii. 2—4. Now what supportment may be hence obtained, is easily apprehended; supportment not from them, or by them, but in them, as the means of intercourse between God and the soul.

From these effects of this discovery of forgiveness in God, three things will ensue, which are sufficient to maintain the spiritual life of the soul.

1. A resolution to abide with God, and to commit all unto him. This the word, as was observed, teaches us; 'There is forgiveness with thee, and therefore thou shalt be feared.' Because this I found, this I am persuaded of, therefore I will abide with him in the way of his fear and worship. This our Saviour calls unto, John xv. 4. 'Abide in me;' except you do so, 'ye can bear no fruit.' So the Lord, representing his taking of the church unto himself, under the type of the prophet's taking an adulteress in vision, doth it on these terms, Hos. iii. 3. 'Thou shalt abide for me many days; thou shalt not play the harlot, and thou shalt not be for another man: so will I also be for thee.' Now this abiding with God, intimates two things: 1. Oppositions, solicitations, and temptations unto the contrary. 2. For-

bearing to make any other choice, as unto that end for which we abide with God.

1. It argues oppositions. To abide, to be stable, and permanent, is to be so, against oppositions. Many discouragements are ready to rise up in the soul against it. In fears especially that it shall not hold out, that it shall be rejected at last, that all is nought and hypocritical with it; that it shall not be forgiven, that God indeed regards it not, and therefore it may well enough give over its hopes, which seems often as the giving up of the ghost, will assault it. Again, oppositions arise from corruptions and temptations unto sin, contrary to the life of faith. And these often proceed to a high degree of prevalency, so that the guilt contracted upon them is ready to cast the soul quite out of all expectation of mercy. I shall one day perish, by these means, saith the soul, if I am not already lost.

But now where faith hath made this discovery of forgiveness, the soul will abide with God against all these discouragements and oppositions. It will not leave him, it will not give over waiting for him. So David expresseth the matter in the instance of himself, Psal. lxxiii. 2. 'But as for me, my feet were almost gone, my steps had well nigh slipped;' and ver. 13. 'Verily I have cleansed my heart in vain;' but yet after all his conflicts, this at last he comes unto, ver. 26. Though 'my flesh and my heart faileth,' yet, ver. 28. 'It is good for me to draw near unto God.' I will yet abide with God, I will not let go his fear, nor my profession. Although I walk weakly, lamely, unevenly, yet I will still follow after him. As it was with the disciples, when many upon a strong temptation went back from Christ, and walked no more with him; 'Jesus said unto them, Will ye go away also?' to which Peter replies, in the name of the rest of them, 'Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life;' John vi. 66—68. It is thus and thus with me, saith the soul, I am tossed and afflicted, and not comforted; little life, little strength, real guilt, many sins, and much disconsolation. What then, saith God by his word, 'Wilt thou go away also?' No, saith the soul, there is forgiveness with thee, thou hast the words of eternal life, and therefore I will abide with thee.

2. This abiding with God argues a forbearance of any other choice. Whilst the soul is in this condition, having not attained any evidences of its own special interest in forgiveness; many lovers will be soliciting of it to play the harlot by taking them into its embraces. Both self-righteousness and sin will be very importunate in this matter. The former tenders itself as exceeding useful to give the soul some help, assistance, and supportment in its condition. Samuel doth not come, saith Saul, and the Philistines invade me, I will venture and offer sacrifice myself contrary to the law. The promise doth not come to the soul for its particular relief, it hath no evidence as to an especial interest in forgiveness: temptation invades the mind; try thyself, says it, to take relief in somewhat of thine own providing. And this is to play the harlot from God. To this purpose self-righteousness variously disguises itself, like the wife of Jeroboam when she went to the prophet. Sometimes it appears as duty, sometimes as signs and tokens; but its end is to get somewhat of the faith and trust of the soul to be fixed upon it. But when the soul hath indeed a discovery of forgiveness, it will not give ear to these solicitations. No, saith it, I see such a beauty, such an excellency, such a desirableness and suitableness unto my wants and condition, in that forgiveness that is with God, that I am resolved to abide in the gospel desire and expectation of it, all the days of my life; here my choice is fixed; and I will not alter. And this resolution gives glory to the grace of God. When the soul, without an evidence of an interest in it, yet prefers it above that which with many reasonings and pretences offers itself as a present relief unto it, hereby is God glorified, and Christ exalted, and the spiritual life of the soul secured.

2. This discovery of forgiveness in God, with the effects of it before-mentioned, will produce a resolution of waiting on God for peace and consolation, in his own time and way. 'He that believeth will not make haste;' Isa. xxviii. 16. Not make haste, to what? not to the enjoyment of the thing believed. Haste argues precipitation and impatience; this the soul that hath this discovery is freed from, resolving to wait the time of God's appointment, for peace and consolation. God speaking of his accomplishment of his promises,

says, 'I the Lord will hasten it;' Isa. lx. 22. Well, then, if God will hasten it, may not we hasten to it? Nay, saith he, I will hasten it, but in its time. All oppositions and impediments considered it shall be hastened, but in its time, its due time, its appointed time. And this the soul is to wait for, and so it will.

As when Jacob had seen the beauty of Rachel and loved her, he was contented to wait seven years for the enjoyment of her to be his wife; and thought no time long, no toil too hard that he might obtain her; so the soul having discovered the beauty and excellency of forgiveness, as it is with God, as it is in his gracious heart, in his eternal purpose, in the blood of Christ, in the promise of the gospel, is resolved to wait quietly and patiently for the time wherein God will clear up unto it its own personal interest therein; even one experimental embracement of it, even at the hour of death, doth well deserve the waiting, and obedience of the whole course of a man's life.

And this the psalmist manifests to have been the effect produced in his heart and spirit; for upon this discovery of forgiveness in God, he resolved both to wait upon him himself, and encourageth others so to do.

3. This prepares the soul, for the receiving of that consolation and deliverance out of its pressures, by an evidence of a special interest in forgiveness, which it waiteth for.

1. For this makes men to hearken after it; it makes the soul like the merchant who hath great riches, all his wealth in a far country, which he is endeavouring to bring home safe unto him. If they come he is well provided for; if they miscarry he is lost and undone. This makes him hearken after tidings that they are safe there; and, as Solomon says, 'Good news,' in this case, 'from a far country, is as cold water to a thirsty soul;' Prov. xxv. 25. full of refreshment. Though he cannot look upon them as his own yet absolutely, because he hath them not in possession, he is glad they are safe there. So is it with the soul; these riches that it so values are as to its apprehensions in a far country: so is the promise, that 'he shall behold the land that is very far off;' Isa. xxxiii. 17. He is glad to hear news that they are safe; to hear forgiveness preached, and the promises insisted on, though he cannot as yet look upon them as his own.

The merchant rests not here, but he hearkeneth with much solicitousness after the things that should bring home his riches, especially if they have in them his all. Hence such ships are called ships of desire, Job ix. 26. Such a man greatly desires the speeding of them to their port. He considers the wind and the weather, all the occasions, and inconveniences, and danger of the way; and blame him not; his all is at stake. The soul doth so in like manner; it hearkeneth after all the ways and means whereby this forgiveness may be particularly brought home unto it; is afraid of sin, and of temptation, glad to find a fresh gale of the spirit of grace, hoping that it may bring in his return from the land of promise. This prepares the heart for a spiritual sense of it, when it is revealed.

2. It so prepares the soul, by giving it a due valuation of the grace and mercy desired. The merchantman in the gospel was not prepared to enjoy the pearl himself, until it was discovered to him to be of great price; then he knew how to purchase it, procure it, and keep it. The soul having by this acting of faith upon the discovery of forgiveness insisted on, come to find that the pearl hid in the field is indeed precious, is both stirred up to seek after possession of it, and to give it its due. Saith such a soul, How excellent, how precious is this forgiveness that is with God! Blessed, yea, ever blessed are they who are made partakers of it! What a life of joy, rest, peace, and consolation do they lead! Had I but their evidence of an interest in it, and the spiritual consolation that ensues thereon, how would I despise the world, and all the temptations of Satan, and rejoice in the Lord in every condition! And this apprehension of grace, also exceedingly prepares and fits the soul for a receiving of a blessed sense of it, so as that God may have glory thereby.

3. It fits the soul, by giving a right understanding of it; of its nature, its causes, and effects. At the first, the soul goes no farther, but to look after impunity, or freedom from punishment, any way. 'What shall I do to be saved?' is the utmost it aims at. 'Who shall deliver me; how shall I escape?' And it would be contented to escape any way; by the law, or the gospel, all is one, so it may escape. But upon this discovery of forgiveness treated of, which is made

by faith of adherence unto God, a man plainly sees the nature of it, and that it is so excellent that it is to be desired for its own sake. Indeed when a soul is brought under trouble for sin, it knows not well what it would have. It hath an uneasiness, or disquietment that it would be freed from; a dread of some evil condition that it would avoid. But now the soul can tell what it desires, what it aims at, as well as what it would be freed from. It would have an interest in eternal love, have the gracious kindness of the heart of God turned towards itself; a sense of the everlasting purpose of his will shed abroad in his heart; have an especial interest in the precious blood of the Son of God, whereby atonement is made for him, and that all these things be testified unto his conscience in a word of promise mixed with faith. These things he came for, this way alone he would be saved and no other. It sees such a glory of wisdom, love, and grace in forgiveness, such an exaltation of the love of Christ in all his offices, in all his undertaking, especially in his death, sacrifice, and blood-shedding, whereby he procured or made reconciliation for us, that it exceedingly longs after the participation of them.

All these things in their several degrees, will this discovery of forgiveness in God, without an evidence of an especial interest therein, produce. And these will assuredly maintain the spiritual life of the soul, and keep it up unto such an obedience as shall be accepted of God in Christ. Darkness, sorrow, storms, they in whom it is may meet withal, but their internal condition is secured in the covenant of God; their souls are bound up in the bundle of life.

From what hath been spoken, we may make some inferences in our passage concerning the true notion of believing. For,

1. These effects ascribed to this faith of forgiveness in God, and always produced by it, make it evident that the most of them who pretend unto it, who pretend to believe that there is forgiveness with God, do indeed believe no such thing. Although I shall on set purpose afterward evince this, yet I cannot here utterly pass it by. I shall then only demand of them who are so forward in the profession of this faith, that they think it almost impossible that any one should not believe it; what effects it hath produced in them, and whether they

have been by it enabled to the performance of the duties before-mentioned? I fear with many, things on the account of their pretended faith are quite otherwise. They love sin the more for it, and God never the better; supposing that a few barren words will issue the controversy about their sins, they become insensibly to have slight thoughts of sin, and of God also. This persuasion is not of him that calls us. Poor souls, your faith is the devil's greatest engine for your ruin; the highest contempt of God, and Christ, and forgiveness also, that you can be guilty of; a means to let you down quietly into hell; the Pharisees' Moses, trusted in, and will condemn you. As none is saved but by faith, so you, if it were not for your faith (as you call it), might possibly be saved. If a man's gold prove counterfeit, his jewels painted glass, his silver lead or dross, he will not only be found poor when he comes to be tried, and want the benefit of riches, but have withal a fearful aggravation of his poverty by his disappointment and surprisal. If a man's faith, which should be more precious than gold, be found rotten and corrupt, if his light be darkness, how vile is that faith, how great is that darkness? Such, it is evident, will the faith of too many be found in this business.

2. The work we are carrying on, is the rising of a sin-entangled soul out of its depths; and this we have spoken unto, is that which must give him his first relief. Commonly when souls are in distress, that which they look after is consolation. What is it that they intend thereby? That they may have assurance that their sins are forgiven them, and so be freed from their present perplexities. What is the issue? Some of them continue complaining all their days, and never come to rest or peace; so far do they fall short of consolation and joy. And some are utterly discouraged from attempting any progress in the ways of God. What is the reason hereof? Is it not, that they would fain be finishing their building, when they have not laid the foundation? They have not yet made thorough work in believing forgiveness with God, and they would immediately be at assurance in themselves. Now God delights not in such a frame of spirit. For,

1. It is selfish. The great design of faith is to 'give glory unto God;' Rom. iv. 20. The end of God's giving out for-

giveness, is the praise of 'his glorious grace;' Eph. i. 6. But let a soul in this frame have peace in itself, it is very little solicitous about giving glory unto God. He cries like Rachel, 'Give me children or I die;' give me peace, or I perish. That God may be honoured, and the forgiveness he seeks after be rendered glorious, it is cared for in the second place, if at all. This selfish earnestness, at first to be thrusting our hand in the side of Christ, is that which he will pardon in many, but accepts in none.

2. It is impatient. Men do thus deport themselves, because they will not wait. They do not care for standing afar off for any season with the publican. They love not to submit their souls to lie at the foot of God, to give him the glory of his goodness, mercy, wisdom, and love, in the disposal of them, and their concernments. This waiting compriseth the universal subjection of the soul unto God, with a resolved judgment that it is meet and right that we, and all we desire and aim at, should be at his sovereign disposal. This gives glory to God; a duty which the impatience of these poor souls will not admit them to the performance of; and both these arise,

3. From weakness. It is weak; it is weakness in any condition that makes men restless and weary. The state of adherence is as safe a condition, as the state of assurance; only it hath more combats and wrestling attending it. It is not then fear of the event, but weakness and weariness of the combat that makes men anxiously solicitous about a deliverance from that state, before they are well entered into it.

Let then the sin-entangled soul remember always, this way, method, and order of the gospel, that we have under consideration. First, exercise faith on forgiveness in God, and when the soul is fixed therein, it will have a ground and foundation whereon it may stand securely, in making application of it unto itself. Drive this principle in the first place unto a stable issue upon gospel evidences; answer the objections that lie against it, and then you may proceed. In believing, the soul makes a conquest upon Satan's territories. Do then as they do, who are entering on an enemy's country; secure the passages, fortify the strong holds as you go on, that you be not cut off in your progress.

Be not as a ship at sea which passeth on, and is no more possessed or master of the water it hath gone through, than of that whereunto it is not yet arrived. But so it is with a soul, that fixeth not on these foundation principles; he presseth forwards and the ground crumbles away under his feet, and so he wilders away all his days in uncertainties. Would men but lay this principle well in their souls, and secure it against assaults, they might proceed, though not with so much speed as some do, yet with more safety. Some pretend at once to fall into full assurance, I wish it prove not a broad presumption in the most.. It is to no purpose for him to strive to fly, who cannot yet go; to labour to come to assurance in himself who never well believed forgiveness in God. Now that we may be enabled to fix this persuasion against all opposition, that which in the next place I shall do, is to give out such unquestionable evidences of this gospel truth, as the soul may safely build and rest upon: and these contain the confirmation of the principal proposition before laid down.

Evidences of forgiveness in God. No inbred notions of any free acts of God's will. Forgiveness not revealed by the works of nature, nor the law.

FIRST, The things that are spoken, or to be known of God are of two sorts: 1. Natural and necessary; such as are his essential properties, or the attributes of his nature, his goodness, holiness, righteousness, omnipotency, eternity, and the like. These are called, τὸ γνωστον τοῦ θεοῦ, Rom. i. 19. 'That which may be known of God.' And there are two ways, as the apostle there declares, whereby that which he there intimates of God may be known, 1. By the inbred light of nature; φανερὸν ἐστιν ἐν αὐτοῖς, ver. 19. 'It is manifest in themselves;' in their own hearts; they are taught it by the common conceptions and presumptions which they have of God by the light of nature. From hence do all mankind know concerning God, that he is, that he is eternal, infinitely powerful, good, righteous, holy, omnipotent. There needs no special revelation of these things that men may know them. That indeed they may be known savingly, there is;

and therefore they that know these things by nature, do also believe them on revelation. Heb. xi. 6. 'He that cometh unto God, must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder.' Though men know God by the light of nature, yet they cannot come to God by that knowledge.

2. These essential properties of the nature of God are revealed by his works. So the apostle in the same place, ver. 20. 'The invisible things of God from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead.' See also Psalm xix. 1—3. And this is the first sort of things that may be known of God.

2. There are the free acts of his will and power; or his free eternal purposes, with the temporal dispensations that flow from them. Now of this sort, is the forgiveness that we are inquiring after; it is not a property of the nature of God, but an act of his will, and a work of his grace. Although it hath its rise and spring in the infinite goodness of his nature, yet it proceeds from him, and is not exercised but by an absolute free and sovereign act of his will. Now there is nothing of God, or with him of this sort, that can be any ways known, but only by especial revelation. For,

1. There is no inbred notion of the acts of God's will in the heart of man, which is the first way whereby we come to the knowledge of any thing of God. Forgiveness is not revealed by the light of nature. Flesh and blood, which nature is, declares it not; by that means, 'no man hath seen God at any time;' John i. 8. that is, as a God of mercy and pardon, as the Son reveals him. Adam had an intimate acquaintance, according to the limited capacity of a creature, with the properties and excellencies of the nature of God. It was implanted in his heart, as indispensably necessary unto that natural worship, which by the law of his creation he was to perform. But when he had sinned, it is evident that he had not the least apprehension that there was forgiveness with God. Such a thought would have laid a foundation of some farther treaty with God about his condition. But he had no other design but of flying and hiding himself; Gen. iii. 10. so declaring that he was utterly ignorant of any such thing as pardoning mercy. Such, and no

other, are all the first, or purely natural conceptions of sinners; namely, that it is δικαιωμα τοῦ θεοῦ, 'the judgment of God;' Rom. i. 32. that sin is to be punished with death. It is true, these conceptions in many are stifled by rumours, reports, traditions, that it may be otherwise; but all these are far enough from that revelation of forgiveness, which we are inquiring after.

2. The consideration of the works of God's creation will not help a man to this knowledge; that there is forgiveness with God. The apostle tells us, Rom. i. 20. what it is of God that his works reveal; 'even his eternal power and Godhead,' or the essential properties of his nature; but no more: not any of the purposes of his grace, not any of the free acts of his will; not pardon and forgiveness. Besides God made all things in such an estate and condition, namely, of rectitude, integrity, and uprightness; Eccles. vii. 29. that it was impossible they should have any respect unto sin, which is the corruption of all, or to the pardon of it, which is their restitution, whereof they stood in no need. There being no such thing in the world as a sin, nor any such thing supposed to be, when all things were made of nothing, how could any thing declare or reveal the forgiveness of it?

3. No works of God's providence can make this discovery. God hath indeed borne testimony to himself and his goodness in all ages from the foundation of the world in the works of his providence: so Acts xiv. 15—17. 'We preach unto you, that ye should turn from these vanities, unto the living God, which made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein: who in times past, suffered all nations to walk in their own ways. Nevertheless, he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness.' Οὐκ ἀμάρτυρον ἑαυτὸν ἀφῆκε, 'He left not himself without witness;' that is, by the work of his providence there recounted, he thus far bare testimony to himself, that he is, and is good, and doth good, and ruleth the world, so that they were utterly inexcusable, who taking no notice of these works of his, nor the fruits of his goodness, which they lived upon, turned away after τὰ μάταια, 'vain things,' as the apostle there calls the idols of the Gentiles. But yet these things did not discover pardon and forgiveness. For

still God suffered them to go on in their own ways, and winked at their ignorance. So again, Acts xvii. 23—27. 'Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you. God that made the world, and all things therein, seeing that he is the Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing; seeing he giveth unto all life, and breath, and all things; and hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth' (where by the way there is an allusion to that of Gen. xi. 8. 'the Lord scattered them abroad upon the face of the earth'); 'and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation, that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us.' By arguments taken from the works of God, both of creation and providence, the apostle proves the being, and the properties of God. Yea, he lets them know with whom he had to do, that God designed by his works so far to reveal himself unto them, as the true and living God, the maker and governor of all things, as that they ought to have inquired more diligently after him, and not to look on him alone as the unknown God, who alone might be known: all their idols being vain and nothing. But of the discovery of pardon and forgiveness in God by these ways and means, he speaks not; yea, he plainly shews that this was not done thereby. For the great call to saving repentance, is by the revelation of forgiveness. But now by these works of his providence, God called not the Gentiles to saving repentance. No, saith he, he 'suffered them to walk still in their own ways;' chap. xiv. 16. 'and winked at the times of their ignorance; but now,' that is, by the word of the gospel, 'commandeth them to repent;' chap. xvii. 30.

Secondly, Whereas there had been one signal act of God's providence about sin, when man first fell into the snares of it; it was so far from the revealing forgiveness in God, that it rather severely intimated the contrary. This was God's dealing with sinning angels. The angels were the first sinners; and God dealt first with them about sin. And what was his dealing with them, the Holy Ghost tells us, 2 Pet. ii. 4. *ἀγγέλων ἁμαρτησάντων οὐκ ἐφείσατο*, 'he spared not the

sinning angels.' He spared them not; it is the same word which he useth where he speaks of laying all our iniquities on Christ, he undergoing the punishment due unto them; Rom. viii. 32. *οὐκ ἐφείσατο*, 'he spared him not;' that is, he laid on him the full punishment that by the curse and sanction of the law was due unto sin. So he dealt with the angels that sinned; 'he spared them not,' but inflicted on them the punishment due unto sin, shutting them up under chains of darkness for the judgment of the great day. Hitherto then God keeps all thoughts of forgiveness in his own eternal bosom; there is not so much as the least dawning of it upon the world. And this was at first no small prejudice against any thoughts of forgiveness. The world is made, sin enters by the most glorious part of the creation, whose recovery by pardon might seem to be more desirable; but not the least appearance of it is discovered. Thus it was 'hid in God from the foundation of the world;' Eph. iii. 9.

Thirdly, God gave unto man a law of obedience immediately upon his creation. Yea, for the main of it, he implanted it in him, by and in his creation. This law it was supposed that man might transgress. The very nature of a law prescribed unto free agents, attended with threatenings and promises of reward, requires that supposition. Now there was not annexed unto this law, or revealed with it, the least intimation of pardon to be obtained, if transgression should ensue. Gen. ii. 17. we have this law, 'In the day thou eatest thou shalt surely die;' dying thou shalt die: or bring upon thyself assuredly the guilt of death temporal and eternal. There God leaves the sinner under the power of that commination. Of forgiveness or pardoning mercy there is not the least intimation. To this very day, that law which was then the whole rule of life and acceptance with God, knows no such thing. Dying thou shalt die, O sinner, is the precise and final voice of it. From these previous considerations, added to what was formerly spoken, some things preparatory to the ensuing discourse may be inferred. As,

1. That it is a great and rare thing to have forgiveness in God discovered unto a sinful soul. A thing it is, that as hath been shewed, conscience and law, with the inbred no-

tions that are in the heart of man about God's holiness and vindictive justice do lie against. A matter whereof we have no natural presumption; whereof there is no common notion in the mind of man. A thing which no consideration of the works of God, either of creation or providence will reveal, and which the great instance of God's dealing with sinning angels renders deep, admirable, and mysterious. Men who have common and slight thoughts of God, of themselves, of sin, of obedience, of the judgment to come, of eternity, that feed upon the ashes of rumours, reports, hearsays, traditions, without looking into the reality of things, may, and do take this to be an ordinary and acknowledged truth, easy to be entertained, which upon the matter no man disbelieves. But convinced sinners, who make a trial of these things, as running into eternity, have other thoughts of them. And as to that which it is pretended every one believes, we have great cause to cry out, 'Lord, who hath believed our report? to whom hath this arm of the Lord been revealed?'

2. That the discovery of forgiveness in God, being a matter of so great difficulty, is a thing precious and excellent, as being the foundation of all our communion with God here, and of all undeceiving expectation of our enjoyment of him hereafter. It is a pure gospel truth that hath neither shadow, footstep, nor intimation elsewhere; the whole creation hath not the least obscure impression of it left thereon. So that,

3. It is undoubtedly greatly incumbent on us to inquire diligently, as the prophets did of old, into this salvation; to consider what sure evidences faith hath of it, such as will not, as cannot fail us. To be slight and common in this matter, to take it up at random, is an argument of an unsound, rotten heart. He that is not serious in his inquiry into the revelation of this matter, is serious in nothing wherein God or his soul is concerned. The Holy Ghost knows what our frame of heart is, and how slow we are to receive this blessed truth in a gracious saving manner. Therefore doth he confirm it unto us with such weighty considerations, as Heb. vi. 17, 18. 'God, willing more abundantly to shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his counsel, confirmed it by an oath; that by two immu-

table things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation.' It is of forgiveness of sin that the apostle treats, as hath been made evident by the description of it before given. Now to give evidence hereunto, and to beget a belief of it in us, he first engages a property of God's nature in that business. He with whom we deal, is ἀψευδὴς——— as Tit. i. 2. The God that cannot lie, that cannot deceive, or be deceived. It is impossible it should be so with him. Now as this extends itself in general, to all the words and works of God, so there is peculiarly in this whereof he treats τὸ ἀμετάθετον τῆς βουλῆς, an especial 'immutability of his counsel.' Men may think that although there be words spoken about forgiveness, yet it is possible it may be otherwise. No, saith the apostle, it is spoken by God, and it is impossible he should lie. Yea, but upon the manifold provocations of sinners, he may change his mind and thoughts therein. No, saith the apostle, there is a peculiar immutability in his counsel concerning the execution of this thing, there can be no change in it. But how doth this appear that indeed this is the counsel of his will? Why, saith he, he hath declared it by his word; and that given in a way of promise; which, as in its own nature it is suited to raise an expectation in him or them to whom it is made or given, so it requires exact faithfulness in the discharge and performance of it, which God on his part will assuredly answer. But neither is this all; but that no place might be left for any cavilling objection in this matter, ἐμεσίτευσεν ὅρκῳ, 'he interposed himself by an oath.' Thus we have this truth deduced from the veracity of God's nature, one of his essential excellencies, established in the immutable purpose of his will, brought forth by a word of promise, and confirmed by God's interposing himself against all occasions of exception (so to put an end unto all strife about it) by an oath, swearing by himself that so it should be. I have mentioned this only to shew what weight the Holy Ghost lays upon the delivery of this great truth, and thence how deeply it concerns us to inquire diligently into it, and after the grounds and evidences which may be tendered of it, which among others are these that follow.

Discovery of forgiveness in the first promise. The evidence of the truth that lies therein. And by the institution of sacrifices. Their use and end. Also by the prescription of repentance unto sinners.

THE first discovery of forgiveness in God (and which I place as the first evidence of it), was made in his dealing with our first parents after their shameful sin and fall. Now to make it appear, that this is an evidence that carries along with it a great conviction, and is such as faith may securely rest upon and close withal, the ensuing observations are to be considered.

The first sin in the world, was on many accounts the greatest sin that ever was in the world. It was the sin, as it were, of human nature, wherein there was a conspiracy of all individuals; 'omnes eramus unus ille homo;' in that one man, or that one sin, 'we all sinned;' Rom. v. 12. It left not God one subject as to moral obedience on the earth, nor the least ground for any such to be unto eternity. When the angels sinned, the whole race or kind did not prevaricate. Thousand thousands of them, and ten thousand times ten thousands continued in their obedience; Dan. vii. 10. But here, all and every individual of mankind (he only excepted which was not then in Adam) were embarked in the same crime and guilt. Besides it disturbed the government of God in and over the whole creation. God had made all things in number, weight, and measure, in order and beauty: pronouncing himself concerning his whole work that it was טוב מאד exceeding beautiful and good; Gen. i. 31. Much of this beauty lay in the subordination of one thing to another, and of all to himself by the mediation and interposition of man, through whose praises and obedience the rest of the creation being made subject unto him, was to return their tribute of honour and glory unto God. But all this order was destroyed by this sin; and the very 'creation made subject to vanity;' Rom. viii. 20. On which, and the like accounts, it might be easily made to appear that it was the greatest sin that ever was in the world.

2. Man who had sinned, subscribed in his heart and conscience unto the righteous sentence of the law. He knew

what he had deserved, and looked for nothing but the immediate execution of the sentence of death upon him. Hence he meditates not a defence, expects no pardon, stays not for a trial, but flies and hides, and attempts an escape; Gen. iii. 10. 'I was afraid,' saith he, 'and hid myself;' than which never were there words of greater horror in the world, nor shall be until the day of judgment. Poor creature, he was full of expectation of the vengeance due for a broken covenant.

3. God hath newly declared in the sinning angels what his justice required, and how he could deal with sinning man without the least impeachment of his government, holiness, or goodness. See 2 Pet. ii. 4.

4. There was nothing without God himself that should move him in the least, so much as to suspend the execution of his wrath for one moment; he had not done so with the angels. All things lay now under wrath, curse, confusion, and disorder; nothing was left good, lovely, or desirable, in his eye. As in the first creation, that which was first brought forth from nothing was תהו ובהו 'without form and void,' empty of all order and beauty; nothing was in it to induce or move God to bring forth all things in the glory that ensued, but the whole design of it, proceeded from his own infinite goodness and wisdom; so was it now again. There was an emptiness and vanity brought by sin upon the whole creation. Nothing remained that might be a motive unto a merciful restoration, but all is again devolved on his sovereignty. All things being in this state and condition wherein all doors stood open to the glory of God's justice in the punishing of sin, nothing remaining without him to hold his hand in the least; the whole creation, and especially the sinner himself lying trembling in expectation of a dreadful doom; what now cometh forth from him? the blessed word which we have, Gen. iii. 15. 'The seed of the woman shall break the serpent's head.' It is full well known that the whole mystery of forgiveness is wrapt up in this one word of promise. And the great way of its coming forth from God by the blood of the Messiah, whose heel was to be bruised, is also intimated. And this was the first discovery that ever was made, of forgiveness in God. By a word of pure revelation it was made, and so faith must

take it up and receive it. Now this revelation of forgiveness with God in this one promise, was the bottom of all that worship that was yielded unto him by sinners for many ages. For we have shewed before, that without this no sinner can have the least encouragement to approach unto him; and this will continue to the end of the world, as a notable evidence of the truth in hand, a firm foundation for faith to rest and build upon. Let a sinner seriously consider the state of things as they were then in the world laid down before, and then view God coming forth with a word of pardon and forgiveness, merely from his own love, and those counsels of peace that were between the Father and the Son, and he cannot but conclude, under his greatest difficulties, that yet 'there is forgiveness with God that he may be feared.' Let now the law and conscience, let sin and Satan stand forth and except against his evidence; enough may be spoken from it whatever the particular case be, about which the soul hath a contest with them, to put them all to silence.

Secondly, God revealed this sacred truth by his institution of sacrifices. Sacrifices by blood, do all of them respect atonement, expiation, and consequently forgiveness. It is true indeed, they could not themselves take away sin, nor make them perfect who came unto God by them; Heb. x. 1. but yet they undeniably evince the taking away of sin, or the forgiveness of it, by what they did denote and typify. I shall, therefore, look back into their rise and intendment.

1. The original and first spring of sacrifices is not in the Scripture expressly mentioned; only the practice of the saints is recorded. But it is certain, from infallible Scripture evidences, that they were of God's immediate institution and appointment. God never allowed that the will or wisdom of man, should be the spring and rule of his worship. That solemn word wherewith he fronts the command that is the rule of his worship, לא תעשה לך 'Thou shalt not make to thyself,' which is the life of the command (that which follows being an explanation and confirmation of the law itself by instances), cuts off all such pretences, and is as a flaming sword turning every way to prevent men's arbitrary approaches to God's institutions. God will not part with his glory of being the only lawgiver as to the whole concern-

ment of his worship, or any part of it, unto any of the sons of men.

2. Neither is the time of their institution mentioned. Some of the Papists dispute (as there are a generation of philosophical disputers amongst them, by whom their tottering cause is supported) that there should have been sacrifices in paradise, if a man had not sinned. But as in all their opinions, our first inquiry ought to be, what do they get by this or that, their whole religion being pointed unto their carnal interest; so we may in particular do it, upon this uncouth assertion, which is perfectly contradictious to the very nature and end of most sacrifices; namely, that they should be offered where there is no sin. Why, they hope to establish hence a general rule, that there can be no true worship of God in any state or condition without a sacrifice. What then I pray? Why then it is evident, that the continual sacrifice of the mass is necessary in the church, and that without it there is no true worship of God; and so they are quickly come home to their advantage and profit; the mass being that inexhaustible spring of revenue which feeds their pride and lust throughout the world. But there is in the church of Christ an altar still, and a sacrifice still, which they have rejected for the abominable figment of their mass; namely, Christ himself, as the apostle informs us, Heb. xiii. 10. But as the sacrifices of beasts could not have been before the entrance of sin, so it may be evidenced that they were instituted from the foundation of the world, that is, presently after the entrance of sin. Christ is called the 'Lamb of God;' John i. 29. which he was in reference unto the sacrifices of old, as 1 Pet. ii. 18, 19. whence he is represented in the church, as a 'Lamb slain;' Rev. v. 6. or giving out the efficacy of all sacrifices to his church. Now he is said to be a 'Lamb slain from the foundation of the world;' Rev. xiii. 8. which could not be, unless some sacrifice, prefiguring his being slain, had been then offered. For it denotes not only the efficacy of his mediation, but the way. Besides the apostle tells us, that 'without shedding of blood there was no remission;' Heb. ix. 22. that is, God, to demonstrate that all pardon and forgiveness related to the blood of Christ from the foundation of the world, gave out no word of pardon, but by and with blood. Now I have

shewed before, that he revealed pardon in the first promise, and therefore there ensued thereon the shedding of blood and sacrifices; and thereby that testament or covenant 'was dedicated with blood' also; ver. 18. Some think that the beasts, of whose skins God made garments for Adam, were offered in sacrifices. Nor is the conjecture vain. Yea, it seems not to want a shadow of a gospel mystery; that their nakedness, which became their shame upon their sin (whence the pollution and shame of sin is frequently so termed), should be covered with the skins of their sacrifices. For in the true sacrifice, there is somewhat answerable thereunto. And the righteousness of him whose sacrifices takes away the guilt of our sin, is called our clothing, that hides our pollution and shame.

3. That after the giving of the law, the greatest, most noble, and solemn part of the worship of God consisted in sacrifices. And this kind of worship continued with the approbation of God in the world about four thousand years; that is, from the entrance of sin until the death of the Messiah, the true sacrifice, which put an end unto all that was typical.

These things being premised, we may consider what was the mind and aim of God in the institution of this worship. One instance, and that of the most solemn of the whole kind, will resolve us in this inquiry; Lev. xvi. 5. Two kids of the goats are taken for an offering for sin. Consider only (that we do not enlarge on particulars) how one of them was dealt withal, ver. 20—22. 'He shall bring the live goat, and Aaron shall lay both his hands on the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgression in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness: and the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited.'

Let us see to what end is all this solemnity, and what is declared thereby. Wherefore should God appoint poor sinful men to come together, to take a goat or a lamb, and to confess over his head all their sins and transgressions, and to devote him to destruction under that confession? Had men invented this themselves, it had been a matter of no moment. But it was an institution of God which he bound

his church to the observation of upon the penalty of his highest displeasure. Certainly this was a solemn declaration that there is forgiveness with him. Would that God, who is infinitely good, and so will not, who is infinitely true, holy, and faithful, and so cannot, deceive, call men out whom he loved, to a solemn representation of a thing wherein their chiefest, their eternal concernment did lie, and suffer them to feed upon ashes? Let men take heed that they mock not God; for of a truth God mocketh not man, until he be finally rejected by him. For four thousand years together then, did God declare by sacrifices, that there is forgiveness with him, and led his people by them to make a public representation of it in the face of the world. This is a second uncontrollable evidence of the truth asserted, which may possibly be of use to souls that come indeed deeply and seriously to deal with God; for though the practice be ceased, yet the instruction intended in them continues.

Thirdly, God's appointment of repentance unto sinners, doth reveal that there is forgiveness in himself. I say the prescription of repentance is a revelation of forgiveness. After the angels had sinned, God never once called them to repentance. He would not deceive them, but let them know what they were to look for at his hands; he hath no forgiveness for them, and therefore would require no repentance of them. It is not, nor ever was, a duty incumbent on them to repent. Nor is it so unto the damned in hell. God requires it not of them, nor is it their duty. There being no forgiveness for them, what should move them to repent? Why should it be their duty so to do? Their eternal anguish about sin committed hath nothing of repentance in it. Assignation then, of repentance, is a revelation of forgiveness. God would not call upon a sinful creature to humble itself and bewail its sin, if there were no way of recovery, or relief, and the only way of recovery from the guilt of sin, is pardon. So Job xxx. 27, 28. 'He looketh on men, and if any say, I have sinned, and perverted that which was right, and it profited me not; he will deliver his soul from going into the pit, and his life shall see the light.' In the foregoing verses he declares the various ways that God used to bring men unto repentance. He did it by dreams, ver. 15, 16. by afflictions, ver. 19. by the preaching of the word, ver. 23. What then

doth God aim at in and by all these various ways of teachings? It is to cause man to say, 'I have sinned and perverted that which was right.' It is to bring him to repentance. What now, if he obtain his end, and cometh to that which is aimed at? Why then there is forgiveness for him, as is declared, ver. 28. To improve this evidence, I shall confirm, by some few obvious considerations, these two things:

1. That the prescription of repentance doth indeed evince that there is forgiveness with God.

2. That every one in whom there is repentance wrought towards God, may certainly conclude that there is forgiveness with God for him.

1. No repentance is acceptable with God but what is built or leans on the faith of forgiveness. We have a cloud of witnesses unto this truth in the Scripture. Many there have been, many are recorded who have been convinced of sin, perplexed about it, sorry for it, that have made open confession and acknowledgment of it, that under the pressing sense of it, have cried out even to God for deliverance, and yet have come short of mercy, pardon, and acceptance with God. The cases of Cain, Pharaoh, Saul, Ahab, Judas, and others, might be insisted on. What was wanting that made all that they did abominable? Consider one instance for all: it is said of Judas that he repented; Matt. xxvii. 3. *μεταμεληθεὶς*, 'he repented himself;' but wherein did this repentance consist? he was convinced of his sin in general; *ἥμαρτον*, saith he, 'I have sinned,' ver. 4. 2. He was sensible of the particular sin whereof he stood charged in conscience before God. 'I have,' saith he, 'betrayed innocent blood:' I am guilty of blood, innocent blood, and that in the vilest manner, by treachery; so that he comes, 3. To a full and open confession of his sin. 4. He makes restitution of what he was advantaged by his sin; 'he brought again the thirty pieces of silver,' ver. 3. all testifying a hearty sorrow that spirited the whole. Methinks now Judas's repentance looks like the young man's obedience, who cried out, 'All these things have I done; is there any thing yet lacking?' Yea, one thing was wanting to that young man, he had no true faith nor love to God all this while, which vitiated and spoiled all the rest of his performances. One thing also is wanting to this repentance of Judas; he had no

faith of forgiveness in God; that he could not believe; and, therefore, after all this sorrow, instead of coming to him, he bids him the utmost defiance, and goes away and hangs himself.

Indeed faith of forgiveness, as hath been shewed, hath many degrees. There is of them, that which is indispensably necessary to render repentance acceptable. What it is in particular, I do not dispute. It is not an assurance of the acceptance of our persons in general. It is not that the particular sin wherewith it may be, the soul is perplexed, is forgiven. A general, so it be a gospel discovery that there is forgiveness in God, will suffice. The church expresseth it, Hos. xiv. 3. 'In thee the fatherless findeth mercy;' and Joel ii. 14. 'Who knows but he will return and repent?' I have this ground, saith the soul; God is in himself gracious and merciful; the fatherless, the destitute and helpless that come to him by Christ, find mercy in him. None in heaven and earth can evince but that he may return to me also. Now let a man's convictions be never so great, sharp, wounding; his sorrow never so abundant, overflowing, abiding; his confession never so full, free or open; if this one thing be wanting, all is nothing but what tends to death.

2. To prescribe repentance as a duty unto sinners, without a foundation of pardon and forgiveness in himself; is inconsistent with the wisdom, holiness, goodness, faithfulness, and all other glorious excellencies and perfections of the nature of God. For,

1. The apostle lays this as the great foundation of all consolation; that God cannot lie or deceive; Heb. vi. 18. And again, he engageth the faithfulness and veracity of God to the same purpose; Tit. i. 2. 'God, who cannot lie, hath promised it.' Now there is a lie, a deceit in things as well as in words. He that doth a thing, which in its own nature is apt to deceive them that consider it, with an intention of deceiving them, is no less a liar, than he which affirms that to be true, which he knows to be false. There is a lie in actions as well as in words. The whole life of a hypocrite is a lie; so saith the prophet of idolaters, there is a 'lie in their right hand;' Isa. xliv. 20.

2. The proposal of repentance, is a thing fitted and suited

in its own nature, to beget thoughts in the mind of a sinner that there is forgiveness with God. Repenting is for sinners only. 'I come not,' saith our Saviour, 'to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.' It is for them, and them only. It was no duty for Adam in Eden; it is none for the angels in heaven, nor for the damned in hell. What then may be the language of this appointment? O sinners, come and deal with God by repentance; doth it not openly speak forgiveness in God? and if it were otherwise, could men possibly be more frustrated or deceived? would not the institution of repentance be a lie? Such a delusion may proceed from Satan, but not from him who is the fountain of goodness, holiness, and truth. His call to repentance, is a full demonstration of his readiness to forgive; Acts xvii. 30—32. It is true, many do thus deceive themselves; they raise themselves unto an expectation of immunity, not on gospel grounds; and their disappointment is a great part of their punishment. But God deceives none: whoever comes to him on his proposal of repentance, shall find forgiveness. It is said of some, indeed, that he 'will laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh;' Prov. i. 26. He will aggravate their misery, by giving them to see what their pride and folly hath brought them unto. But who are they? only such as refuse his call to repentance, with the promises of the acceptation annexed.

3. There is then no cause, why those who are under a call to repentance, should question whether there be forgiveness in God or no. This concerns my second proposition. Come, saith the Lord, unto the souls of men, leave your sinful ways, turn unto me, humble yourselves with broken and contrite heart.' Alas! say poor convinced sinners, we are poor, dark, and ignorant creatures; or we are old in sin, or greater sinners, or backsliders, or have fallen often into the same sins; can we expect there should be forgiveness for us? Why, you are under God's invitation to repentance; and to disbelieve forgiveness, is to call the truth, holiness, and faithfulness of God into question. If you will not believe forgiveness, pretend what you please, it is in truth because you hate repentance. You do but deceive your souls when you pretend you come not up to repentance, because

you cannot believe forgiveness. For in the very institution of this duty God engageth all his properties to make it good that he hath pardon and mercy for sinners.

4. Much less cause is there to doubt of forgiveness, where sincere repentance is in any measure wrought. No soul comes to repentance but upon God's call. God calls none but whom he hath mercy for upon their coming. And as for those who sin against the Holy Ghost, as they shut themselves out from forgiveness, so they are not called to repentance.

5. God expressly declares in the Scripture, that the forgiveness that is with him, is the foundation of his prescribing repentance unto man. One instance may suffice; Isa. lv. 7. 'Let the wicked forsake his way,' (רשע a perverse wicked one; ואיש און), 'and the man of iniquity his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy: and to our God, for ירבה לסלוח he will multiply to pardon.' You see to whom he speaks; to men perversely wicked, and such as make a trade of sinning. What doth he call them unto? plainly to repentance, to the duty we have insisted on. But what is the ground of such an invitation, unto such profligate sinners? Why, the abundant forgiveness and pardon that is with him, superabounding unto what the worst of them can stand in need of; as Rom. v. 20.

And this is another way whereby God hath revealed that there is forgiveness with him, and an infallible bottom for faith to build upon in its approaches unto God it is. Nor can the certainty of this evidence be called into question, but on such grounds as are derogatory to the glory and honour of God. And this connexion of repentance and forgiveness is that principle from whence God convinces a stubborn unbelieving people, that all his ways and dealings with sinners are just and equal; Ezek. xviii. 25. And should there be any failure in it, they could not be so. Every soul then that is under a call to repentance, whether out of his natural condition, or from any backsliding into folly after conversion, hath a sufficient foundation to rest on, as to the pardon he inquires after. God is ready to deal with him on terms of mercy; if out of love to sin, or the power of unbelief, he refuse to close with him on these terms, his condemnation is just. And it will be well that this con-

sideration be well imprinted on the minds of men. I say, notwithstanding the general presumptions that men seem to have of this matter, yet these principles of it ought to be inculcated. For,

1. Such is the atheism that lies lurking in the hearts of men by nature, that notwithstanding their pretences and professions, we have need to be pressing upon them evidences of the very being and essential properties of God. In so doing we have the assistance of inbred notions in their own minds which they cannot eject, to help to carry on the work. How much more is this necessary in reference unto the free acts of the will of God, which are to be known only by mere revelation? Our word had need to be 'line upon line:' and yet when we have done, have cause enough to cry out, as was said, 'Lord, who hath believed our report? and to whom hath this arm of the Lord been revealed?'

2. What was spoken before of the obstacles that lie in the way, hindering souls from a saving reception of this truth, ought to be remembered. Those who have no experience of them between God and their souls, seem to be ignorant of the true nature of conscience, law, gospel, grace, sin, and forgiveness.

3. Many who are come to a saving persuasion of it, yet having not received it upon clear and unquestionable grounds; and so not knowing how to resolve their faith of it into its proper principles, are not able to answer the objections that lie against it in their own consciences, and do so miserably fluctuate about it all their days. These had need to have these principles inculcated on them. Were they pondered aright, some might have cause to say with the Samaritans, who first gave credit to the report of the woman, John iv. they had but a report before, but now they find all things to be according unto it, yea, to exceed it. A little experience of a man's own unbelief, with the observation that may easily be made of the uncertain progresses and fluctuations of the spirits of others, will be a sufficient conviction of the necessity of the work we are engaged in.

But it will yet be said, that it is needless to multiply arguments and evidences in this case; the truth insisted on being granted as one of the fundamental principles of religion. As it is not then by any called in question, so it doth

not appear that so much time and pains is needful for the confirmation of it; for what is granted and plain, needs little confirmation. But several things may be returned in answer hereunto: all which may at once be here pleaded for the multiplication of our arguments in this matter.

1. That it is generally granted by all, is no argument that it is effectually believed by many. Sundry things are taken for granted in point of opinion, that are not so believed as to be improved in practice. We have in part shewed before, and shall afterward undeniably evince, that there are very few that believe this truth, with that faith that will interest them in it, and give them the benefit of it. And what will it avail any of us, that 'there is forgiveness of sin with God,' if our sins be not forgiven? no more than that such or such a king is rich, whilst we are poor and starving. My aim is not to prove it as an opinion, or a mere speculative truth; but so to evidence it in the principles of its being and revelation, as that it may be believed, whereon all our blessedness depends.

2. It needs never the less confirmation because it is a plain fundamental truth, but rather the more; and that because both of the worth and weight of it. 'This is a faithful saying,' saith the apostle, 'worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.' So I say of this, which for the substance of it, is the same with that. It is worthy of all acceptation, namely, that there is forgiveness with God; and therefore ought it to be fully confirmed: especially whilst we make use of no other demonstrations of it, but those only which God hath furnished us withal to that purpose; and this he would not have done, but that he knew them needful for us. And for the plainness of this truth, it is well if it be so unto us. This I know, nothing but the Spirit of God can make it so. Men may please themselves and others sometimes with curious notions, and make them seem to be things of great search and attainment: which, when they are well examined, it may be they are not true; or if they are, are yet of a very little consequence or importance. It is these fundamental truths that have the mysteries of the wisdom and grace of God inwrapped in them; which who so can unfold aright, will shew himself 'a workman that needs not be ashamed.' These still

waters are deep; and the farther we dive into them, the greater discovery shall we make of their depths. And many other sacred truths there are, whose mention is common, but whose depths are little searched, and whose efficacy is little known.

3. We multiply these evidences, because they are multitudes that are concerned in them. All that do believe, and all that do not believe, are so. Those that do believe, that they may be established; and those that do not believe, that they may be encouraged so to do. Among both these sorts some evidences may be more profitable and useful, one to one, some to another. It may be amongst all, all will be gathered up, that no fragments be lost. They are all, I hope, instruments provided by the Holy Ghost for this end; and by this ordinance do we endeavour to put them into his hand, to be made effectual as he will. One may reach one soul, another another, according to his pleasure. One may be of use to establishment, another to consolation, a third of encouragement, according as the necessities of poor souls do require. However, God who hath provided them, knows them all to be needful.

4. They are so also upon the account of the various conditions wherein the spirits of believers themselves may be. One may give help to the same soul at one season, another at another; one may secure the soul against a temptation, another stir it up to thankfulness and obedience.

These things have I spoken, that you may not think we dwell too long on this consideration. And I pray God that your consolation and establishment may abound in the reading of these meditations, as I hope they have not been altogether without their fruit in their preparation.

Further evidences of forgiveness with God. Testimonies that God was well pleased with some that were sinners. The patience of God towards the world; an evidence of forgiveness. Experience of the saints of God to the same purpose.

FOURTHLY. Let us then in the fourth place, as a fourth evidence of this truth, consider those, both under the Old Testament and the New, concerning whom we have the greatest assurance that God was well pleased with them, and that they are now in the enjoyment of him. And this argument unto this purpose the apostle insists upon, and presseth from sundry instances, Heb. xi. How many doth he there reckon up who of old 'obtained a good report, and this testimony, that they pleased God?' ver. 25. 'All these inherited the promises through believing;' that is, obtained the 'forgiveness of sin.' For whereas by 'nature they were children of wrath,' and under the curse as well as others, obtaining an infallible interest in the favour of God, and this testimony, 'that they pleased him,' it could no otherwise be. For without this, on a just account, every one of them would have continued in the state wherein Adam was, when 'he heard the voice of God and was afraid.' Wherefore, it being evident that some persons in all generations, have enjoyed the friendship, love, and favour of God in this world, and at their departure out of it have entered into glory; it makes it evident that there is forgiveness of sin with him, without which these things could not be.

Let us, after the example of the apostle, mention some particular instances in this matter. Look unto Abraham: he was the friend of God, and walked with God; God made a solemn covenant with him, and takes it for his memorial throughout all generations, that he is 'the God of Abraham.' And he is doubtless now at rest with God. Our Saviour calls the place or condition whereinto blessed souls are gathered, 'Abraham's bosom;' he is at rest with whom others are at rest.

The condition was the same with Isaac and Jacob. They also are in heaven, being alive unto and with God. Our Saviour proves it from the tenor of the covenant, 'I am the

God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, the God of Jacob. God is not the God of the dead, but of the living;' Matt. xxii. 32. They are yet alive, alive unto God, and with him by virtue of the covenant; or after their death, God would not be said to be their God. This is the force of our Saviour's argument in that place; that after their death, God was still their God. Then death had not reached their whole persons. They were still alive with God in heaven; and their bodies, by virtue of the same covenant, were to be recovered out of the dust.

The same is the state with David. He was a man after God's own heart, that did his will, and fulfilled all his pleasure. And although he died, and his body saw corruption, yet he is not lost, he is with God in heaven. Hence he ended his days triumphantly in a full apprehension of eternal rest, beyond what could in this world be attained, and that by virtue of the covenant. For these are the last words of David, 'Although my house be not so with God, yet he hath made with me an everlasting covenant;' ascertaining unto him sure and eternal mercies, 2 Sam. xxiii. 5.

Peter also is in heaven. Christ prayed for him that his faith should not fail; and in his death he glorified God; John xxi. 19.

So is Paul. He also is in heaven. He knew that when he was dissolved he should be with Christ. Here then 'we are encompassed about with a cloud of witnesses.' For,

1. It is most certain, that they were all sinners; they were all so by nature; for therein there is no difference between any of the children of men. And personally they were sinners also. They confessed so of themselves, and some of the sins of all of them stand upon record. Yea, some of them were great sinners, or guilty of great and signal miscarriages. Some before their conversion, as Abraham, who was an idolater; Josh. xxiv. 2, 3. and Paul who was a persecutor and a blasphemer; some after their conversion; some in sins of the flesh against their obedience, as David; and some in sins of profession against faith, as Peter. Nothing then is more evident, than that no one of them came to rest with God but by forgiveness. Had they never been guilty of any one sin, but only what is left upon record

concerning them in holy writ, yet they could be saved no other way. For he that transgresseth the law in any one point, is guilty of the breach of the whole; James ii. 10.

What shall we now say? Do we think that God hath forgiveness only for this or that individual person? No man questions but that all these were pardoned. Was it by virtue of any especial personal privilege that was peculiar unto them? Whence should any such privilege arise, seeing by nature they were no better than others, nor would have been so personally, had not they been delivered from sin, and prepared for obedience by grace, mercy, and pardon? Wherefore they all obtained forgiveness by virtue of the covenant from the forgiveness which is with God. And this is equally ready for others, who come to God the same way that they did; that is, by faith and repentance.

2. Many of those concerning whom we have the assurance mentioned, were not only sinners, but great sinners, as was said, which must be also insisted on, to obviate another objection. For some may say, that although they were sinners, yet they were not such sinners as we are. And although they obtained forgiveness, yet this is no argument that we shall do so also, who are guilty of other sins than they were, and those attended with other aggravations than theirs were. To which I say, that I delight not in aggravating, no nor yet in repeating the sins and faults of the saints of God of old. Not only the grace of God, but the sins of men have by some been turned into lasciviousness; or been made a cloak for their lusts. But yet for the ends and purposes for which they are recorded by the Holy Ghost, we may make mention of them. That they may warn us of our duty, that we take heed lest we also fall, that they may yield us a relief under our surprisals, are they written. So, then, where the mention of them tends to the advancement of sovereign grace and mercy, which is the case in hand, we may insist on them. I think, then, that without mention of particulars, I may safely say, that there is no sin, no degree of sin, no aggravating circumstance of sin, no kind of continuance in sin (the only sin excepted), but that there are those in heaven who have been guilty of them.

It may be yet, some will say that they have considered

the sins and falls of Lot, David, Peter, Paul, and the thief himself on the cross, and yet they find not their own condition exemplified, so as to conclude, that they shall have the same success with them.

Ans. 1. I am not shewing that this or that man shall be pardoned, but only demonstrating that there is forgiveness with God, and that for all sorts of sins and sinners, which these instances do assuredly confirm. And moreover they manifest, that if other men are not pardoned it is merely because they make not that application for forgiveness which they did.

2. Yet by the way to take off this objection also, consider what the apostle says in particular concerning the several sorts of sinners that obtained mercy, 1 Cor. vi. 9—11. 'Be not deceived; neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. And such were some of you: but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified.' Hell can scarce in no more words yield us a sadder catalogue. Yet some of all these sorts were justified and pardoned.

3. Suppose this enumeration of sins doth not reach the condition of the soul, because of some especial aggravation of its sin, not expressed. Let such a one add that of our Saviour's, Matt. xii. 31. 'I say unto you, all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost.' They are not, they shall not, be all actually remitted and pardoned unto all men; but they are all pardonable, unto those that seek to obtain pardon for them according unto the gospel. There is with God forgiveness for them all. Now certainly there is no sin, but only that excepted, but it comes within the compass of all manner of sins and blasphemy; and so consequently some that have been guilty of it are now in heaven.

We take it for a good token and evidence of a virtuous healing water, when without fraud or pretence, we see the crutches of cured cripples, and impotent persons hung about it, as a memorial of its efficacy. And it is a great demonstration of the skill and ability of a physician, when many come to a sick person and tell him, that we had the same

distemper with you, it had the same symptoms, the same effects, and by his skill and care we are cured. Oh, saith the sick man, bring him unto me, I will venture my life in his hand. Now all the saints of heaven stand about a sin-sick soul; for in this matter 'we are compassed with a cloud of witnesses;' Heb. xii. 1. And what do they bear witness unto? What say they unto a poor guilty sinner? As thou art, so were we; so guilty, so perplexed, so obnoxious to wrath, so fearing destruction from God. And what way did you steer, what course did you take to obtain the blessed condition wherein now you are? Say they, We went all to God through Christ for forgiveness, and found plenty of grace, mercy, and pardon in him for us all. The rich man in the parable thought it would be a great means of conversion, if one should 'rise from the dead' and preach. But here we see that all the saints departed, and now in glory, do jointly preach this fundamental truth, that 'there is forgiveness with God.'

Poor souls are apt to think that all those whom they read or hear of to be gone to heaven, went thither because they were so good and so holy. It is true, many of them were eminently and exemplarily so in their generations. All of them were so according to their degrees and measures: for 'without holiness no man can see God.' And it is our duty to labour to be like unto them in holiness, if ever we intend to be so in happiness and glory. But yet not one of them, not any one that is now in heaven, Jesus Christ alone excepted, did ever come thither any other way but by forgiveness of sin; and that will also bring us thither, though we come short of many of them in holiness and grace.

And this evidence of forgiveness I the rather urge, because I find the apostle Paul doing of it eminently in his own person, 1 Tim. i. 12—16. 'I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath enabled me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry; who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious: but I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in unbelief. This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief. Howbeit for this cause I obtained mercy, that in me first

Jesus Christ might shew forth all long-suffering, for a pattern to them that should hereafter believe on him to life everlasting.' A great sinner, saith he, the chiefest of sinners I was, which he manifests by some notable instances of his sin. I was, saith he, 'a blasphemer,' the highest sin against God; 'a persecutor,' the highest sin against the saints; 'injurious,' the highest wickedness towards mankind. But, saith he, 'I obtained mercy;' I am pardoned; and that with a blessed effect. First, that he should after all this be so accounted faithful as to be put into the ministry; and then that the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ in him and towards him was exceeding abundant. And what was the reason, what was the cause, that he was thus dealt withal? Why, it was that he might be a pattern, an evidence, an argument, that there was grace, mercy, forgiveness, to be had for all sorts of sinners that would believe to life everlasting.

To conclude then this evidence. Every one who is now in heaven hath his pardon sealed in the blood of Christ. All these pardons are, as it were, hanged up in the gospel; they are all enrolled in the promises thereof, for the encouragement of them that stand in need of forgiveness to come and sue out theirs also. Fear not then the guilt of sin, but the love of it, and the power of it. If we love and like sin better than forgiveness, we shall assuredly go without it. If we had but rather be pardoned in God's way, than perish, our condition is secure.

Fifthly, The same is evident from the patience of God towards the world, and the end of it. For the clearing hereof we may observe,

1. That [on] the first entrance of sin and breach of that covenant which God had made with mankind in Adam, he might immediately have executed the threatened curse, and have brought eternal death upon them that sinned. Justice required that it should be so, and there was nothing in the whole creation to interpose so much as for a reprieve or a respite of vengeance. And had God then sent sinning man, with the apostate angels that induced him into sin, immediately into eternal destruction, he would have been glorified in his righteousness and severity, by and among the angels that sinned not; or he could have created a new race of innocent creatures to have worshipped him and glorified him

for his righteous judgment; even as the elect at the last day shall do, for the destruction of ungodly men.

2. God hath not taken this course. He hath continued the race of mankind for a long season on the earth; he hath watched over them with his providence, and exercised exceeding patience, forbearance, and long-suffering towards them. Thus the apostle Paul at large discourseth on, Acts xiv. 15—17. xvii. 24—30. as also Rom. ii. 4. And it is open and manifest in their event. The whole world is every day filled with tokens of the power and patience of God. Every nation, every city, every family is filled with them.

3. That there is a common abuse of this patience of God visible in the world in all generations. So it was of old; God saw it to be so, and complained of it, Gen. vi. 5, 6. All the evil, sin, wickedness, that hath been in the world, which no heart can conceive, no tongue can express, hath been all an abuse of this patience of God. This with the most is the consequent of God's patience and forbearance. Men count it a season to fulfil all the abominations that their evil hearts can suggest unto them, or Satan draw them into a combination with himself in. This the state of things in the world proclaims, and every one's experience confirms.

4. Let us, therefore, consider what is the true and proper end of this patience of God towards the world, enduring it in sin and wickedness, for so long a season, and suffering one generation to be multiplied after another. Shall we think that God hath no other design, in all this patience towards mankind in all generations, but merely to suffer them all and every one, without exception, to sin against him, dishonour him, provoke him, that so he may at length everlastingly destroy them all? It is confessed that this is the consequent, the event of it with the most, through their perverse wickedness, with their love of sin and pleasure. But is this the design of God? his only design? hath he no other purpose but merely to forbear them awhile in their folly, and then to avenge himself upon them? Is this his intendment not only towards those who are obstinate in their darkness, ignorance, and rebellion against him, whose 'damnation is just, and sleepeth not;' but also towards those whom he stirs up by his grace to seek after a remedy and deliverance from the state of sin and death? God forbid; yea, such an apprehen-

sion would be contrary to all those notions of the infinite wisdom and goodness of God which are ingrafted upon our hearts by nature, and which all his works manifest and declare. Whatever therefore it be, this cannot be the design of God, in his patience towards the world. It cannot be, but that he must long since have cut off the whole race of mankind, if he had no other thoughts and purposes towards them.

5. If this patience of God hath any other intention towards any, any other effect upon some, upon any, that is to be reckoned the principal end of it, and for the sake whereof it is evidently extended unto some others, consequentially unto all. For those concerning whom God hath an especial design in his patience, being to be brought forth in the world after the ordinary way of mankind, and that in all ages during the continuance of the world from the beginning unto the end thereof, the patience which is extended unto them must also of necessity reach unto all, in that variety wherein God is pleased to exercise it. The whole world therefore is continued under the patience of God, and the fruits of it, for the sake of some that are in it.

6. Let us therefore see what is the end of this patience, and what it teacheth us. Now it can have no end possible but only that before rejected, unless there be forgiveness of sins with God. Unless God be ready and willing to forgive the sins of them that come to him according unto his appointment, his patience is merely subservient unto a design of wrath, anger, severity, and a resolution to destroy. Now this is an abomination once to suppose, and would reflect unspeakable dishonour upon the Holy God. Let a man but deal thus, and it is a token of as evil an habit of mind, and perverse, as any can befall him. Let him bear with those that are in his power in their faults, for no other end, or with no other design, but that he may take advantage to bring a greater punishment and revenge upon them: and what more vile affection, what more wretched corruption of heart and mind, can he manifest? And shall we think that this is the whole design of the patience of God? God forbid.

It may be objected that this argument is not cogent, because of the instance that lies against it in God's dealing with the angels that sinned. It is evident that they fell into their transgression and apostacy before mankind did so;

for they led and seduced our first parents into sin. And yet God bears with them, and exerciseth patience towards them to this very day; and will do so unto the consummation of all things, when they shall be cast into the fire 'prepared for the devil and his angels.' And yet it is granted, that there is no forgiveness in God for them; so that it doth not necessarily follow, that there is so for man, because of his patience towards them.

I answer, That this must be more fully spoken unto when we come to remove that great objection against this whole truth which was mentioned before, taken from God's dealing with the sinning angels, whom he spared not. At present two or three observations will remove it out of our way. For,

1. That the case is not the same with the sinning angels, and the race of mankind in all generations. There are no other angels in this condition, but only those individuals who first sinned in their own persons. They are not in the providence and patience of God, multiplied and increased in ensuing times and seasons; but they continue the same individual persons who first sinned, and no more. So that immediate execution of the whole punishment due unto their sin, would not have prevented any increase of them. But now with man it is otherwise; for God continues his patience towards them to the production of millions of other persons, who were not actually in the first sin. Had not God so continued his forbearance, their being, and consequently their sin and misery, had been prevented; so that the case is not the same with sinning angels and men.

2. Indeed God exerciseth no patience toward the angels that sinned; and that because he had no forgiveness for them. So Peter tells us, 2 Epist. ii. 6. 'God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down into hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness.' Immediately upon their sin they were cast out of the presence of God, whose vision and enjoyment they were made for, and which they received some experience of. And they were cast into hell, as the place of their ordinary retention, and of their present anguish under the sense of God's curse and displeasure. And although they may some of them be permitted to compass the earth, and to walk to and fro therein to serve the

ends of God's holy, wise providence, and so to be out of their prison; yet they are still in their chains: for they were delivered unto chains of darkness to be kept unto the last judgment. And in these things they lie actually under the execution of the curse of God; so that there is indeed no patience exercised towards them. If a notorious malefactor, or murderer, be committed unto a dungeon, and kept bound with iron chains to prevent his escape, until the appointed day of his solemn judgment and execution, without the least intention to spare him; none will say, there is patience exercised towards him; things being disposed only so, as that his punishment may be secure and severe. And such is the case, such is the condition of the angels that sinned, who are not therefore to be esteemed objects of God's patience.

3. The reason why the full and final punishment of these angels is reserved and respited unto the appointed season, is not for their own sakes, their good, benefit, or advantage at all; but merely that the end of God's patience towards mankind might be accomplished. When this is once brought about, they shall not be spared a day, an hour, a moment. So that God's dispensation towards them, is nothing but a mere withholding the infliction of the utmost of their punishment, until he hath accomplished the blessed ends of his patience towards mankind.

But you will say (secondly), Is it not said, that God, 'willing to shew his wrath, and to make his power known, endures with much long-suffering, the vessels of wrath fitted for destruction?' Rom. ix. 22. So that it seems that the end of God's endurance and long-suffering, to some at least, is only their fitting unto destruction.

Ans. 1. It is one thing to endure with much long-suffering, another thing to exercise and declare patience. The former only intimates God's withholding for a season of that destruction which he might justly inflict, which we speak not of; the other denotes an acting in a way of goodness and kindness for some especial end.

2. The next verse declares the great end of God's patience, and answers this objection: 'That he might make known the riches of his glory in the vessels of mercy which he had prepared for glory;' ver. 23. This is the great end

of God's patience, which, whilst he is in the pursuit of towards the vessels of mercy, he endureth others with much longsuffering, and forbearance. This then is fully evident, that there could be no sufficient reason assigned of the patience of God towards sinners, but that there is forgiveness prepared for them that come to him by Christ.

And this the Scripture clearly testifies unto, 2 Pet. iii. 9. The question is, What is the reason why God forbears the execution of his judgment upon wicked and ungodly men? Some would have it, that God is slack; that is, regardless of the sins of men; and takes no notice of them. No, saith the apostle, God hath another design in his patience and long-suffering. What is this? It is to manifest, that he is not willing we should perish. That is it which we have proved. For our freedom from destruction is by repentance, which necessarily infers the forgiveness of sin. So Paul tells us, that in the gospel is declared what is the end of God's patience and forbearance; it is, saith he, 'the remission of sins;' Rom. iii. 35.

Let us therefore also mind this evidence in the application of ourselves to God for pardon. It is certain that God might have taken us from the womb, and have cast us into utter darkness. And in the course of our lives we have been guilty of such provocations, as God might justly have taken the advantage of, to glorify his justice and severity in our ruin. But yet we have lived thus long in the patience and forbearance of God. And to what end hath he thus spared us, and let pass those advantages for our destruction, that we have put into his hand? Is it not that he might by his patience, give us leave and space to get an interest in that forgiveness which he thus testifies to be in himself? let us then be encouraged by it, to use it unto the end and purpose for which it is exercised towards us. You that are yet in doubt of your condition, consider that the patience of God was extended unto you this day, this very day, that you might use it for the obtaining of the remission of your sins. Lose not this day, nor one day more, as you love your souls. For woful will be their condition, who shall perish for despising or abusing the patience of God.

Sixthly, The faith and experience of the saints in this world, give in testimony unto this truth; and we know that their

record in this matter is true. Let us then ask of them what they believe, what they have found, what they have experience of, as to the forgiveness of sin. This God himself directs and leads us unto, by appealing unto our own experience, whence he shews us that we may take relief and supportment in our distresses; Isa. xl. 28. 'Hast thou not heard? hast thou not known?' Hast not thou thyself, who now criest out that thou art lost and undone, because God hath forsaken thee, found and known by experience, the contrary from his former dealings with thee? And if our own experiences may confirm us against the workings of our unbelief, so may those of others also. And this is that which Eliphaz directs Job unto, chap. v. 1. 'Call now, if there be any that will answer thee; and to which of the saints wilt thou look?' It is not a supplication to them for help, that is intended, but an inquiry after the experience in the case in hand, wherein he wrongfully thought they could not justify Job. ואל מי הקדשים תפנה 'to which of the saints,' on the right hand or left, wilt thou have regard in this matter? Some would foolishly hence seek to confirm the invocation of the saints departed; when indeed if they were intended, it is rather forbidden and discountenanced, than directed unto. But the קדשים here, are the קדשים אשר בארץ Psal. xvi. 2. 'The saints that are in the earth,' whose experiences Job is directed to inquire into and after. David makes it a great encouragement unto waiting upon God, as a God hearing prayers, that others had done so, and found success; Psal. xxxiv. 6. 'This poor man cried unto the Lord, and the Lord heard him, and saved him out of his troubles.' If he did so, and had that blessed issue, why should not we do so also? The experiences of one, are often proposed for the confirmation and establishment of others. So the same David, 'Come,' saith he, 'and hear all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul.' He contents not himself to mind them of the word, promises, and providence of God, which he doth most frequently; but he will give them the encouragement and supportment also of his own experience. So Paul tells us, that he 'was comforted of God in all his tribulation, that he might be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith he himself was comforted of God;' 2 Cor. i. 4. That is, that he

might be able to communicate unto them his own experience of God's dealing with him, and the satisfaction and assurance that he found therein. So also he proposeth the example of God's dealing with him in the pardon of his sins, as a great motive unto others to believe; 1 Tim. i. 13—16. And this mutual communication of satisfying experiences in the things of God, or of our spiritual sense and evidence of the power, efficacy, and reality of gospel truths, being rightly managed, is of singular use to all sorts of believers. So the same great apostle acquaints us in his own example, Rom. i. 11, 12. 'I long to see you, that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift, to the end you may be established; that is, that I may be comforted together with you by the mutual faith both of you and me.' He longed not only to be instructing of them in the pursuit of the work of the ministry committed unto him, but to confer also with them about their mutual faith, and what experiences of the peace of God in believing, they had attained.

We have in our case called in the testimony of the saints in heaven, with whom these on earth do make up one family, even that one family in heaven and earth which is called after the name of the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; Eph. iii. 14, 15. And they all agree in their testimony, as becomes the family and children of God. But these below we may deal personally with; whereas we gather the witness of the other, only from what is left upon record concerning them. And for the clearing of this evidence, sundry things are to be observed. As,

1. Men living under the profession of religion, and not experiencing the power, virtue, and efficacy of it in their hearts, are, whatever they profess, very near to Atheism, or at least exposed to great temptations thereunto. If they profess they know God, 'but in works deny him, they are abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate;' Tit. i. 16. Let such men lay aside tradition and custom, let them give up themselves to a free and a rational consideration of things, and they will quickly find that all their profession is but a miserable self-deceiving; and that indeed they believe not one word of the religion which they profess. For of what their religion affirms to be in themselves, they find not any thing true or real. And what rea-

son have they then to believe that the things which it speaks of, that are without them, are one jot better? If they have no experience of what it affirms to be within them, what confidence can they have of the reality of what it reveals to be without them? John tells us, that 'he who saith he loves God whom he hath not seen, and doth not love his brother whom he hath seen, is a liar.' Men who do not things of an equal concernment unto them wherein they may be tried, are not to be believed in what they profess about greater things, whereof no trial can be had. So he that believes not, who experienceth not, the power of that which the religion he professeth affirms to be in him, if he says that he doth believe other things which he can have no experience of, he is a liar. For instance, he that professeth the gospel, avows that the death of Christ doth crucify sin, that faith purifieth the heart, that the Holy Ghost quickens and enables the soul unto duty, that God is good and gracious unto all that come unto him, that there is precious communion to be obtained with him by Christ, that there is great joy in believing. These things are plainly, openly, frequently insisted on in the gospel. Hence the apostle presseth men unto obedience on the account of them; and, as it were, leaves them at liberty from it, if they were not so; Phil. ii. 11. Now if men have lived long in the profession of these things, saying that they are so, but indeed find nothing of truth, reality, or power in them; have no experience of the effects of them in their own hearts or souls; what stable ground have they of believing any thing else in the gospel whereof they cannot have experience? A man professeth that the death of Christ will mortify sin, and subdue corruption; why doth he believe it? Because it is so affirmed in the gospel. How then, doth he find it to be so? Hath it this effect upon his soul, in his own heart? Not at all; he finds no such thing in him. How then can this man believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, because it is affirmed in the gospel; seeing that he finds no real truth of that which it affirms to be in himself? So our Saviour argues, John iii. 12. 'If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not; how will ye believe, if I tell you heavenly things?' If you believe not the doctrine of regeneration, which you ought to have experience of, as a thing that is wrought in the hearts of

men on the earth; how can you assent unto those heavenly mysteries of the gospel, which at first are to be received by a pure act of faith, without any present sense or experience?

Of all dangers therefore in profession, let professors take heed of this; namely, of a customary, traditional, or doctrinal owning such truths, as ought to have their effects and accomplishment in themselves, whilst they have no experience of the reality and efficacy of them. This is plainly to have a form of godliness, and to deny the power thereof. And of this sort of men do we see many turning Atheists, scoffers, and open apostates. They find in themselves that their profession was a lie; and that in truth they had none of those things which they talked of; and to what end should they continue longer in the avowing of that which is not? Besides, finding these things which they have professed to be in them, not to be so; they think that what they have believed of the things that are without them, are of no other nature, and so reject them altogether.

You will say then, What shall a man do, who cannot find or obtain an experience in himself of what is affirmed in the world? He cannot find the death of Christ crucifying sin in him, and he cannot find the Holy Ghost sanctifying his nature, or obtain joy in believing. What shall he then do? Shall he not believe, or profess those things to be so, because he cannot obtain a blessed experience of them? I answer, our Saviour hath perfectly given direction in this case, John vii. 17. 'If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.' Continue in following after the things revealed in the doctrine of the gospel, and you shall have a satisfactory experience that they are true, and that they are of God; cease not to act faith on them and you shall find their effects; 'for then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord;' Hosea vi. 3. Experience will ensue upon permanency in faith and obedience. Yea, the first act of sincere believing will be accompanied with such a taste, will give the soul so much experience, as to produce a firm adherence unto the things believed. And this is the way to prove 'what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God,' which is revealed unto us; Rom. xii. 2.

Where there is an inward spiritual experience of the power, reality, and efficacy of any supernatural truth, it gives great satisfaction, stability, and assurance unto the soul. It puts the soul out of danger, or suspicion of being deceived; and gives it to have the testimony of God in itself. So the apostle tells us, 'he that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself;' 1 John v. 10. He had discoursed of the manifold testimony that is given in heaven by all the holy persons of the Trinity, and on earth by grace and ordinances, unto the forgiveness of sin, and eternal life to be obtained by Jesus Christ. And this record is true, firm, and stable, an abiding foundation for souls to rest upon, that will never deceive them. But yet all this while it is without us; it is that which we have no experience of in ourselves: only we rest upon it, because of the authority and faithfulness of them that gave it. But now he that actually believeth, he hath the testimony in himself; he hath by experience a real evidence and assurance of the things testified unto, namely, 'that God hath given us eternal life, and that this life is in the Son;' ver. 12. Let us then a little consider wherein this evidence consisteth, and from whence this assurance ariseth. To this end some few things must be considered. As,

1. That there is a great answerableness and correspondency between the heart of a believer, and the truth that he doth believe. As the word is in the gospel, so is grace in the heart; yea, they are the same thing variously expressed; Rom. vi. 17. 'You have obeyed from the heart,' εἰς ὃν παρεδόθητε τύπον διδαχῆς, 'the form of doctrine delivered unto you.' As our translation doth not, so I know not how in so few words to express that which is emphatically here insinuated by the Holy Ghost. The meaning is, that the doctrine of the gospel begets the form, figure, image, or likeness of itself in the hearts of them that believe: so they are cast into the mould of it. As is the one, so is the other. The principle of grace in the heart, and that in the word, are as children of the same parent, completely resembling and representing one another. Grace is a living word, and the word is figured, limned grace: as is regeneration, so is a regenerate heart: as is the doctrine of faith, so is a believer. And this gives great evidence unto, and assurance of, the things

that are believed. As we have heard, so we have seen and found it; such a soul can produce the duplicate of the word, and so adjust all things thereby.

2. That the first original expression of divine truth is not in the word, no not as given out from the infinite abyss of divine wisdom and veracity, but it is first hid, laid up, and expressed in the person of Christ. He is the ἀνχέτυπος, the first pattern of truth, which from him is expressed in the word, and from and by the word, impressed on the hearts of believers; so that as it hath pleased God that all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge should be in him, dwell in him, have their principal residence in him; Col. ii. 3. so the whole word is but a revelation of the truth in Christ, or an expression of his image and likeness to the sons of men. Thus we are said to 'learn the truth as it is in Jesus;' Eph. iv. 21. It is in Jesus originally and really, and from him it is communicated unto us by the word. We are thereby taught, and do learn it; for thereby, as the apostle proceeds, 'we are renewed in the spirit of our mind, and do put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness, and true holiness;' ver. 23, 24. First, the truth is in Jesus; then it is expressed in the word; this word learned and believed, becomes grace in the heart, every way answering unto the Lord Christ his image, from whom this transforming truth did thus proceed. Nay, this is carried by the apostle yet higher, namely, unto God the Father himself, whose image Christ is, and believers his, through the word; 2 Cor. iii. 18. 'We all with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image, from glory to glory, by the Spirit of the Lord;' whereunto add, chap. iv. 6. 'God, who commanded light to shine out of darkness, hath shined into our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of God in the face of Jesus Christ.' The first pattern or example of all truth and holiness is God himself; hereof Christ is the image, ver. 4. Christ is the image of God, 'the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person;' Heb. i. 3. 'The image of the invisible God;' Col. i. 15. Hence we are said to see the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ; because he being his image, the love, grace, and truth of the Father are represented and made conspicuous in him. For we are said to behold it in his face, because

of the open and illustrious manifestation of the glory of God in him. And how do we behold this glory? In a glass (as in a glass), that is, in the gospel, which hath the image and likeness of Christ, who is the image of God, reflected upon it, and communicated unto it. So have we traced truth and grace from the person of the Father, unto the Son as a mediator, and thence transfused into the word. In the Father it is essentially; in Jesus Christ originally and exemplarily; and in the word as in a transcript or copy. But doth it abide there? No, God by the word of the gospel shines into our hearts, chap. iv. 6. He irradiates our minds with a saving light into it, and apprehension of it. And what thence ensues? The soul of a believer is changed into the same image by the effectual working of the Holy Ghost, chap. iii. 18, that is, the likeness of Christ implanted on the word, is impressed on the soul itself, whereby it is renewed into the image of God, whereunto it was at first created. This brings all into a perfect harmony. There is not where gospel truth is effectually received, and experienced in the soul, only a consonancy merely between the soul and the word, but between the soul and Christ by the word, and the soul and God by Christ. And this gives assured establishment unto the soul in the things that it doth believe. Divine truth so conveyed unto us, is firm, stable, and immoveable. And we can say of it in a spiritual sense, 'that which we have heard, that which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled of the word of life,' we know to be true. Yea, a believer is a testimony to the certainty of truth in what he is, much beyond what he is in all that he saith. Words may be pretended; real effects have their testimony inseparably annexed unto them.

3. Hence it appears, that there must needs be great assurance of those truths which are thus received and believed. For hereby are 'the senses exercised to discern good and evil;' Heb. v. 14. Where there is a spiritual sense of truth, of the good and evil that is in doctrines, from an inward experience of what is so good, and from thence an aversation unto the contrary; and this obtained διὰ τὴν ἕξιν, by reason of a habit, or an habitual frame of heart, there is strength, there is steadfastness and assurance. This is the teaching of the unction, which will not, which cannot, de-

ceive. Hence many of old and of late, that could not dispute, could yet die for the truth. He that came to another, and went about to prove by sophistical reasonings that there was no such thing as motion; had only this return from him, who either was not able to answer his cavilling, or unwilling to put himself to trouble about it, he arose, and walking up and down gave him a real confutation of his sophistry. It is so in this case; when a soul hath a real experience of the grace of God, of the pardon of sins, of the virtue and efficacy of the death of Christ, of justification by his blood, and peace with God by believing; let men, or devils, or angels from heaven oppose these things, if it cannot answer their sophisms, yet he can rise up and walk: he can with all holy confidence and assurance oppose his own satisfying experience unto all their arguings and suggestions. A man will not be disputed out of what he sees and feels. And a believer will abide as firmly by his spiritual sense, as any man can by his natural.

This is the meaning of that prayer of the apostle, Col. ii. 2. 'That your hearts might be comforted, being knit together in love, unto all riches of the full assurance of understanding, to the acknowledgment of the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ.' Understanding in the mysteries of the gospel they had; but he prays that by a farther experience of it, they might come to the assurance of understanding. To be true, is the property of the doctrine itself; to be certain or assured, is the property of our minds. Now this experience doth so unite the mind and truth, that we say, such a truth is most certain, whereas certainty is indeed the property of our minds or their knowledge, and not of the truth known. It is certain unto us, that is, we have an assured knowledge of it, by the experience we have of it. This is the assurance of understanding here mentioned. And he farther prays, that we may come to the riches of this assurance; that is, to an abundant, plentiful assurance. And that εἰς ἐπιγνωσιν, 'to the acknowledgment of the mystery of God,' owning it from a sense and experience of its excellency and worth.

And this is in the nature of all gospel truths; they are fitted and suited to be experienced by a believing soul. There is nothing in them so sublime and high, nothing so

mysterious, nothing so seemingly low and outwardly contemptible, but that a gracious soul hath experience of an excellency, reality, power, and efficacy in it all. For instance; look on that which concerns the order and worship of the gospel: this seems to many to be a mere external thing, whereof a soul can have no inward sense or relish. Notions there are many about it, and endless contentions, but what more? why let a gracious soul, in simplicity and sincerity of spirit, give up himself to walk with Christ according to his appointment, and he shall quickly find such a taste and relish in the fellowship of the gospel, in the communion of saints, and of Christ amongst them, as that he shall come up to such riches of assurance in the understanding and acknowledgment of the ways of the Lord, as others by their disputing can never attain unto. What is so high, glorious, and mysterious as the doctrine of the ever blessed Trinity? Some wise men have thought meet to keep it veiled from ordinary Christians; and some have delivered it in such terms, as that they can understand nothing by them. But take a believer who hath tasted how gracious the Lord is, in the eternal love of the Father, the great undertaking of the Son in the work of mediation and redemption, with the almighty work of the Spirit creating grace and comfort in the soul, and hath had an experience of the love, holiness, and power of God in them all, and he will with more firm confidence adhere to this mysterious truth; being led into it and confirmed in it, by some few plain testimonies of the word, than a thousand disputers shall do, who only have the notion of it in their minds. Let a real trial come, and this will appear. Few will be found to sacrifice their lives on bare speculations. Experience will give assurance and stability.

We have thus cleared the credit of the testimony, now to be improved. It is evident on these grounds, that there is a great certainty in those truths, whereof believers have experience. Where they communicate their power unto the heart, they give an unquestionable assurance of their truths. And when that is once realized in the soul, all disputes about it are put to silence.

These things being so, let us inquire into the faith and experience of the saints on the earth, as to what they know

of the truth proposed unto confirmation, namely, that there is forgiveness with God. Let us go to some poor soul that now walks comfortably under the light of God's countenance, and say unto him, Did we not know you some while since to be full of sadness, and great anxiety of spirit; yea, sorrowful almost to death, and bitter in soul?

Ans. Yes, saith he, so it was indeed; my days were consumed with mourning, and my life with sorrow; and I walked heavily in fear and bitterness of spirit all the day long.

Why, what ailed you, what was the matter with you; seeing as to the outward things you were in peace?

Ans. The law of God had laid hold upon me, and slain me; I found myself thereby a woful sinner, yea, overwhelmed with the guilt of sin. Every moment I expected tribulation and wrath from the hand of God; 'my sore ran in the night and ceased not, and my soul refused comfort.'

How is it then that you are thus delivered, that you are no more sad? Where have you found ease and peace? have you been by any means delivered, or did your trouble wear off, and depart of its own accord?

Ans. Alas no! had I not met with an effectual remedy, I had sunk and everlastingly perished.

What course did you take?

Ans. I went unto him by Jesus Christ against whom I have sinned, and have found him better unto me than I could expect, or ever should have believed, had not he overpowered my heart by his Spirit. Instead of wrath, which I feared, and that justly, because I had deserved it, he said unto me in Christ, 'fury is not in me.' For a long time I thought it impossible that there should be mercy and pardon for me, or such a one as I. But he still supported me, sometimes by one means, sometimes by another; until taking my soul near to himself, he caused me to see the folly of my unbelieving heart, and the vileness of the hard thoughts I had of him, and that indeed there is with him forgiveness and plenteous redemption. This hath taken away all my sorrows, and given me quietness with rest and assurance.

But are you sure now that this is so? may you not possibly be deceived?

Ans. Says the soul; I have not the least suspicion of any

such matter; and if at any time aught doth arise to that purpose, it is quickly overcome.

But how are you confirmed in this persuasion?

Ans. That sense of it which I have in my heart, that sweetness and rest which I have experience of, that influence it hath upon my soul, that obligation I find laid upon me by it unto all thankful obedience; that relief, supportment, and consolation that it hath afforded me in trials and troubles, in the mouth of the grave, and entrances of eternity, all answering what is declared concerning these things in the word, will not suffer me to be deceived. I could not indeed receive it, until God was pleased to speak it unto me. But now let Satan do his utmost, I shall never cease to bear this testimony, that there is mercy and forgiveness with him.

How many thousands may we find of these in the world, who have had such a seal of this truth in their hearts, as they cannot only securely lay down their lives in the confirmation of it, if called thereunto, but also do cheerfully and triumphantly venture their eternal concernments upon it. Yea, this is the rise of all that peace, serenity of mind, and strong consolation which in this world they are made partakers of.

Now this is to me, on the principles before laid down, an evidence great and important. God hath not manifested this truth unto the saints, thus copied it out of his word, and exemplified it in their souls, to leave them under any possibility of being deceived.

Institution of religious worship an evidence of forgiveness.

SEVENTHLY, God's institution of religious worship and honour therein to be rendered unto him by sinners, is another evidence, that there is forgiveness with him. I have instanced before in one particular of worship to this purpose; namely, in that of sacrifices. But therein we intended only their particular nature and signification, how they declared and manifested reconciliation, atonement, and pardon. That now aimed at, is to shew, how all the worship that God hath appointed unto us, and all the honour which we give unto

his holy majesty thereby, is built upon the same foundation, namely, a supposition of forgiveness; and is appointed to teach it, and to ascertain us of it, which shall briefly be declared. To this end observe,

1. That the general end of all divine and religious worship is to raise unto God a revenue of glory out of the creation. Such is God's infinite natural self-sufficiency, that he stands in need of no such glory and honour. He was in himself no less infinitely and eternally glorious, before the creation of all or any thing whatever, than he will be, when he shall be encompassed about with the praises of all the works of his hands. And such is his absolute perfection, that no honour given unto him, no admiration of him, no ascription of glory and praise, can add any thing unto him. Hence, saith the psalmist, 'My goodness extends not unto thee;' Psal. xvi. 2. It doth not so reach thee as to add unto thee, to profit thee, as it may do the saints that are on earth. As he in Job, chap. xxii. 23. 'Can a man be profitable unto God, as a man that is wise may be profitable unto himself?' Is it any pleasure to the Almighty that thou art righteous, or is it gain unto him that thou makest thy ways perfect? There is no doubt, but that it is well-pleasing unto God, that we should be righteous and upright. But we do him not a pleasure therein, as though he stood in need of it, or it were advantage or gain unto him. And again, chap. xxxv. 7. 'If thou be righteous, what givest thou him, or what receiveth he at thine hand?' And the reason of all this the apostle gives us, Rom. xi. 36. 'Of him, and through him, and to him are all things.' Being the first sovereign cause, and last absolute end of all things, every way perfect and self-sufficient, nothing can be added unto him. Or, as the same apostle speaks, 'God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, is not worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth unto all life, and breath, and all things;' Acts xvii. 24, 25. As he himself pleads at large, Psal. l. 7—13.

2. Wherefore, all the revenue of glory that God will receive by his worship depends merely on his own voluntary choice and appointment. All worship, I say, depends now on the sovereign will and pleasure of God. It is true, there is a

natural worship due from rational creatures, by the law of their creation. This was indispensably and absolutely necessary at first. The very being of God, and order of things required that it should be so. Supposing that God had made such creatures as we are, it could not be, but that moral obedience was due unto him; namely, that he should be believed in, trusted and obeyed as the first cause, last end, and sovereign Lord of all. But the entrance of sin, laying the sinner absolutely under the curse of God, utterly put an end to this order of things. Man was now to have perished immediately, and an end to be put unto the law of this obedience. But here, in the sovereign will of God, an interposition was made between sin and the sentence; and man was respited from destruction. All worship following hereon, even that which was before natural by the law of creation, is now resolved into an arbitrary act of God's will.

And unto this end is all worship designed, namely, to give glory unto God. For as God hath said, that 'he will be sanctified in all that draw nigh unto him,' that is, in his worship, and that therein 'he will be glorified,' Lev. x. 3. and, that 'he that offereth him praise,' that is, performeth any part of his worship and service, 'glorifieth him,' Psal. l. 23. so the nature of the thing itself declareth that it can have no other end. By this he hath all his glory even from the inanimate creation.

Consider, that God hath not prescribed any worship of himself, unto the angels that sinned. They are indeed under his power, and he useth them as he pleaseth to serve the ends of his holy providence. Bounds he prescribes unto them by his power, and keeps them in dread of the full execution of his wrath. But he requires not of them that they should believe in him. They believe indeed, and tremble. They have a natural apprehension of the being, power, providence, holiness, and righteousness of God, which is inseparable from their natures, and they have an expectation from thence of that punishment and vengeance which is due unto them, which is inseparable from them as sinners. And this is their faith. But to believe in God, that is, to put their trust in him, to resign up themselves unto him, God requires it not of them. The same is the case with them also, as to love, and fear, and delight, all inward affec-

tions which are the proper worship of God. These they have not, nor doth God any longer require them in them. They eternally cast them off in their first sin. And where these are not, where they are not required, where they cannot be, there no outward worship can be prescribed or appointed. For external instituted worship is nothing but the way that God assigns, and chooseth to express and exercise the inward affections of our minds towards him. He rules the fallen angels 'per nutum providentiæ,' not 'verbum præcepti.' Now as God dealt with the angels, so also would he have dealt with mankind, had he left them all under the curse, without remedy or hope of relief. As he doth with them, he eternally satisfies himself in that revenue of glory which ariseth unto him in their punishment; so also he would have done with these, had there been no forgiveness with him for them. He would not have required them to fear, love, or obey him, or have appointed unto them any way of worship, whereby to express such affections towards him. For to what end should he have done it? What righteousness would admit, that service, duty, and obedience should be prescribed unto them, who could not, ought not to have any expectation or hope of acceptance or reward? This is contrary to the very first notion which God requires in us of his nature. 'For he that cometh unto God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of all them that diligently seek him;' Heb. xi. 6. which would not be so, should he appoint a voluntary worship, and not propose a reward to the worshippers. Wherefore,

3. It is evident that God, by the prescription of a worship unto sinners, doth fully declare that there is forgiveness with him for them. For,

1. He manifests thereby that he is willing to receive a new revenue of glory from them. This, as we have proved, is the end of worship. This he would never have done, but with a design of accepting and rewarding to his creatures. For do we think that he will be beholden unto them? That he will take and admit of their voluntary reasonable service according to his will and command, without giving them a reward, yea, and such a one as their obedience holds no proportion unto? no such thing would become his infinite self-sufficiency, goodness, and bounty. This the wife of

Manoah well pleads, Judg. xiii. 23. 'If,' saith she, 'the Lord were pleased to kill us, he would not have received a meat-offering, and a burnt-offering, at our hands.' His acceptance of worship from us, is an infallible demonstration, that he will not execute against us the severity of the first curse. And this is clearly evidenced in the first record of solemn instituted worship performed by sinners, Gen. iv. 4. 'God had respect unto Abel and his offering.' Some think that God gave a visible pledge of his acceptance of Abel and his offering; it may be it was by fire from heaven. For how else should Cain so instantly know, that his brother and his offering were accepted, but that he and his were refused? However it were, it is evident that what testimony God gave of the acceptance of his offering, the same he gave concerning his person; and that in the first place he had respect unto Abel, and then to his offering. And therefore the apostle saith, that thereby he obtained 'witness that he was righteous;' Heb. xi. 4. that is, the witness or testimony of God himself. Now this was in the forgiveness of his sins; without which he could neither be righteous nor accepted, for he was a sinner. This God declared by acceptance of his worship. And thus we also, if we have any testimony of God's acceptance of us in any part of his worship, should employ it to the same end. Hath God enlarged our hearts in prayer? Hath he given us an answer unto any of our supplications? Hath he refreshed our hearts in the preaching and dispensation of the word, or any other ordinance? We are not to rest in the particular, about which our communion with him hath been. Our doing so is the cause why we lose our experiences. They lie scattered up and down, separated from their proper root, and so are easily lost. But this is that which we should first improve such particular experiences in the worship of God unto; namely, that God hath pardoned our sins, and accepted our persons thereon; for without that, none of our worship or service would please him, or be accepted with him.

2. Hereby God lets us know, that he deals with us upon new terms, so that, notwithstanding sin, we may enjoy his love and favour. For this we have the engagement of his truth and veracity, and he cannot deceive us; but yet by this command of his for his worship, we should be deceived

if there were not forgiveness with him. For it gives us encouragement to expect, and assurance of finding acceptance with him, which without it cannot be obtained. This then God declares by his institution of, and command for, his worship, namely, that there is nothing that shall indispensably hinder those who give up themselves unto obedience of God's commands, from enjoying his love and favour, and communion with him.

4. For matter of fact; it is known and confessed that God hath appointed a worship for sinners to perform. All the institutions of the Old and New Testament bear witness hereunto. God was the author of them. And men know not what they do, when either they neglect them, or would be intermixing their own imaginations with them. What can the mind of man conceive or invent that may have any influence into this matter, to secure the souls of believers of their acceptance with God? Is there any need of their testimony to the truth, faithfulness, and goodness of God? These things he hath taken upon himself. This then is that which is to be fixed on our souls, upon our first invitation unto religious worship; namely, that God intends a new revenue of glory from us, and therefore declares that there is a way for the taking away of our sins, without which we can give no glory to him by our obedience, and this is done only by forgiveness.

5. There are some ordinances of worship appointed for this very end and purpose to confirm unto us the forgiveness of sin. Especially in that worship which is instituted by the Lord Jesus under the New Testament. I shall instance in one or two.

1. The ordinance of baptism. This was accompanied with the dawning of the gospel, in the ministry of John the Baptist. And he expressly declared in his sermons upon it, that it was instituted of God to declare the 'remission of sins;' Mark i. 4.

It is true, the Lord Christ submitted unto that ordinance (and was baptized by John), who had no sin. But this belonged unto the obedience which God required of him, as for our sakes he was made under the law. He was to observe all ordinances and institutions of the worship of God; not for any need he had in his own person of the especial ends

and significations of some of them; yet, as he was our sponsor, surety, and mediator, standing in our stead in all that he so did, he was to yield obedience unto them, that so he might 'fulfil all righteousness;' Matt. iii. 13. So was he circumcised, so he was baptized, both which had respect unto sin, though absolutely free from all sin in his own person; and that because he was free from no obedience unto any command of God.

But as was said, baptism itself, as appointed to be an ordinance of worship for sinners to observe, was a declaration of that forgiveness that is with God. It was so in its first institution. God calls a man in a marvellous and miraculous manner; gives him a ministry from heaven; commands him to go and baptize all those, who, confessing their sins, and professing repentance of them, should come to him, to have a testimony of forgiveness. And as to the especial nature of this ordinance, he appoints it to be such, as to represent the certainty and truth of his grace in pardon, unto their senses by a visible pledge. He lets them know that he would take away their sin, wherein their spiritual defilement doth consist, even as water takes away the outward filth of the body; and that hereby they shall be saved, as surely as Noah and his family were saved in the ark swimming upon the waters; 1 Pet. iii. 21. Now how great a deceit must needs in this whole matter have been put upon poor sinners, if it were not infallibly certain, that they might obtain forgiveness with God.

After the entrance of this ordinance in the ministry of John, the Lord Christ takes it into his own hand, and commands the observation of it unto all his disciples. I dispute not now, who are the proper immediate objects of it; whether they only who actually can make profession of their faith, or believers with their infant seed. For my part, I believe that all whom Christ loves and pardons, are to be made partakers of the pledge thereof. And the sole reason which they of old insisted on, why the infants of believing parents should not be baptized, was, because they thought they had no sin, and therein we know their mistake. But I treat not now of these things; only this I say is certain, that in the prescription of this ordinance unto his church, the great intention of the Lord Christ was to ascertain unto us the for-

giveness of sins. And sinners are invited to a participation of this ordinance for that end, that they may receive the pardon of their sins; that is, an infallible pledge and assurance of it; Acts ii. 38. And the very nature of it declareth this to be its end, as was before intimated. This is another engagement of the truth, and faithfulness, and holiness of God, so that we cannot be deceived in this matter. 'There is,' saith God, 'forgiveness with me;' saith the soul, How Lord shall I know, how shall I come to be assured of it? for by reason of the perpetual accusations of conscience, and the curse of the law upon the guilt of my sin, I find it a very hard matter for me to believe. Like Gideon, I would have a token of it. Why, behold, saith God, I will give thee a pledge and a token of it which cannot deceive thee. When the world of old had been overwhelmed with a deluge of waters by reason of their sins, and those who remained, though they had just cause to fear that the same judgment would again befall them or their posterity, because they saw there was like to be the same cause of it, the thoughts and imaginations of the hearts of men being evil still, and that continually; to secure them against these fears, I told them that I would destroy the earth no more with water; and I gave them a token of my faithfulness therein, by placing my bow in the cloud. And have I failed them? though the sin and wickedness of the world hath been since that day unspeakably great, yet mankind is not drowned again, nor ever shall be: I will not deceive their expectation from the token I have given them. Wherever then there is a word of promise confirmed with a token, never fear a disappointment. But so is this matter. I have declared that there is forgiveness with me, and to give you assurance thereof, I have ordained this pledge and sign, as a seal of my word, to take away all doubts and suspicion of your being deceived. As the world shall be drowned no more, so neither shall they who believe, come short of forgiveness.

And this is the use which we ought to make of this ordinance. It is God's security of the pardon of our sins, which we may safely rest in.

2. The same is the end of that other great ordinance of the church, the supper of the Lord. The same thing is therein confirmed unto us by another sign, pledge, token,

or seal. We have shewn before, what respect gospel forgiveness hath unto the death or blood of Jesus Christ. That is the means whereby for us it is procured, the way whereby it comes forth from God, unto the glory of his righteousness and grace, which afterward must be more distinctly insisted on. This ordinance, therefore, designed and appointed on purpose for the representation and calling to remembrance of the death of Christ, with the communication of the benefits thereof unto them that believe, doth principally intend our faith and comfort in the truth under consideration. And therefore, in the very institution of it, besides the general end before mentioned, which had been sufficient for our security, there is moreover added an especial mention of the forgiveness of sin; for so speaks our Saviour, in the institution of it for the use of the church unto the end of the world; Matt. xxvi. 28. 'This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.' As if he had said, the end for which I have appointed the observance of this duty and service unto you, is that I may testify thereby unto you, that by my blood, the sacrifice of myself, and the atonement made thereby, I have purchased for you the remission of your sins, which you shall assuredly be made partakers of. And more I shall not add unto this consideration, because the death of Christ respected in this ordinance will again occur unto us.

3. What is the end of all church order, assemblies, and worship? What is a church? Is it not a company of sinners gathered together according unto God's appointment, to give glory and praise to him for pardoning grace, for the forgiveness of sins, and to yield him that obedience which he requires from us, on the account of his having so dealt with us? This is the nature, this is the end of a church. He that understandeth it not, he that useth it not unto that end, doth but abuse that great institution. And such abuse the world is full of. Some endeavour to make their own secular advantages by the pretence of the church. Some discharge the duty required in it, with some secret hopes that it shall be their righteousness before God. Some answer only their light and convictions in an empty profession. This alone is the true end, the true use of it. We assemble ourselves to learn that there is forgiveness with God through Christ; to

pray that we may be made partakers of it; to bless and praise God for our interest in it; to engage ourselves unto that obedience which he requires upon the account of it. And were this constantly upon our minds, and in our designs, we might be more established in the faith of it, than it may be the most of us are.

4. One particular instance more of this nature shall conclude this evidence: God hath commanded us, the Lord Christ hath taught us to pray for the pardon of sin, which gives us unquestionable security that it may be attained, that it is to be found in God. For the clearing whereof observe,

1. That the Lord Christ, in the revelation of the will of God unto us, as unto the duty that he required at our hands, hath taught and instructed us to pray for the forgiveness of sin. It is one of the petitions which he hath left on record for our use and imitation in that summary of all prayer which he hath given us, Matt. vi. 12. 'Forgive us our debts,' our trespasses, our sins: some contend that this is a form of prayer to be used in the prescript limited words of it. All grant that it is a rule for prayer, comprising the heads of all necessary things, that we are to pray for, and obliging us to make supplications for them. So then, upon the authority of God revealed unto us by Jesus Christ, we are bound in duty to pray for pardon of sins, or forgiveness.

2. On this supposition, it is the highest blasphemy and reproach of God imaginable, to conceive that there is not forgiveness with him for us. Indeed, if we should go upon our own heads without his warranty and authority, to ask any thing at his hand, we might well expect to meet with disappointment. For what should encourage us unto any such boldness? But now, when God himself shall command us to come, and ask any thing from him, so making it thereby our duty, and that the neglect thereof should be our great sin and rebellion against him; to suppose he hath not the thing in his power to bestow on us, or that his will is wholly averse from so doing, is to reproach him with want of truth, faithfulness, and holiness, and not to be God. For what sincerity can be in such proceedings? Is it consistent with any divine excellency? Could it have any other end, but to deceive poor creatures? either to delude them if they do pray according to his command, or to involve them in

farther guilt, if they do not? God forbid any such thoughts should enter into our hearts. But,

3. To put this whole matter out of question, God hath promised to hear our prayers, and in particular those which we make unto him for the forgiveness of sin. So our Saviour hath assured us, that what we ask in his name, it shall be done for us. And he hath, as we have shewed, taught us to ask this very thing of God as our heavenly Father; that is, in his name. For in and through him alone is he a Father unto us. I need not insist on particular promises to this purpose, they are, as you know, multiplied in the Scriptures.

What hath been spoken may suffice to establish our present argument, namely, that God's prescription of religious worship unto sinners, doth undeniably prove that with him there is forgiveness; especially considering that the principal parts of the worship so prescribed and appointed by him, are peculiarly designed to confirm us in the faith thereof.

And this is the design of the words that we do insist upon; 'there is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared.' The fear of God, as we have shewed in the Old Testament, doth frequently express, not that gracious affection of our minds, which is distinctly so called; but that whole worship of God, wherein that and all other gracious affections towards God are to be exercised. Now the psalmist tells us, that the foundation of this fear or worship, and the only motive and encouragement for sinners to engage in it, and give up themselves unto it is this, that there is forgiveness with God. Without this no sinner could fear, serve, or worship him. This therefore is undeniably proved by the institution of this worship, which was proposed unto confirmation.

The end of all these things, as we shall afterward at large declare, is to encourage poor sinners to believe, and to evidence how inexcusable they will be left, who notwithstandstanding all this, do through the power of their lusts and unbelief, refuse to come to God in Christ that they may be pardoned. Yea, the laying open of the certainty and fulness of the evidence given unto this truth, makes it plain and conspicuous, whence it is that men perish in and for

their sins. Is it for want of mercy, goodness, grace, or patience in God? Is it through any defect in the mediation of the Lord Christ? Is it for want of the mightiest encouragements and most infallible assurances, that with God there is forgiveness? Not at all, but merely on the account of their own obstinacy, stubbornness, and perverseness. They will not come unto this light, yea, they hate it, because their deeds are evil. They will not come to Christ, that they may have life. It is merely darkness, blindness, and love of sin, that brings men to destruction. And this is laid open, and all pretences and excuses are removed, and the shame of men's lusts made naked by the full confirmation of this truth, which God hath furnished us withal.

Take heed you that hear or read these things; if they are not mixed with faith, they will add greatly to your misery. Every argument will be your torment. But these considerations must be insisted on afterward.

Moreover, if you will take into your minds what hath been delivered in particular, concerning the nature and end of the worship of God which you attend unto, you may be instructed in the use and due observation of it. When you address yourselves unto it, remember that this is that which God requires of you who are sinners; that this he would not have done, but with thoughts and intention of mercy for sinners. Bless him with all your souls, that this is laid as the foundation of all that you have to do with him. You are not utterly cast off, because you are sinners. Let this support and warm your hearts, when you go to hear, to pray, or any duty of worship. Consider what is your principal work in the whole. You are going to deal with God about forgiveness, in the being, causes, consequents, and effects of it. Hearken what he speaks, declares, or reveals about it; mix his revelation and promises with faith. Inquire diligently into all the obedience and thankfulness, all those duties of holiness and righteousness, which he justly expects from them who are made partakes of it; so shall you observe the worship of God unto his glory, and your own advantage.

The giving and establishing of the new covenant another evidence of forgiveness with God. The oath of God engaged in the confirmation thereof.

EIGHTHLY, Another evidence hereof may be taken from the making, establishing and ratifying of the new covenant. That God would make a new covenant with his people is often promised, often declared. See, among other places, Jer. xxxi. 31, 32. and that he hath done so accordingly, the apostle at large doth manifest, Heb. viii. 8—12. Now herein sundry things unto our present purpose may be considered. For,

First, It is supposed that God had before made another covenant with mankind. With reference hereunto is this said to be a new one. It is opposed unto another that was before it, and in comparison whereof that is called old, and this said to be new, as the apostle speaks expressly in the place before mentioned. Now a covenant between God and man is a thing great and marvellous; whether we consider the nature of it, or the ends of it; in its own nature it is a convention, compact, and agreement, for some certain ends and purposes between the holy Creator and his poor creatures. How infinite, how unspeakable must needs the grace and condescension of God in this matter be? For what is poor miserable man, that God should set his heart upon him, that he should, as it were, give bounds to his sovereignty over him, and enter into terms of agreement with him? For whereas before he was a mere object of his absolute dominion, made at his will, and for his pleasure, and on the same reasons to be crushed at any time into nothing; now he hath a bottom, and ground given him to stand upon, whereon to expect good things from God, upon the account of his faithfulness and righteousness. God, in a covenant, gives those holy properties of his nature unto his creatures, as his hand or arm for him to lay hold upon, and by them to plead and argue with him. And without this a man could have no foundation for any intercourse or communion with God, or of any expectation from him, nor any direction how to deal with him in any of his concernments. Great and signal then was the condescension of God, to take his

poor creature into covenant with himself. And especially will this be manifest, if we consider the ends of it, and why it is that God thus deals with man. Now these are no other than that man might serve him aright, be blessed by him, and be brought unto the everlasting enjoyment of him, all unto his glory. These are the ends of every covenant that God takes us into with himself. And these are the whole of man. No more is required of us in a way of duty; no more can be required by us to make us blessed and happy, but what is contained in them. That we might live to God, be accepted with him, and come to the eternal fruition of him, is the whole of man, all that we were made for, or are capable of; and these are the ends of every covenant that God makes with men; being all comprised in that solemn word, that 'he will be their God, and they shall be his people.'

Secondly, This being the nature, this the end of a covenant, there must be some great and important cause, to change, alter, and abrogate a covenant once made and established, to lay aside one covenant, and to enter into another. And yet this the apostle says expressly that God had done, Heb. viii. 13. and proves it, because himself calls that which he promised a new covenant, which undeniably confirms two things. First, That the other was become old; and secondly, That being become so, it was changed, altered, and removed. I know the apostle speaks immediately of the old administration of the covenant under the Old Testament of Mosaical institutions: but he doth so with reference unto that revival which in it was given to the first covenant made with Adam. For in the giving of the law, and the curse wherewith it was accompanied, which were immixed with that administration of the covenant, there was a solemn revival and representation of the first covenant, and its sanction, whereby it had life and power given it to keep the people in bondage all their days. And the end of the abolition or taking away of the legal administration of the covenant, was merely to take out of God's dealing with his people, all use and remembrance of the first covenant. As was said therefore, to take away, disannul, and change a covenant so made, ratified, and established betwixt God and man, is a matter that must be resolved into some cogent,

important, and indispensable cause. And this will the more evidently appear, if we consider,

1. In general, that the first covenant was good, holy, righteous, and equal. It was such as became God to make, and was every way the happiness of the creature to accept of. We need no other argument to prove it holy and good, than this, that God made it. It was the effect of infinite holiness, wisdom, righteousness, goodness, and grace. And therefore in itself was it every way perfect; for so are all the works of God. Besides, it was such as man, when through his own fault he cannot obtain any good by it, and must perish everlastingly by virtue of the curse of it; yet cannot but subscribe unto its righteousness and holiness. The law was the rule of it, therein is the tenor of it contained. Now, saith the apostle, whatever becomes of the sin, and the sinner, 'the law is holy, and the commandment is holy, and just, and good;' Rom. vii. 12. Holy in itself, and its own nature, as being the order and constitution of the most holy God. Just and equal with reference unto us; such as we have no reason to complain of, or repine against the authority of it, and the terms of it are most righteous. And not only so, but it is good also, that which notwithstanding the appearance of rigour and severity which it is accompanied withal, had in it an exceeding mixture of goodness and grace, both in the obedience constituted in it, and the reward annexed unto it; as might be more fully manifested, were that our present work.

2. In particular it was good, holy, and righteous, in all the commands of it, in the obedience which it required. And two things there were that rendered it exceeding righteous, in reference unto its precepts or commands. First, That they were all suited unto the principles of the nature of man created by God, and in the regular acting whereof consisted his perfection. God in the first covenant required nothing of man, prescribed nothing unto him, but what there was a principle for the doing and accomplishing of it ingrafted and implanted on his nature; which rendered all those commands equal, holy, and good. For what need any man complain of that which requires nothing of him, but what he is from his own frame and principles inclined unto? Secondly, All the commands of it were proportionate unto

the strength and ability of them to whom they were given. God in that covenant required nothing of any man, but what he had before enabled him to perform; nothing above his strength, or beyond his power: and thence was it also righteous. Secondly, It was exceeding good, holy, and righteous, upon the account of its promises and rewards. 'Do this,' saith the covenant; this which thou art able to do, which the principles of thy nature are fitted for, and inclined unto. Well, what shall be the issue thereof? Why, 'do this and live;' life is promised unto obedience, and that such a life, as both for the present and future condition of the creature, was accompanied with every thing that was needful to make it blessed and happy. Yea, this life having in it the eternal enjoyment of God, God himself as a reward, was exceedingly above whatever the obedience of man could require as due, or have any reason, on any other account, but merely of the goodness of God to expect.

Thirdly, There was provision in that covenant for the preservation and manifestation of the glory of God, whatever was the event on the part of man. This was provided for in the wisdom and righteousness of God. Did man continue in his obedience, and fulfil the terms of the covenant; all things were laid in subserviency to the eternal glory of God in his reward. Herein would he for ever have manifested and exalted the glory of his holiness, power, faithfulness, righteousness, and goodness. As an almighty creator and preserver, as a faithful God, and righteous rewarder would he have been glorified. On supposition on the other side, that man by sin and rebellion should trangress the terms and tenor of this covenant, yet God had made provision that no detriment unto his glory should ensue thereon. For by the constitution of a punishment proportionable in his justice unto that sin and demerit, he had provided that the glory of his holiness, righteousness, and veracity in his threatenings should be exalted, and that to all eternity. God would have lost no more glory and honour by the sin of man, than by the sin of angels, which in his infinite wisdom and righteousness is become a great theatre of his eternal glory. For he is no less excellent in his greatness and severity, than in his goodness and power.

Wherefore we may now return unto our former inquiry. All things being thus excellently and admirably disposed in infinite wisdom and holiness in this covenant, the whole duty and blessedness of man being fully provided for, and the glory of God absolutely secured upon all events, what was the reason that God left not all things to stand or fall according to the terms of it? Wherefore doth he reject and lay aside this covenant, and promise to make another, and do so accordingly? Certain it is, that he might have continued it with a blessed security to his own glory; and he makes 'all things for himself, even the wicked for the day of evil.'

God himself shews what was the only and sole reason of this dispensation, Heb. viii. 7—13. The sum of it is this. Notwithstanding the blessed constitution of the first covenant, yet there was no provision for the pardon of sin, no room or place for forgiveness in it; but on supposition that man sinned, he was in that covenant left remediless. God had not in it revealed that there was any such thing as forgiveness with him; nor had any sinner the least hope or grounds of expectation from thence of any such thing in him. Die he must and perish, and that without remedy or recovery. Now, saith God, this must not be. Mercy, goodness, grace, require another state of things. This covenant will not manifest them; their effects will not be communicated to poor sinners by it. Hence, saith he, it is faulty; that is, defective, I will not lose the glory of them, nor shall sinners be unrelieved by them. And, therefore, although I may strictly tie up all mankind unto the terms of this; yet, I will make another covenant with them, wherein they shall know and find, that there is forgiveness with me, that they may fear me.

Now next to the blood of Christ, whereby this covenant was ratified and confirmed, this is the greatest evidence that can possibly be given, that there is forgiveness with God. To what end else doth God make this great alteration in the effects of his will, in his way of dealing with mankind? As forgiveness of sin is expressly contained in the tenor and words of the covenant, so set it aside, and it will be of no more use or advantage than the former. For as this covenant is made directly with sinners, nor was there any one in the

world, when God made it that was not a sinner, nor is it of use unto any but sinners, so is forgiveness of sins the very life of it.

Hence we may see two things: first, The greatness of forgiveness, that we may learn to value it; and, secondly, The certainty of it, that we may learn to believe it.

First, The greatness of it. God would not do so great a thing as that mentioned, but for a great, the greatest end. Had it not been a matter of the greatest importance unto the glory of God, and the good of the souls of men, God would not for the sake of it, have laid aside one covenant, and made another. We may evidently see how the heart of God was set upon it, how his nature and will were engaged in it. All this was done that we might be pardoned. The old glorious fabric of obedience and rewards shall be taken down to the ground, that a new one may be erected for the honour and glory of forgiveness. God forbid that we should have slight thoughts of that which was so strangely and wonderfully brought forth, wherein God had as it were embarked his great glory. Shall all this be done for our sakes, and shall we undervalue it, or disesteem it? God forbid. God could, if I may so say, more easily have made a new world of innocent creatures, and have governed them by the old covenant, than have established this new one for the salvation of poor sinners; but then where had been the glory of forgiveness? It could never have been known, that there was forgiveness with him. The old covenant could not have been preserved, and sinners pardoned. Wherefore God chose rather to leave the covenant, than sinners unrelieved, than grace unexalted, and pardon unexercised. Prize it, as you prize your souls, and give glory unto God for it, as all those that believe will do unto eternity.

Secondly, For the security of it, that we may believe it. What greater can be given? God deceiveth no man, no more than he is deceived. And what could God, that cannot lie, do more to give us satisfaction herein than he hath done? Would you be made partakers of this forgiveness? Go unto God, spread before him this whole matter; plead with him that he himself hath so far laid aside the first covenant, of his own gracious will as to make a new one; and that merely because it had no forgiveness in it. This he hath made on

purpose that it might be known, that there is forgiveness in him. And shall not we now be made partakers of it? Will he now deny that unto us, which he hath given such assurance of, and raised such expectations concerning it? Nothing can here wrong us, nothing can ruin us but unbelief. Lay hold on this covenant, and we shall have pardon. This God expresseth, Isa. xxvii. 4, 5. Will we continue on the old bottom of the first covenant? All that we can do thereon, is but to set thorns and briers in the way of God, to secure ourselves from his coming against us and upon us with his indignation and fury. Our sins are so, and our righteousness is no better. And what will be the issue? Both they and we shall be trodden down, consumed, and burnt up. What way then, what remedy is left unto us? only this of laying hold on the arm and strength of God in that covenant, wherein forgiveness of sin is provided. Therein alone he saith, 'fury is not in me;' and the end will be that we shall have peace with him, both here and for ever.

Ninthly, The oath of God engaged and interposed in this matter is another evidence of the truth insisted on. Now, because this is annexed unto the covenant before-mentioned, and is its establishment, I shall pass it over the more briefly. And in it we may consider,

First, The nature of the oath of God. The apostle tells us that 'he sware by himself.' And he gives this reason of it, 'because he had no greater to swear by;' Heb. vi. 13. An oath for the confirmation of any thing, is an invocation of a supreme power that can judge of the truth that is spoken, and vindicate the breach of the engagement. This God hath none other but himself; 'Because he could swear by no greater, he sware by himself.' Now this God doth, first, By express affirmation that he hath so sworn by himself, which was the form of the first solemn oath of God, Gen. xxii. 16. 'By myself have I sworn, saith the Lord.' The meaning whereof is, I have taken it upon myself as I am God, or let me not be so, if I perform not this thing. And this is expressed by his soul, Jer. li. 14. 'The Lord of hosts hath sworn by his soul,' that is, by himself, as we render the words. Secondly, God doth it by the especial interposition of some such property of his nature, as is suited to give credit and confirmation to the word spoken; as of his ho-

liness, Psal. lxxxix. 35. 'I have sworn by my holiness.' So also Amos iv. 2. Sometimes by his life; 'As I live,' saith the Lord. חי אני 'I live saith God,' it shall be so. And sometimes by his name; Jer. xliv. 26. God as it were engageth the honour and glory of the properties of his nature for the certain accomplishment of the things mentioned. And this is evident from the manner of the expression, as in that place of Psal. lxxxix. 35. 'Once have I sworn by my holiness, that I will not lie unto David;' so we; in the original the words are elliptical: 'If I lie unto David,' that is, let me not be so, nor be esteemed to be so, if I lie unto David.

Secondly, For the end of his oath. God doth not give it to make his word or promise sure and steadfast, but to give assurance and security unto us of their accomplishment. Every word of God is sure and certain, truth itself, because it is his; and he might justly require of us the belief of it without any farther attestation. But yet, knowing what great objections Satan and our own unbelieving hearts will raise against his promises, at least as to our own concernment in them, to confirm our minds, and to take away all pretences of unbelief, he interposeth his oath in this matter. What can remain of distrust in such a case? If there be a matter in doubt between men, and an oath be interposed in the confirmation of that which is called in question, it is 'an end,' as the apostle tells us, 'unto them of all strife;' Heb. vi. 16. How much more ought it to be so on the part of God, when his oath is engaged? And the apostle declares this end of his oath, it is 'to shew the immutability of his counsel;' Heb. vi. 17. His counsel was declared before in the promise; but now some doubt or strife may arise whether on one occasion or other, God may not change his counsel; or whether he hath not changed it with such conditions as to render it useless unto us? In what case soever it be, to remove all doubts and suspicions of this nature, God adds his oath, manifesting the unquestionable immutability of his counsel and promises. What therefore is thus confirmed, is ascertained unto the height of what any thing is capable of. And not to believe it, is the height of impiety.

Thirdly, In this interposition of God by an oath, there is unspeakable condescension of grace, which is both an

exceeding great motive unto faith, and a great aggravation of unbelief. For what are we, that the holy and blessed God should thus condescend unto us, as for our satisfaction and surety, to engage himself by an oath? One said well of old; 'Fœlices nos quorum causa Deus jurat; O infœlices, si nec juranti Deo credimus.' It is an inestimable advantage that God should for our sakes engage himself by his oath. So it will be our misery, if we believe him not when he swears unto us. What can we now object against what is thus confirmed? What pretence, colour, or excuse can we have for our unbelief? How just, how righteous, how holy must their destruction be, who upon this strange, wonderful, and unexpected warranty, refuse to set their seal that God is true.

These things being premised, we may consider how variously God hath engaged his oath that there is forgiveness with him. First, He sweareth that he hath no pleasure in the death of a sinner, but rather that he repent and live; Ezek. xxxiii. 11. 'As I live, saith the Lord, I have no pleasure in the death of a sinner.' Now without forgiveness in him, every sinner must die, and that without remedy. Confirming therefore with his oath, that it is his will the sinner should return, repent, and live, he doth in the first place swear by himself, that there is forgiveness with him for these sinners that shall so repent and turn unto him.

Again, whereas the great means he hath appointed for the forgiveness of sins, is by the mediation of the Lord Christ, as we shall afterward shew, he hath on several occasions confirmed his purpose in him, and the counsel of his will by his oath. By this oath he promised him unto Abraham and David of old, which proved the foundation of the church's stability in all generations; and also of their security and assurance of acceptance with him; see Luke i. 73—75. And in his taking upon him that office, whereby in an especial manner the forgiveness of sins was to be procured, namely, of his being a priest to offer sacrifice, to make an atonement for sinners, he confirmed it unto him, and him in it by his oath; Heb. vii. 20. 'He was not made a priest without an oath.' And to what end? Namely, that he might be 'a surety of a better testament;' ver. 22. And what was that better testament? Why, that which brought along with it 'the forgiveness of sin;' chap. viii. 12, 13. So

that it was forgiveness which was so confirmed by the oath of God. Farther, the apostle shews, that the great original promise made unto Abraham, being confirmed by the oath of God, all his other promises were in like manner confirmed. Whence he draws that blessed conclusion which we have, Heb. vi. 17, 18. As to every one, saith he, 'that flies for refuge to the hope that is set before him;' that is, who seeks to escape the guilt of sin, the curse and the sentence of the law, by an application of himself unto God in Christ for pardon, he hath the oath of God to secure him that he shall not fail thereof. And thus are all the concernments of the forgiveness of sin testified unto by the oath of God; which we have manifested to be the highest security in this matter, that God can give, or that we are capable of.

The name of God confirming the truth and reality of forgiveness with him. As also the same is done by the properties of his nature.

TENTHLY, Another foundation of this truth, and infallible evidence of it, may be taken from that especial name and title which God takes unto himself in this matter. For he owns the name of the God of pardons, or the God of forgiveness. So is he called, Nehem. ix. 17. אלוה חסלחות we have rendered the words, 'Thou art a God ready to forgive;' but they are as was said, 'And thou art the God of pardons, forgiveness, or propitiations.' That is his name, which he owneth, which he accepteth of the ascription of unto himself: The name whereby he will be known. And to clear this evidence we must take in some considerations of the name of God, and the use thereof. As,

First, The name of God is that whereby he reveals himself unto us, whereby he would have us know him, and own him. It is something expressive of his nature or properties, which he hath appropriated unto himself. Whatever therefore any name of God expresseth him to be, that he is, that we may expect to find him; for he will not deceive us by giving himself a wrong, or a false name. And on this account he requires us to trust in his name, because he will assuredly be found unto us, what his name imports. Resting on his

name, flying unto his name, calling upon his name, praising his name, things so often mentioned in the Scripture, confirm the same unto us. These things could not be our duty, if we might be deceived in so doing. God is then, and will be to us what his name declareth.

Secondly, On this ground and reason God is said then first to be known by any name, when those to whom he reveals himself, do in an especial manner rest on that name by faith, and have that accomplished towards them which that name imports, signifies, or declares. And therefore God did not, under the Old Testament, reveal himself to any by the name of the Father of Jesus Christ, or the Son incarnate, because the grace of it unto them was not to be accomplished; 'God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect;' they were not intrusted with the full revelation of God, by all his blessed names. Neither doth God call us to trust in any name of his however declared or revealed, unless he gives it us in an especial manner, by way of covenant to rest upon. So he speaks, Exod. vi. 3. 'I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and to Jacob (באל שדי) in the name of God Almighty, but by my name Jehovah was I not known unto them.' It is certain that both these names of God, Elshaddai and Jehovah, were known among his people before. In the first mention we have of Abraham's addressing himself unto the worship of God, he makes use of the name Jehovah; Gen. xii. 7. 'He built an altar unto Jehovah;' and so afterward not only doth Moses make use of that name in the repetition of the story, but it was also of frequent use amongst them. Whence then is it said, that God appeared unto them by the name of Elshaddai, but not by the name of Jehovah? The reason is, because that was the name which God gave himself in the solemn confirmation of the covenant with Abraham, Gen. xvii. 1. אני אל שדי 'I am Elshaddai, God almighty,' God all-sufficient. And when Isaac would pray for the blessing of the covenant on Jacob, he makes use of that name; Gen. xxviii. 3. 'God Almighty bless thee.' He invocates that name of God which was engaged in the covenant made with his father Abraham, and himself. That therefore we may with full assurance rest on the name of God, it is not only necessary that God reveal that name to be his, but also that

he give it out unto us for that end and purpose, that we might know him thereby, and place our trust and confidence in him according unto what that name of his imports. And this was the case wherever he revealed himself unto any in a peculiar manner, by an especial name. So he did unto Jacob, Gen. xxviii. 13. 'I am the God of Abraham and Isaac;' assuring him, that as he dealt faithfully in his covenant with his fathers, Abraham and Isaac, so also he would deal with him. And, Gen. xxxi. 13. 'I am the God of Bethel,' he who appeared unto thee there, and blessed thee, and will continue so to do. But when the same Jacob comes to ask after another name of God, he answers him not, as it were commanding him to live by faith on what he was pleased to reveal. Now then, God had not made himself known to Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, by his name Jehovah, because he had not peculiarly called himself unto them by that name; nor had engaged it in his covenant with them, although it were otherwise known unto them. They lived and rested on the name of God Almighty, as suited to their supportment and consolation in their wandering, helpless condition, before the promise was to be accomplished. But now, when God came to fulfil his promises, and to bring the people by virtue of his covenant into the land of Canaan, he reveals himself unto them by, and renews his covenant with them in, the name of Jehovah. And hereby did God declare, that he came to give stability and accomplishment unto his promises. To which end they were now to live upon this name of Jehovah, in an expectation of the fulfilling of the promises; as their fathers did on that of God Almighty, in an expectation of protection from him in their wandering state and condition. Hence this name became the foundation of the Judaical church, and ground of the faith of them who did sincerely believe in God therein. And it is strangely fallen out in the providence of God, that since the Jews have rejected the covenant of their fathers, and are cast out of the covenant for their unbelief, they have utterly forgot that name of God. No Jew in the world knows what it is, nor how to pronounce it, or make mention of it. I know themselves, and others pretend strange mysteries in the letters and vowels of that name which make it ineffable. But the truth is, being cast out of that covenant which was

built and established on that name, in the just judgment of God, through their own blindness and superstition, they are no more able to make mention of it, or to take it into their mouths. It is required then that the name of God be given unto us as engaged in covenant, to secure our expectation that he will be unto us according to his name.

Thirdly, All the whole gracious name of God, every title that he hath given himself, every ascription of honour unto himself that he hath owned, is confirmed unto us (unto as many as believe), in Jesus Christ. For as he hath declared unto us the whole name of God, John xvii. 6. so not this, or that promise of God, but all the promises of God are in him, yea and amen. So that as of old, every particular promise that God made unto the people, served especially for the particular occasion on which it was given, and each name of God was to be rested on, as to that dispensation whereunto it was suited to give relief and confidence; as the name of Elshaddai to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the name Jehovah to Moses and the people; so now, by Jesus Christ and in him, every particular promise belongs unto all believers in all their occasions; and every name of God whatever, is theirs also, at all times, to rest upon and put their trust in. Thus the particular promise made unto Joshua at his entrance into Canaan, to encourage and strengthen him in that great enterprise of conquering the land, is by the apostle applied unto all believers in all their occasions whatever. 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee;' Heb. xiii. 5. So likewise doth every name of God belong now unto us, as if it had in a particular manner been engaged in covenant unto us; and that because the whole covenant is ratified and confirmed unto us by Jesus Christ; 2 Cor. vi. 18. vii. 1. This then absolutely secures unto us an interest in the name of God insisted on, the God of forgiveness, as if it had been given unto every one of us to assure us thereof.

Fourthly, God takes this name, 'the God of forgiveness,' to be his in a peculiar manner, as that whereby he will be distinguished and known. He appropriates it to himself, as expressing that which the power and goodness of no other can extend unto. 'There are lords many, and gods many,' saith the apostle; λεγόμενοι θεοι, some that are called so; such as some account so to be. How is the true God dis-

tinguished from these gods by reputation? He is so by this name, he is the God of pardons; Micah vii. 18. 'Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity?' This is his prerogative; herein none is equal to him, like him, or a sharer with him. Who is a God like unto thee, that may be called a God of pardons? The vanities of the nations cannot give them this rain; they have no refreshing showers of mercy and pardon in their power. Neither angels, nor saints, nor images, nor popes, can pardon sin. By this name doth he distinguish himself from them all.

Fifthly, To be known by this name is the great glory of God in this world. When Moses desired to see the glory of God, the Lord tells him, that 'he could not see his face;' Exod. xxxiii. 18. 20. The face of God or the gracious majesty of his Being, his essential glory, is not to be seen of any in this life; we cannot see him as he is. But the glorious manifestation of himself we may behold and contemplate. This we may see as the back-parts of God; that shadow of his excellencies which he casteth forth in the passing by us in his works and dispensations. This Moses shall see. And wherein did it consist? Why, in the revelation and declaration of this name of God, chap. xxxiv. 6, 7. 'The Lord passed by before him, and proclaimed, The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and in truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgressions, and sin.' To be known by this name, to be honoured, feared, believed as that declares him, is the great glory of God. And shall this fail us? Can we be deceived trusting in it, or expecting that we shall find him to be what his name declares? God forbid.

Let us lay together these considerations, and we shall find that they will give us another stable foundation of the truth insisted on; and a great encouragement to poor sinful souls to draw nigh to God in Christ for pardon. God hath no name but what he gives unto himself. Nor is it lawful to know him, or call him otherwise; as he calls himself, so is he. What his name imports, so is his nature. Every name also of God is engaged in Jesus Christ in the covenant, and is proposed unto us to place our trust and confidence in. Now this is his name and his memorial, even the God of

forgiveness. By this he distinguisheth himself from all others, and expresseth it as the principal title of his honour, or his peculiar glory. According to this name, therefore, all that believe shall assuredly find, 'there is forgiveness with him.'

Eleventhly, The consideration of the essential properties of the nature of God, and what is required to the manifestation of them, will afford us farther assurance hereof. Let us to this end take in the ensuing observations.

First, God being absolutely perfect, and absolutely self-sufficient, was eternally glorious, and satisfied with, and in his own holy excellencies and perfections, before, and without, the creation of all or any thing, by the putting forth or the exercise of his almighty power. The making therefore of all things depends on a mere sovereign act of the will and pleasure of God. So the whole creation makes its acknowledgment, Rev. iv. 11. v. 12. 'Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, honour, and power, for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.' God could have omitted all this great work, without the least impeachment of his glory. Not one holy property of his nature would have been diminished, or abated in its eternal glory, by that omission. This then depended on a pure act of his will and choice.

Secondly, On supposition that God would work 'ad extra,' by his power produce any thing without himself, it was absolutely necessary that himself should be the end of his so doing. For as before the production of all things, there was nothing that could be the end why any of them should be brought forth out of nothing, or towards which they should be disposed; so God, being an infinite agent in wisdom, and understanding, and power, he could have no end in his actings, but that also which is infinite. It is therefore natural and necessary unto God to do all things for himself. It is impossible he should have any other end; and he hath done so accordingly. Prov. xvi. 4. 'The Lord hath made all things for himself.' He aimed at himself in all that he did; there being no other infinite good for him to make his object, and his end, but himself alone.

Thirdly, This doing things, 'all things for himself,' cannot intend an addition or accruement thereby of any new real good

unto himself. His absolute, eternal perfection and all-sufficiency render this impossible. God doth not become more powerful, great, wise, just, holy, good, or gracious, by any of his works, by any thing that he doth. He can add nothing to himself. It must therefore be the manifestation and declaration of the holy properties of his nature that he doth intend and design in his works. And there are two things required hereunto.

1. That he make them known; that by ways suited to his infinite wisdom, he doth declare that such properties do belong unto him; as also what is the nature of them according as the creature is able to apprehend.

So he doth things 'to make his power known,' to shew his power, and to declare his name through the earth; Rom. ix. 17. 22. So it was said, that by the works of creation, τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ, that which may be made known of God is made manifest; Rom. i. 19, 20. And what is that? even the natural, essential properties of his Being; 'his eternal power and Godhead.' To this head are referred all those promises of God that he would glorify himself, and the prayers of his saints that he would do so; and the attestations given unto it in the Scripture that he hath done so. He hath made known his wisdom, holiness, power, goodness, self-sufficiency, and the like perfections of his nature.

2. That he attain an ascription, an attribution of praise and glory to himself upon their account. His design is 'to be admired in all them that believe;' 2 Thess. i. 10. that is, that upon an apprehension of his excellencies, which he hath revealed, and as he hath revealed them, they should admire, adore, applaud, glorify, and praise him; worship, believe in, and trust him in all things, and endeavour the enjoyment of him as an eternal reward: And this is also threefold.

1. Interpretative. So the inanimate and brute creatures ascribe unto God the glory of his properties, even by what they are and do. By what they are in their beings, and their observation of the law and inclination of their nature, they give unto God the glory of that wisdom and power whereby they are made; and of that sovereignty whereon they depend. Hence nothing more frequent in the praises of God of old, than the calling of the inanimate creatures,

heaven and earth; winds, storms, thunder, and the beasts of the field, to give praise and glory to God. That is, by what they are, they do so, inasmuch as from the impression of God's glorious excellencies in their effects upon them, they are made known and manifest.

2. Involuntary in some rational creatures. Sinning men and angels have no design, no will, no desire to give glory to God. They do their utmost endeavour to the contrary, to hate him, reproach, and blaspheme him. But they cannot yet cast off the yoke of God. In their minds and consciences they are forced, and shall be for ever, to acknowledge that God is infinitely holy, infinitely wise, powerful, and righteous. And he hath the glory of all these properties from them, in their very desires that he were otherwise. When they would that God were not just to punish them, powerful to torment them, wise to find them out, holy to be displeased with their lusts and sins, they do at the same time, in the same thing, own, acknowledge, and give unto God the glory of his Being, justice, wisdom, power, and holiness. When, therefore, God hath made known his properties, the ascription of glory unto him on their account, is to rational creatures, natural and unavoidable.

3. It is voluntary in the reasonable service, worship, fear, trust, obedience, of angels and men. God having revealed unto them the properties of his nature, they acknowledge, adore them, and place their confidence in them, and thereby glorify them as God. And this glorifying of God consisteth in three things.

1. In making the excellencies of God revealed unto us, the principle and chief object of all the moral actings of our souls, and of all the actings of our affections. To fear the Lord and his goodness, and to fear him for his goodness; to trust in his power and faithfulness, to obey his authority, to delight in his will and grace, to love him above all, because of his excellencies and beauty; this is to glorify him.

2. To pray for, and to rejoice in, the ways and means whereby he will, or hath promised farther to, manifest or declare these properties of his nature and his glory in them. What is the reason why we pray for, long for, the accomplishment of the promises of God towards his saints, of his threatenings towards his enemies, of the fulfilling of the glo-

rious works of his power and grace that yet remain to be done, of the coming of the kingdom of Christ, of the approach of glory? Is it not chiefly and principally, that the glorious excellencies of God's nature may be made more manifest, be more known, more exalted; that God may appear more as he is, and as he hath declared himself to be? This is to give glory to God. So likewise our joy, rejoicing, and satisfaction in any of the ways and works of God; it is solely on this account, that in them, God in his properties, that is, his power, wisdom, holiness, and the like, is revealed, declared, and made known.

3. In their joint actual celebration of his praises; which, as it is a duty of the greatest importance, and which we are indeed of all others most frequently exhorted unto, and most earnestly called upon for; so in the nature of it, it consists in our believing rejoicing expression of what God is, and what he doth; that is, our admiring, adoring, and blessing him, because of his holiness, goodness, and the rest of his properties, and his works of grace and power, suitable unto them. This it is to praise God; Rev. v.

Fourthly, Observe that none of these properties of God can be thus manifested and known, nor himself be glorified for them, but by his declaration of them, and by their effects. We know no more of God than he is pleased to reveal unto us. I mean not mere revelation by his word, but any ways or means, whether by his word, or by his works, or by impressions from the law of nature upon our hearts and minds. And whatever God thus declares of himself, he doth it by exercising, putting forth, and manifesting the effects of it. So we know his power, wisdom, goodness, and grace; namely, by the effects of them, or the works of God that proceed from them, and are suited unto them. And whatever is in God that is not thus made known, we cannot apprehend nor glorify God on the account of it. God therefore doing all things, as hath been shewed, for the glory of these his properties, he doth so reveal them and make them known.

Fifthly, Upon this design of God, it is necessary that he should reveal, and make known all the attributes and properties of his nature, in works and effects peculiarly proceeding from them, and answering unto them, that he might be glorified in

them, and which, as the event manifests, that he hath done accordingly. For what reason can be imagined, why God will be glorified in one essential excellency of his nature, and not in another? Especially must this be affirmed of those properties of the nature of God, which the event manifesteth his principal glory to consist in, and arise from, and the knowledge whereof is of the greatest use, behoof, and benefit unto the children of men, in reference unto his design towards them.

Sixthly, These things being so, let us consider how it stands in reference unto that which is under consideration. God in the creation of all things, glorified or manifested his greatness, power, wisdom, and goodness, with many other properties of the like kind. But his sovereignty, righteousness, and holiness, how are they declared hereby? either not at all, or not in so evident a manner as is necessary, that he might be fully glorified in them, or for them. What then doth he do? leave them in darkness, veiled, undiscovered, satisfying himself in the glory of those properties which his work of creation had made known? Was there any reason why he should do so, designing to do all things for himself and for his own glory? Wherefore he gives his holy law as a rule of obedience unto men and angels. This plainly reveals his sovereignty or authority over them, his holiness and righteousness in the equity and purity of things he required of them: so that in and by these properties also he may be glorified. As he made all things for himself, that is, the manifestation of his greatness, power, wisdom, and goodness, so he gave the law for himself, that is, the manifestation of his authority, holiness, and righteousness. But is this all? Is there not remunerative justice in God, in a way of bounty? Is there not vindictive justice in him, in a way of severity? There is so, and in the pursuit of the design mentioned, they also are to be manifested, or God will not be glorified in them. This therefore he did also in the rewards and punishments that he annexed unto the law of obedience that he had prescribed. To manifest his remunerative justice, he promised a reward in a way of bounty, which the angels that sinned not were made partakers of; and in the penalty threatened, which sinning angels and men incurred, he re-

vealed his vindictive justice in a way of severity. So are all these properties of God made known by their effects, and so is God glorified in them, or on their account.

But after all this, are there no other properties of his nature, divine excellencies that cannot be separated from his being, which by none of these means, are so much as once intimated to be in him? It is evident that there are; such are mercy, grace, patience, long-suffering, compassion, and the like: concerning which observe,

1. That where there are no objects of them, they cannot be declared, or manifested, or exercised. As God's power or wisdom could not be manifest, if there were no objects of them, no more can his grace or mercy. If never any stand in need of them, they can never be exercised, and consequently never be known. Therefore were they not revealed, neither by the creation of all things, nor by the law or its sanction, nor by the law written in our hearts. For all these suppose no objects of grace and mercy. For it is sinners only, and such as have made themselves miserable by sin, that they can be exercised about.

2. There are no excellencies of God's nature, that are more expressive of divine goodness, loveliness, and beauty, than these are, of mercy, grace, long-suffering, and patience: and therefore there is nothing that God so requireth our likeness unto him, in our conformity unto his image, as in these; namely, mercy, grace, and readiness to forgive. And the contrary frame in any, he doth of all things most abhor. 'They shall have judgment without mercy, who shewed no mercy.' And therefore it is certain, that God will be glorified in the manifestation of these properties of his nature.

3. These properties can be no otherwise exercised, and consequently no other ways known, but only in and by the pardon of sin; which puts it beyond all question, that there is forgiveness with God. God will not lose the glory of these his excellencies; he will be revealed in them, he will be known by them, he will be glorified for them; which he could not be, if there were not forgiveness with him: so that here comes in not only the truth, but the necessity of forgiveness also.

Forgiveness manifested in the sending of the Son of God to die for sin. And from the obligation that is on us to forgive one another.

TWELFTHLY, In the next place, we shall proceed unto that evidence which is the centre wherein all the lines of those foregoing do meet and rest: the fountain of all those streams of refreshment that are in them, that which animates and gives life and efficacy unto them. This lies in God's sending of his Son. The consideration hereof will leave no pretence or excuse unto unbelief in this matter.

To make this evidence more clear and legible, as to what is intended in it, we must consider,

First, What was the rise of this sending we speak of.

Secondly, Who it was that was sent.

Thirdly, How, or in what manner he was sent.

Fourthly, Unto what end and purpose.

First, The rise and spring of it is to be considered. It came forth from the eternal, mutual consent and counsel of the Father and the Son; Zech. vi. 13. 'The counsel of peace shall be between them both.' It is of Christ the branch, of whom he speaks. 'He shall build the temple of the Lord; and he shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne; and shall be a priest upon his throne: and the counsel of peace shall be between them both.' That is, between God the Father, who sends him, and himself: there lay the counsel of peace-making between God and man, in due time accomplished by him 'who is our peace;' Eph. ii. 16. So he speaks, Prov. viii. 30, 31. 'Then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him; rejoicing in the habitable parts of the earth; and my delights were with the sons of men.' They are the words of the Wisdom, that is, of the Son of God. When was this done? 'Then I was with him.' Why, 'before the mountains were settled, whilst as yet he had not made the earth nor the fields;' that is, before the creation of the world, or from eternity; ver. 25, 26. But how then could he rejoice in the habitable parts of the earth? And how could his delights be with the sons of men, seeing as

yet they were not? I answer, it was the counsel of peace towards them before-mentioned, in the pursuit whereof he was to be sent to converse amongst them on the earth. He rejoiced in the fore-thoughts of his being sent to them, and the work he had to do for them. Then, with his own consent and delight was he fore-ordained unto his work, even 'before the foundation of the world,' 1 Pet. i. 20. and received of the Father 'the promise of eternal life, even before the world began;' Tit. i. 2. that is, to be given unto sinners, by way of forgiveness through his blood. So is this whole counsel expressed, Psal. xl. 7, 8. Whence it is made use of by the apostle, Heb. x. 5—7. 'Then said I, lo I come, in the volume of thy book it is written of me, I delight to do thy will, O God. Thy law is in the midst of my heart.' There is the will of the Father in this matter, and the law of its performance. And there is the will of the Son in answer thereunto; and his delight in fulfilling that law which was prescribed unto him.

Let us now consider to what purpose was this eternal counsel of peace, this agreement of the Father and Son from eternity, about the state and condition of mankind? If God would have left them all to perish under the guilt of their sins, there had been no need at all of any such thoughts, design, or counsel. God had given unto them a law, righteous and holy, which if they transgressed, he had threatened them with eternal destruction. Under the rule, disposal, and power of this law, he might have righteously left them to stand or fall according to the verdict and sentence thereof. But now he assures us, he reveals unto us that he had other thoughts in this matter; that there were other counsels between the Father and the Son concerning us. And these such as the Son was delighted in the prospect of his accomplishment of them. What can these thoughts and counsels be, but about a way for their deliverance, which could no otherwise be, but by the forgiveness of sins? For whatever else be done, yet if God mark iniquities there is none can stand. Hearken therefore poor sinner, and have hope. God is consulting about thy deliverance and freedom. And what cannot the wisdom and grace of the Father and Son effect and accomplish? And to this end was the Son sent into the world, which is the second thing proposed to consideration.

Secondly, Whom did God send about this business? The Scripture lays great weight and emphasis on this consideration, faith must do so also. John iii. 16. 'God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son:' so 1 John iv. 9. 'In this was manifested the love of God towards us, because that God sent his 'only-begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him.' And again, ver. 10. 'Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us; and sent his Son to be the propitiation of our sins.' And who is this that is thus sent and called the only-begotten Son of God? Take a double description of him, one out of the Old Testament, and another from the New. The first from Isa. ix. 6. 'To us a child is born, to us a Son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulders: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace:' the other from Heb. i. 2, 3. 'God hath spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all, by whom also he made the worlds; who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high.' This is he who was sent; in nature he was glorious; even over all God blessed for ever. In answerableness unto the Father; 'the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person:' possessed of all the same essential properties with him. So that what we find in him, we may be assured of in the Father also; for he that hath seen him, hath seen the Father, who is in him. In power omnipotent, for he made all things, and 'upholding all things,' with an unspeakable facility, 'by the word of his power.' In office exalted over all, sitting 'at the right hand of the Majesty on high.' In name, 'the mighty God, the everlasting Father;' so that whatever he came about, he will assuredly accomplish and fulfil; for what should hinder or let this mighty One from perfecting his design?

Now this consideration raiseth our evidence to that height, as to give an unquestionable assurance in this matter. Here is a near and a particular object for faith to be exercised about, and to rest in. Wherefore did this glorious Son of God come and tabernacle amongst poor sinners? We behold the glory of the eternal Word, 'the glory of the only-be-

gotten of the Father, and he was made flesh, καὶ ἐσκένωσε, and pitched his tabernacle amongst us;' John i. 14. To what end? It was no other but to work out and accomplish the eternal counsel of peace towards sinners before-mentioned, to procure for them, and to declare unto them, the forgiveness of sin. And what greater evidence, what greater assurance can we have, that there is forgiveness with God for us? he himself hath given it as a rule, that what is done by giving an only-begotten, or an only-beloved Son, gives assured testimony of reality and sincerity in the thing that is confirmed by it. So he says unto Abraham, Gen. xxii. 12. 'Now I know that thou fearest God, seeing that thou hast not withheld thy son, thy only son, from me.' This way it may be known, or no way. And they are blessed conclusions that faith may make from this consideration; Now I know that there is forgiveness with God, seeing he hath not withheld his Son, his only Son, that he might accomplish it. To this purpose the apostle teacheth us to reason, Rom. viii. 32. 'He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?'

What farther can any soul desire? What ground remains for unbelief to stand upon in this matter? Is there any thing more to be done herein? It was to manifest that there is forgiveness with him, and to make way for the exercise of it, that God sent his Son; that the Son of God came into the world, as will afterward more fully appear.

Thirdly, To this sending of the Son of God to this purpose, there is evidence and security added from the manner wherein he was sent. How was this? Not in glory, not in power, not in an open discovery of his eternal power and Godhead. Had it been so, we might have thought, that he had come merely to manifest and glorify himself in the world. And this he might have done without thoughts of mercy or pardon towards us. But he came quite in another manner: he was seen in the 'likeness of sinful flesh;' Rom. viii. 3. 'In the form of a servant;' Phil. ii. 10. Being 'made of a woman, made under the law;' Gal. iv. 4. What he endured, suffered, underwent in that state and condition, is in some measure known unto us all. All this could not be merely and firstly for himself. All that he expected at the close of it, was 'to be glorified with that glory which he had with the

Father before the world was;' John xvii. 5. It must then be for our sakes; and for what? to save and deliver us from that condition of wrath at present, and future expectation of vengeance, which we had cast ourselves into by sin; that is, to procure for us the forgiveness of sin. Had not God designed pardon for sin, he would never have sent his Son in this manner, to testify it: and he did it, because it could no other way be brought about, as hath been declared. Do we doubt whether there be forgiveness with God or no? or whether we shall obtain it, if we address ourselves unto him for to be made partakers of it? Consider the condition of his Son in the world; review his afflictions, poverty, temptation, sorrows, sufferings; then ask our souls, to what end was all this? And if we can find any other design in it, any other reason, cause, or necessity of it, but only and merely to testify and declare, that there is forgiveness with God, and to purchase and procure the communication of it unto us, let us abide in, and perish under, our fears. But if this be so, we have sufficient warranty to assure our souls in the expectation of it.

Fourthly, Besides all this, there ensues upon what went before, that great and wonderful issue, in the death of the Son of God. This thing was great and marvellous, and we may a little inquire into what it was that was designed therein. And hereof the Scripture gives us a full account. As,

1. That he died to make 'atonement for sin, or reconciliation for iniquity;' Dan. ix. 24. He gave his life a ransom for the 'sins of many;' Matt. xx. 28. 1 Tim. ii. 6. He was in it made sin, that others 'might become the righteousness of God in him;' 2 Cor. v. 20. Rom. viii. 3. Therein he 'bare our sins in his body on the tree;' 1 Peter ii. 24. This was the state of this matter. Notwithstanding all the love, grace, and condescension before-mentioned, yet our sins were of that nature, and so directly opposite unto the justice and holiness of God, that unless atonement were made, and a price of redemption paid, there could be no pardon, no forgiveness obtained. This therefore he undertook to do, and that by the sacrifice of himself; answering all that was prefigured by, and represented in, the sacrifices of old; as the apostle largely declares, Heb. x. 5—9. And herein is the forgiveness that is in God, copied out and exempli-

fied so clearly and evidently, that he that cannot read it, will be cursed unto eternity. Yea, and let him be accursed; for what can be more required to justify God in his eternal destruction? He that will not believe his grace as testified and exemplified in the blood of his Son, let him perish without remedy. Yea, but

2. The curse and sentence of the law lies on record against sinners. It puts in its demands against our acquittance, and lays an obligation upon us unto punishment. And God will not reject nor destroy his law, unless it be answered there is no acceptance for sinners. This therefore, in the next place, his death was designed unto. As he satisfied and made atonement by it unto justice (that was the fountain, spring, and cause of the law), so he fulfilled and answered the demands of the law, as it was an effect of the justice of God: so Rom. viii. 13. He suffered 'in the likeness of sinful flesh, that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled,' and answered. He answered 'the curse of the law,' when he was 'made a curse for us;' Gal. iii. 13. and so became, as to the obedience of the law, 'the end of the law for righteousness unto them that do believe;' Rom. x. 3, 4. And as to the penalty that it threatened, he bore it, removed it, and took it out of the way. So hath he made way for forgiveness through the very heart of the law; it hath not one word to speak against the pardon of them that do believe. But,

3. Sinners are under the power of Satan; he lays a claim unto them, and by what means shall they be rescued from his interest and dominion? This also his death was designed to accomplish. For as he was 'manifest to destroy the works of the Devil,' 1 John iii. 8. so by 'death he destroyed him that had the power of death;' Heb. ii. 14. That is, to despoil him of his power, to destroy his dominion, to take away his plea unto sinners that believe; as we have at large elsewhere declared.

And by all these things, with many other concernments of his death that might be instanced in, we are abundantly secured of the forgiveness that is with God, and of his willingness that we should be made partakers thereof.

5. Is this all? Did his work cease in his death? Did he no more for the securing of the forgiveness of sins unto us, but

only that he died for them? Yes, he lives also after death for the same end and purpose. This Son of God in that nature which he assumed to expiate sin by death, lives again after death to secure unto us, and to complete, the forgiveness of sins. And this he doth two ways.

1. Being raised from that death which he underwent, to make atonement for sin by the power and good will of God, he evidenceth and testifieth unto us, that he hath fully performed the work he undertook; and that in our behalf, and for us, he hath received a discharge. Had he not answered the guilt of sin by his death, he had never been raised from it.

2. He lives after death, a mediatory life to make intercession for us, that we may receive the forgiveness of sin, as also himself to give it out unto us: which things are frequently made use of, to encourage the souls of men to believe, and therefore shall not at present be farther insisted on.

Thus then stands this matter, that mercy might have a way to exercise itself in forgiveness, with a consistency unto the honour of the righteousness and law of God, was the Son of God so sent for the ends and purposes mentioned. Now herein consisteth the greatest work that God did ever perform, or ever will. It was the most eminent product of infinite wisdom, goodness, grace, and power. And herein do all the excellencies of God shine forth more gloriously than in all the works of his hands. Let us then wisely ponder and consider this matter; let us bring our own souls with their objections unto this evidence, and see what exception we have to lay against it. I know nothing will satisfy unbelief: the design of it is to make the soul find that to be so hereafter, which it would persuade it of here; namely, that there is no forgiveness in God. And Satan, who makes use of this engine, knows full well, that there is none for them who believe there is none; or rather will not believe that there is any. For it will at the last day be unto men according unto their faith or unbelief. He that believeth aright, and he that believeth not, that forgiveness is with God, as to their own particulars shall neither of them be deceived. But what is it that can be reasonably excepted against this evidence, this foundation of our faith in this matter? God hath not sent his Son in vain, which yet he

must have done, as we have shewed, had he not designed to manifest and exercise forgiveness towards sinners. Wherefore, to confirm our faith from hence, let us make a little search into these things, in some particular inquiries.

1. Seeing the Son of God died in that way and manner that he did according to the determinate counsel and will of God, wherefore did he do so, and what aimed he at therein?

Ans. It is plain that he 'died for our sins,' Rom. iv. 25. that is, 'to make reconciliation for the sins of his people;' Heb. ii. 17, 18. This Moses and the prophets, this the whole Scripture testifieth unto; and without a supposal of it, not one word of it can be aright believed. Nor can we yield any due obedience unto God without it.

2. What then did God do unto him? What was in transaction between God as the judge of all, and him that was the Mediator of the church?

Ans. God indeed 'laid on him the iniquities of us all,' Isa. liii. 6. all the sins of all the elect; yea, he made him 'a curse for us;' Gal. iii. 13. And making him a sin-offering, or an offering for sin, he 'condemned sin in the flesh;' Rom. viii. 3. 2 Cor. v. 21. So that, all that which the justice or law of God had to require about the punishment due unto sin, was all laid and executed on him.

3. What then did Christ do in his death? What did he aim at and design? What was his intention in submitting unto and undergoing the will of God in these things?

Ans. 'He bare our sins in his own body upon the tree;' 1 Pet. ii. 24. 'He took our sins upon him,' undertook to answer for them, to pay our debts, to make an end of the difference about them between God and sinners; Dan. ix. 24. His aim undoubtedly was by all that he underwent and suffered, so to make atonement for sin, as that no more could on that account be expected.

4. Had God any more to require of sinners on the account of sin, that his justice might be satisfied, his holiness vindicated, his glory exalted, his honour be repaired, than what he charged on Christ? Did he lay somewhat of the penalty due to sin on him, execute some part of the curse of the law against him, and yet reserve some wrath for sinners themselves?

Ans. No, doubtless: he came to do the whole will of

God; Heb. x. 7, 8. And God spared him not any thing that in his holy will he had appointed to be done unto sin; Rom. viii. 32. He would never have so dealt with his Son, to have made a half work of it; nor is the work of making satisfaction for sin such, as that any, the least part of it, should ever be undertaken by another. Nothing is more injurious, or blasphemous against God and Christ, than the foolish imagination among the Papists, of works satisfactory for the punishment due to sin, or any part of it: as also is their purgatory pains to expiate any remaining guilt after this life. This work of making satisfaction for sin is such, as no creature in heaven or earth can put forth a hand unto. It was wholly committed to the Son of God, who alone was able to undertake it, and who hath perfectly accomplished it. So that God now says, 'fury is not in me,' he that will lay hold on my strength that he may have peace, he shall have peace; Isa. xxvii. 4, 5.

5. What then became of the Lord Christ in his undertaking? Did he go through with it? or did he faint under it? Did he only testify his love, and shew his good will for our deliverance? or did also effectually pursue it, and not faint, until he had made a way for the exercise of forgiveness?

Ans. 'It was not possible that he should be detained by the pains of death;' Acts ii. 24. He knew before-hand, that he should be 'carried through his work, that he should not be forsaken in it, nor faint under it; Isa. l. 6—8. And God hath given this unquestionable evidence of his discharge of the debt of sin to the utmost, in that he was acquitted from the whole account, when he was raised from the dead. For he that is given up to prison upon the sentence of the law for the debt of sin, shall not be freed, until he have paid the utmost farthing. This therefore he manifested himself to have done, by his resurrection from the dead.

6. What then is now become of him? Where is he, and what doth he? Hath he so done his work and laid it aside, or doth he still continue to carry it on until it be brought unto its perfection?

Ans. It is true, 'he was dead, but he is alive, and lives for ever;' and hath told us, that 'because he liveth we shall live also;' and that, because this is the end of his mediatory life in heaven: 'he lives for ever to make intercession for us;'

Heb. vii. 26, 27. And to this end, that the forgiveness of sin which he hath procured for us, may be communicated unto us, that we might be partakers of it, and live for ever.

What ground is left of questioning the truth in hand? What link of this chain can unbelief break in, or upon? If men resolve, notwithstanding all this evidence and assurance that is tendered unto them thereof, that they will not yet believe that there is forgiveness with God, or will not be encouraged to attempt the securing of it unto themselves, or also despise it as a thing not worth the looking after; it is enough for them that declare it, that preach these things, that they are a sweet savour unto God in them that perish, as well as in them that are saved. And I bless God that I have had this opportunity to bear testimony to the grace of God in Christ, which if it be not received, it is because 'the God of this world hath blinded the eyes of men, that the light of the gospel of the glory of God should not shine into their minds.' But Christ will be glorified in them that believe on these principles and foundations.

Thirteenthly, Another evidence of the same truth may be taken from hence, that God requires forgiveness in us; that we should forgive one another; and therefore, doubtless, there is forgiveness with him for us. The sense of this consideration unto our present purpose will be manifest in the ensuing observations.

First, It is certain, that God hath required this of us: the testimonies hereof are many, and known, so that they need not particularly to be repeated or insisted on. See Luke xvii. 3, 4. Ephes. iv. 32. Matt. xviii. 24. unto the end. Only there are some things that put a singular emphasis upon this command, manifesting the great importance of this duty in us, which may be marked. As,

1. That our Saviour requires us to carry a sense of our integrity and sincerity in the discharge of this duty, along with us, in our addresses unto God in prayer. Hence he teacheth and enjoins us to pray, or plead for the forgiveness of our debts to God (that is, our sins or trespasses against him, which make us debtors to his law and justice), even as we 'forgive them that so trespass against us,' as to stand in need of our forgiveness; Matt. vi. 12. Many are ready to devour such as are not satisfied, that the words of that rule of

prayer, which he hath prescribed unto us, are to be precisely read or repeated every day; I wish they would as heedfully mind that prescription which is given us herein, for that frame of heart and spirit which ought to be in all our supplications. It might possibly abate of their wrath in that and other things. But here is a rule for all prayer, as all acknowledge, as also of the things that are requisite to make it acceptable. This in particular is required, that before the searcher of all hearts, and in our addresses unto him, in our greatest concernments, we profess our sincerity in the discharge of this duty, and do put our obtaining of what we desire upon that issue. This is a great crown that is put upon the head of this duty, that which makes it very eminent, and evidenceth the great concern of the glory of God, and our own souls therein.

2. We may observe, that no other duty whatever is expressly placed in the same series, order, or rank with it; which makes it evident, that it is singled out to be professed as a token and pledge of our sincerity in all other parts of our obedience unto God. It is by Christ himself made the instance, for the trial of our sincerity in our universal obedience, which gives no small honour unto it. The apostle puts great weight on the fifth commandment, 'Honour thy father and mother,' because it 'is the first commandment with promise;' Eph. vi. 2. All the commandments indeed had a promise, 'do this and live;' life was promised to the observance of them all: but this is the first that had a peculiar promise annexed unto it, and accompanying of it. And it was such a promise, as had a peculiar foundation through God's ordinance in the thing itself. It is, that the parents should prolong the lives of their children that were obedient. יארכון ימיך Exod. xx. 12. 'They shall prolong thy days;' that is, by praying for their prosperity, blessing them in the name of God, and directing them in those ways of obedience, whereby they might live and possess the land. And this promise is now translated from the covenant of Canaan, into the covenant of grace. The blessing of parents going far towards the interesting their children in the promise thereof, and so prolonging their days unto eternity, though their days in this world should be of little continuance. So it is said of our Saviour, that 'he should see his seed, and prolong his

days;' Isa. liii. 10. Which hath carried over that word, and that which is signified by it, unto eternal things. But this by the way. As the singular promise made to that command renders it singular, so doth this especial instancing in this duty in our prayer, render it also. For though as all the commandments had a promise, so we are to carry a testimony with us of our sincerity in universal obedience in our addresses unto God: yet the singling out of this instance renders it exceeding remarkable; and shews what a value God puts upon it, and how well he is pleased with it.

3. That God requires this forgiveness in us, upon the account of the forgiveness we receive from him; which is to put the greatest obligation upon us unto it, that we are capable of, and to give the strongest and most powerful motive possible unto its performance. See Eph. iv. 32.

4. That this duty is more directly and expressly required in the New Testament than in the Old. Required then it was, but not so openly, so plainly, so expressly as now. Hence we find a different frame of spirit between them under that dispensation, and those under that of the New Testament. There are found amongst them some such reflections upon their enemies, their oppressors, persecutors, and the like, as although they were warranted by some actings of the Spirit of God in them, yet being suited unto the dispensation they were under, do no way become us now, who by Jesus Christ receive 'grace for grace.' So Zechariah, when he died, cried, 'The Lord look on, and require;' but Stephen, dying in the same cause and manner said, 'Lord, lay not this sin to their charge.' Elijah called for fire from heaven: but our Saviour reproves the least inclination in his disciples, to imitate him therein. And the reason of this difference is, because forgiveness in God is under the New Testament far more clearly, especially in the nature and cause of it, discovered in the gospel, which hath brought life and immortality to light, than it was under the law. For all our obedience, both in matter and manner, is to be suited unto the discoveries and revelation of God unto us.

5. This forgiveness of others, is made an express condition of our obtaining pardon and forgiveness from God, Matt. vi. 14, 15. and the nature hereof is expressly declared, chap. xviii. 24. Such evangelical conditions we have not

many. I confess they have no causal influence into the accomplishment of the promise; but the non-performance of them is a sufficient bar against our pretending to the promise, a sufficient evidence that we have no pleadable interest in it. Our forgiving of others will not procure forgiveness for ourselves; but our not forgiving of others proves, that we ourselves are not forgiven. And all these things do shew what weight God himself lays on this duty.

Secondly, Observe, that this duty is such, as that there is nothing more comely, useful, or honourable unto, or praiseworthy in, any, than a due performance of it. To be morose, implacable, inexorable, revengeful, is one of the greatest degeneracies of human nature. And no men are commonly, even in this world, more branded with real infamy and dishonour, amongst wise and good men, than those who are of such a frame, and do act accordingly. To remember injuries, to retain a sense of wrongs, to watch for opportunities of revenge, to hate and be maliciously perverse, is to represent the image of the devil unto the world in its proper colours; he is the great enemy and self-avenger; on the other side, no grace, no virtue, no duty, no ornament of the mind, or conversation of man, is in itself so lovely, so comely, so praiseworthy, or so useful unto mankind, as are meekness, readiness to forgive, and pardon. This is that principally which renders a man a good man, for whom one would even dare to die; and I am sorry to add, that this grace or duty is recommended by its rarity. It is little found amongst the children of men. The consideration of the defect of men herein, as in those other fundamental duties of the gospel, in self-denial, readiness for the cross, and forsaking the world, is an evidence, if not how little sincerity there is in the world; yet at least it is, of how little growing, and thriving there is amongst professors.

Thirdly, That there is no grace, virtue, or perfection in any man, but what is as an emanation from the divine goodness and bounty, so expressive of some divine excellencies or perfection; somewhat that is in God, in a way and manner infinitely more excellent. We were created in the image of God. Whatever was good or comely in us, was a part of that image; especially the ornaments of our minds, the perfections of our souls. These things had in them a resem-

blance of, and a correspondency unto, some excellencies in God, whereunto by the way of analogy they may be reduced. This being for the most part lost by sin, a shadow of it only remaining in the faculties of our souls; and that dominion over the creatures, which is permitted unto men in the patience of God. The recovery that we have by grace, is nothing but an initial renovation of the image of God in us; Eph. iv. 22. It is the implanting upon our natures those graces, which may render us again like unto him. And nothing is grace or virtue, but what so answers to somewhat in God. So then, whatever is in us of this kind, is in God absolutely, perfectly, in a way and manner infinitely more excellent.

Let us now therefore put these things together. God requires of us, that there should be forgiveness in us for those that do offend us; forgiveness without limitation and bounds; the grace hereof he bestoweth on his saints, sets a high price upon it, and manifests many ways, that he accounts it among the most excellent of our endowments; one of the most lovely and praiseworthy qualifications of any person. What then shall we now say? Is there forgiveness with him or no? 'He that hath made the eye, shall he not see? He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?' He that thus prescribes forgiveness to us, that bestows the grace of it upon us, is there not forgiveness with him? It is all one as to say, though we are good, yet God is not; though we are benign and bountiful, yet he is not. He that finds this grace wrought in him in any measure, and yet fears that he shall not find it in God for himself, doth therein, and so far, prefer himself above God; which is the natural effect of cursed unbelief.

But the truth is, where there not forgiveness with God, forgiveness in man would be no virtue, with all those qualities that incline thereto; such are meekness, pity, patience, compassion, and the like. Which what were it, but to set loose human nature to rage and madness? For as every truth consists in its answerableness to the prime and eternal verity; so virtue consists not absolutely nor primarily in a conformity to a rule of command, but in a correspondency unto the first absolute perfect being and its perfections.

Properties of forgiveness. The greatness and freedom of it.

THE arguments and demonstrations foregoing have, we hope, undeniably evinced the great truth we have insisted on, which is the life and soul of all our hope, profession, religion, and worship. The end of all this discourse is, to lay a firm foundation for faith to rest upon, in its addresses unto God for the forgiveness of sins; as also to give encouragements unto all sorts of persons so to do. This end remains now to be explained and pressed; which work yet before we directly close withal, two things are farther to be premised. And the first is, to propose some of those adjuncts of, and considerations about, this forgiveness, as may both encourage and necessitate us to seek out after it, and to mix the testimonies given unto it, and the promises of it with faith unto our benefit and advantage. The other is to shew, how needful all this endeavour is, upon the account of that great unbelief which is in the most in this matter. As to the first of these then we may consider,

First, That this forgiveness that is with God, is such as becomes him, such as is suitable to his greatness, goodness, and all other excellencies of his nature, such as that therein he will be known to be God. What he says concerning some of the works of his providence, 'Be still and know that I am God;' may be much more said concerning this great effect of his grace. Still your souls, and know that he is God. It is not like that narrow, difficult, halving, and manacled forgiveness that is found amongst men, when any such thing is found amongst them. But it is full, free, boundless, bottomless, absolute, such as becomes his nature and excellencies. It is, in a word, forgiveness that is with God, and by the exercise whereof he will be known so to be. And hence,

1. God himself doth really separate and distinguish his forgiveness from any thing that our thoughts and imaginations can reach unto, and that because it is his, and like himself. It is an object for faith alone; which can rest in that which it cannot comprehend. It is never safer than when it is, as it were, overwhelmed with infiniteness. But set mere rational

thoughts, or the imaginations of our minds at work about such things, and they fall inconceivably short of them. They can neither conceive of them aright, nor use them unto their proper end and purpose. Were not forgiveness in God somewhat beyond what men could imagine, no flesh could be saved. This himself expresseth, Isa. lv. 7—9. 'Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, and he will abundantly pardon. For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.' They are, as is plain in the context, thoughts of forgiveness and ways of pardon, whereof he speaks. These, our apprehensions come short of; we know little or nothing of the infinite largeness of his heart in this matter. He that he speaks of, is רשע an 'impiously wicked man,' and איש און 'a man of deceit,' and perverse wickedness. He whose design and course is nothing but a lie, sin, and iniquity. Such a one as we would have little or no hopes of; that we would scarce think it worth our while to deal withal about a hopeless conversion; or can scarce find in our hearts to pray for him, but are ready to give him up, as one profligate and desperate. But let him turn to the Lord, and he shall obtain forgiveness. But how can this be? Is it possible there should be mercy for such a one? Yes; for the Lord ירבה לסלוח 'will multiply to pardon.' He hath forgiveness with him to outdo all the multiplied sins of any that turn unto him, and seek for it. But this is very hard, very difficult for us to apprehend. This is not the way and manner of men. We deal not thus with profligate offenders against us. True, saith God; 'But your ways are not my ways.' I do not act in this matter like unto you, nor as you are accustomed to do. How then shall we apprehend it? how shall we conceive of it? You can never do it by your reason or imaginations; 'For as the heavens is above the earth, so are my thoughts' in this matter 'above your thoughts.' This is an expression to set out the largest and most inconceivable distance that may be. The creation will afford no more significant expression or representation of it. The heavens are inconceivably distant from the earth,

and inconceivably glorious above it. So are the thoughts of God; they are not only distant from ours, but have a glory in them also that we cannot rise up unto. For the most part, when we come to deal with God about forgiveness, we hang in every brier of disputing, quarrelsome unbelief. This or that circumstance or aggravation, this or that unparalleled particular, bereaves us of our confidence. Want of a due consideration of him with whom we have to do, measuring him by that line of our own imaginations, bringing him down unto our thoughts and our ways, is the cause of all our disquietments. Because we find it hard to forgive our pence, we think he cannot forgive talents. But he hath provided to obviate such thoughts in us; Hos. xi. 9. 'I will not execute the fierceness of my wrath, I will not return to destroy Ephraim, for I am God and not man.' Our satisfaction in this matter is to be taken from his nature; were he a man, or as the sons of men, it were impossible that upon such, and so many provocations, he should turn away from the fierceness of his anger. But he is God. This gives an infiniteness, and an inconceivable boundlessness to the forgiveness that is with him; and exalts it above all our thoughts and ways. This is to be lamented; presumption, which turns God into an idol, ascribes unto that idol a greater largeness in forgiveness than faith is able to rise up unto, when it deals with him as a God of infinite excellencies and perfections. The reasons of it I confess are obvious. But this is certain, no presumption can falsely imagine that forgiveness to itself from the idol of its heart, as faith may in the way of God, find in him, and obtain from him. For,

2. God engageth his infinite excellencies to demonstrate the greatness and boundlessness of his forgiveness. He proposeth them unto our considerations to convince us that we shall find pardon with him suitable and answerable unto them. See Isa. xl. 27—31. 'Why sayest thou, O Jacob, and speakest, O Israel, My way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is passed over from my God? Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? there is no searching of his understanding. He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might, he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be

weary, and the young men shall utterly fall; but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not be faint.' The matter in question is, whether acceptance with God, which is only by forgiveness, is to be obtained or no. This, sinful Jacob either despairs of, or at least desponds about. But, saith God, 'My thoughts are not as your thoughts' in this matter. And what course doth he take to convince them of their mistake therein? What argument doth he make use of to free them from their unbelief, and to rebuke their fears? Plainly, he calls them to the consideration of himself, both who, and what he is, with whom they had to do. That they might expect acceptance and forgiveness, such as did become him. Minding them of his power, his immensity, his infinite wisdom, his unchangeableness, all the excellencies and properties of his nature, he demands of them whether they have not just ground to expect forgiveness and grace, above all their thoughts and apprehensions, because answering the infinite largeness of his heart from whence it doth proceed.

And Moses manageth this plea for the forgiveness of that people under a high provocation, and a most severe threatening of their destruction thereon; Numb. xiv. 17, 18. He pleads for pardon in such a way and manner as may answer the great and glorious properties of the nature of God, and which would manifest an infiniteness of power and all-sufficiency to be in him.

This, I say, is an encouragement in general unto believers. We have, as I hope, upon unquestionable grounds evinced, that there is forgiveness with God, which is the hinge on which turneth the issue of our eternal condition. Now this is like himself; such as becomes him; that answers the infinite perfections of his nature; that is exercised and given forth by him as God. We are apt to narrow and straiten it by our unbelief, and to render it unbecoming of him. He less dishonours God (or as little), who being wholly under the power of the law, believes that there is no forgiveness with him, none to be obtained from him, or doth not believe it, that so it is, or is so to be obtained, for which he hath the voice and sentence of the law to countenance him, than those, who being convinced of the principles and grounds

of it before-mentioned, and of the truth of the testimony given unto it, do yet by straitening and narrowing of it, render it unworthy of him, whose excellencies are all infinite, and whose ways on that account are incomprehensible. If then we resolve to treat with God about this matter, which is the business now in hand, let us do it as it becomes his greatness, that is indeed, as the wants of our souls do require. Let us not entangle our own spirits, by limiting his grace. The father of the child possessed with a devil, being in a great agony when he came to our Saviour, cries out, 'If thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and help us;' Mark ix. 22. He would fain be delivered, but the matter was so great, that he questioned whether the Lord Christ had either compassion or power enough for his relief. And what did he obtain hereby? nothing but the retarding of the cure of his child for a season. For our Saviour holds him off until he had instructed him in this matter. Saith he, ver. 23. 'If thou canst believe, all things are possible unto him that believeth.' Mistake not, if thy child be not cured, it is not for want of power or pity in me, but of faith in thee. My power is such as renders all things possible, so that they be believed. So it is with many who would desirously be made partakers of forgiveness. If it be possible they would be pardoned, but they do not see it possible. Why, where is the defect? God hath no pardon for them, or such as they are, and so it may be they come finally short of pardon. What, because God cannot pardon them, it is not possible with him? Not at all; but because they cannot, they will not, believe, that the forgiveness that is with him is such, as that it would answer all the wants of their souls, because it answers the infinite largeness of his heart. And if this doth not wholly deprive them of pardon, yet it greatly retards their peace and comfort. God doth not take it well to be limited by us in any thing, least of all in his grace. This he calls a tempting of him, a provoking temptation, Psal. lxxviii. 41. 'They turned back and tempted God, they limited the Holy One of Israel.' This he could not bear with. If there be any pardon with God, it is such as becomes him to give. When he pardons, he will abundantly pardon. Go with your half-forgiveness, limited, conditional pardons, with reserves and limitations unto the sons of men;

it may be, it may become them, it is like themselves. That of God is absolute and perfect, before which our sins are as a cloud before the east wind, and the rising sun. Hence he is said to do this work with his whole heart, and his whole soul; σχαρίζεσθαι, 'freely,' bountifully, largely to indulge and forgive unto us our sins, and 'to cast them into the bottom of the sea,' Micah vii. 19. into a bottomless ocean; an emblem of infinite mercy. Remember this, poor souls, when you are to deal with God in this matter, 'all things are possible unto them that do believe.'

Secondly, This forgiveness is in or with God, not only so, as that we may apply ourselves unto it if we will, for which he will not be offended with us, but so also, as that he hath placed his great glory in the declaration and communication of it; nor can we honour him more than by coming to him to be made partakers of it, and so to receive it from him. For the most part, we are, as it were, ready rather to steal forgiveness from God, than to receive from him as one that gives it freely and largely. We take it up, and lay it down, as though we would be glad to have it, so God did not, as it were, see us take it; for we are afraid he is not willing we should have it indeed. We would steal this fire from heaven, and have a share in God's treasures and riches almost without his consent. At least we think that we have it from him 'ægrè,' with much difficulty, that it is rarely given and scarcely obtained. That he gives it out, ἑκοντ' ἄεκόντιτε θύμῳ with a kind of unwilling willingness; as we sometimes give alms without cheerfulness; and that he loseth so much by us, as he giveth out in pardon. We are apt to think that we are very willing to have forgiveness, but that God is unwilling to bestow it, and that because he seems to be a loser by it, and to forego the glory of inflicting punishment for our sins, which of all things we suppose he is most loath to part withal. And this is the very nature of unbelief. But indeed things are quite otherwise. He hath in this matter, through the Lord Christ, ordered all things in his dealings with sinners, 'to the praise of the glory of his grace;' Eph. i. 6. His design in the whole mystery of the gospel is to make his grace glorious, or to exalt pardoning mercy. The great fruit and product of his grace is forgiveness of sinners. This God will render himself glorious in and by. All the praise,

glory, and worship, that he designs from any in this world, is to redound unto him by the way of this grace, as we have proved at large before. For this cause spared he the world, when sin first entered into it; for this cause did he provide a new covenant, when the old was become unprofitable; for this cause did he send his Son into the world. This hath he testified by all the evidences insisted on. Would he have lost the praise of his grace, nothing hereof would have been done or brought about. We can then no way so eminently bring or ascribe the glory unto God, as by our receiving forgiveness from him, he being willing thereunto, upon the account of its tendency unto his own glory, in that way, which he hath peculiarly fixed on for its manifestation. Hence the apostle exhorts us to 'come boldly to the throne of grace;' Heb. iv. 16. that is, with the confidence of faith, as he expounds 'boldness,' chap. x. 19, 20. We come about a business wherewith he is well pleased; such as he delights in the doing of, as he expresseth himself, Zeph. iii. 17. 'The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy; he will rest in his love, he will joy over thee with singing.' This is the way of God's par-doning; he doth it in a rejoicing triumphant manner, satisfy-ing abundantly his own holy soul therein, and resting in his love. We have then abundant encouragement to draw nigh to the throne of grace, to be made partakers of what God is so willing to give out unto us. And to this end serves also the oath of God before insisted on, namely, to root out all the secret reserves of unbelief, concerning God's unwilling-ness to give mercy, grace, and pardon unto sinners. See Heb. vi. 17, 18. where it is expressed. Therefore the ten-dency of our former argument, is not merely to prove that there is forgiveness with God, which we may believe and not be mistaken, but which we ought to believe; it is our duty so to do. We think it our duty to pray, to hear the word, to give alms, to love the brethren, and to abstain from sin; and if we fail in any of these, we find the guilt of them reflected upon our conscience unto our disquietment. But we scarce think it our duty to believe the forgiveness of our sins. It is well, it may be, we think, with them that can do it, but we think it not their fault who do not. Such per-sons may be pitied, but, as we suppose, not justly blamed,

no not by God himself, whose conscience almost is burdened with this as a sin, that he doth not as he ought, believe the forgiveness of his sins. And this is merely because men judge it not their duty so to do. For a non-performance of a duty apprehended to be such, will reflect on the conscience a sense of the guilt of sin. But now what can be required to make any thing a duty unto us, that is wanting in this matter? For,

1. There is forgiveness with God, and this manifested, revealed, declared. This manifestation of it is that which makes it the object of our faith. We believe things to be in God, and with him, not merely and formally because they are so, but because he hath manifested and revealed them so to be, 1 John i. 2. What he so declares, it is our duty to believe, or we frustrate the end of his revelation.

2. We are expressly commanded to believe, and that upon the highest promises, and under the greatest penalties. This command is that which makes believing formally a duty. Faith is a grace as it is freely wrought in us by the Holy Ghost, the root of all obedience and duties, as it is radically fixed in the heart. But as it is commanded, it is a duty; and these commands, you know, are several ways expressed, by invitations, exhortations, propositions, which all have in them the nature of commands, which take up a great part of the books of the New Testament.

3. It is a duty, as we have shewed, of the greatest concernment unto the glory of God.

4. Of the greatest importance unto our souls, here and hereafter. And these things were necessary to be added, to bottom our ensuing exhortations upon.

Evidences that most men do not believe forgiveness.

THAT which should now ensue, is the peculiar improvement of this truth all along aimed at; namely, to give exhortations and encouragements unto believing. But I can take few steps in this work, wherein methinks I do hear some saying, Surely all this is needless; who is there that doth not believe all that you go about to prove? And so these

pains are spent to little or no purpose. I shall therefore before I persuade any unto it, endeavour to shew that they do it not already. Many, I say, the most of men who live under the dispensation of the gospel, do wofully deceive their own souls in this matter. They do not believe what they profess themselves to believe, and what they think they believe. Men talk of fundamental errors; this is to me the most fundamental error that any can fall into, and the most pernicious. It is made up of these two parts. 1. They do not indeed believe forgiveness. 2. They suppose they do believe it, which keeps them from seeking after the only remedy. Both these mistakes are in the foundation, and do ruin the souls of them that live and die in them. I shall then, by a brief inquiry, put this matter to a trial. By some plain rules and principles may this important question, whether we do indeed believe forgiveness or no, be answered and decided. But to the resolution intended, I shall premise two observations.

1. Men in this case, are very apt to deceive themselves. Self love, vain hopes, liking of lust, common false principles, sloth, unwillingness unto self-examination, reputation with the world, and it may be in the church, all vigorously concur unto men's self-deceivings in this matter. It is no easy thing for a soul to break through all these, and all self-reasonings that rise from them, to come unto a clear judgment of its own acting in dealing with God about forgiveness. Men also find a common presumption of this truth, and its being an easy relief against gripings of conscience, and disturbing thoughts about sin; which they daily meet withal. Aiming therefore only at the removal of trouble, and finding their present imagination of it, sufficient thereunto, they never bring their persuasion to the trial.

As men are apt to do thus, so they actually do so, they do deceive themselves, and know not that they do so. The last day will make this evident, if men will no sooner be convinced of their folly. When our Saviour told his disciples, that one of them twelve should betray him; though it were but one of twelve that was in danger, yet every one of the twelve made a particular inquiry about himself. I will not say, that one in each twelve is here mistaken; but I am sure the truth tells us, that 'many are called, and but few are

chosen; they are but few, who do really believe forgiveness. Is it not then incumbent on every one to be inquiring in what number he is likely to be found at the last day? Whilst men put this inquiry off from themselves, and think or say, It may be the concernment of others, it is not mine; they perish, and that without remedy. Remember what poor Jacob said, when he had lost one child, and was afraid of the loss of another, Gen. xliii. 14. 'If I be bereaved of my children, I am bereaved.' As if he should have said, If I lose my children, I have no more to lose, they are my all. Nothing worse can befall me in this world. Comfort, joy, yea, life and all go with them. How much more may men say in this case, If we are deceived here, we are deceived; all is lost; hope, and life, and soul, all must perish, and that for ever. There is no help or relief for them who deceive themselves in this matter. They have found out a way to go quietly down into the pit.

Now these things are premised, only that they may be incentives unto self-examination in this matter, and so render the ensuing considerations useful. Let us then address ourselves unto them.

1. In general. This is a gospel truth; yea, the great fundamental, and most important truth of the gospel. It is the turning point of the two covenants, as God himself declares, Heb. vii. 7—13. Now a very easy consideration of the ways and walkings of men will satisfy us as to this inquiry, whether they do indeed believe the gospel, the covenant of grace, and the fundamental principles of it. Certainly their ignorance, darkness, blindness, their corrupt affections, and worldly conversations, their earthly-mindedness, and open disavowing of the spirit, ways, and yoke of Christ, speak no such language. Shall we think, that proud, heady, worldly, self-seekers, haters of the people of God, and his ways, despisers of the Spirit of grace and his work, sacrificers to their own lusts, and such-like, do believe the covenant of grace, or remission of sins? God forbid we should entertain any one thought of so great dishonour to the gospel. Wherever that is received or believed, it produceth other effects; Tit. ii. 11, 12. Isa. xi. 6—9. It teacheth men to deny all 'ungodliness and worldly lusts.' It 'changeth their hearts, natures, and ways. It is not such a barren, impotent,

and fruitless thing, as such an apprehension would represent it.

2. They that really believe forgiveness in God, do thereby obtain forgiveness. Believing gives an interest in it; it brings it home to the soul concerned. This is the inviolable law of the gospel. Believing and forgiveness are inseparably conjoined. Among the evidences that we may have of any one being interested in forgiveness, I shall only name one. They prize and value it above all the world. Let us inquire what esteem and valuation many of those have of forgiveness, who put it out of all question that they do believe it. Do they look upon it as their treasure, their jewel, their pearl of price? Are they solicitous about it? Do they often look and examine whether it continues safe in their possession or no? Suppose a man have a precious jewel, laid up in some place in his house; suppose it be unto him as the poor widow's two mites, all her substance or living; will he not carefully ponder on it? Will he not frequently satisfy himself that it is safe? We may know that such a house, such fields or lands do not belong unto a man when he passeth by them daily, and taketh little or no notice of them. Now how do most men look upon forgiveness? What is their common deportment in reference unto it? Are their hearts continually filled with thoughts about it? Are they solicitous concerning their interest in it? Do they reckon, that whilst that is safe, all is safe with them? When it is, as it were, laid out of the way by sin and unbelief, do they give themselves no rest, until it be afresh discovered unto them? Is this the frame of the most of men? The Lord knows it is not. They talk of forgiveness, but esteem it not, prize it not, make no particular inquiries after it. They put it to an ungrounded venture, whether ever they be partakers of it or no; for a relief against some pangs of conscience it is called upon, or else scarce thought of at all.

Let not any so minded flatter themselves that they have any acquaintance with the mystery of gospel forgiveness.

3. Let it be inquired of them who pretend unto this persuasion, how they came by it; that we may know whether it be of him who calleth us, or no; that we may try whether they have broken through the difficulties in the entertaining of it, which we have manifested abundantly to lie in the way of it.

When Peter confessed our Saviour to 'be the Christ the Son of the living God;' he told him that 'flesh and blood did not reveal that unto him, but his Father who his in heaven;' Matt. xvi. 17. It is so with them who indeed believe forgiveness in God: 'flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto them.' It hath not been furthered by any thing within them or without them, but all lies in opposition unto it. 'This is the work of God that we believe;' John vi. 29. A great work, the greatest work that God requireth of us. It is not only a great thing in itself (the grace of believing is a great thing), but it is great in respect of its object, or what we have to believe, or forgiveness itself. The great honour of Abraham's faith lay in this, that deaths and difficulties lay in the way of it; Rom. iv. 18—20. But what is a dead body, and a dead womb, to an accusing conscience, a killing law, and apprehensions of a God terrible as a consuming fire? all which as was shewed, oppose themselves unto a soul called to believe forgiveness.

What now have the most of men, who are confident in the profession of this faith, to say unto this thing? let them speak clearly, and they must say, that indeed they never found the least difficulty in this matter; they never doubted of it; they never questioned it, nor do know any reason why they should do so. It is a thing which they have so taken for granted, as that it never cost them an hour's labour, prayer or meditation about it. Have they had secret reasonings, and contendings in their hearts about it? No. Have they considered how the objections that lie against it may be removed? Not at all. But is it so indeed, that this persuasion is thus bred in you, you know not how? Are the corrupted natures of men, and the gospel so suited, so complying? Is the new covenant grown so connatural to flesh and blood? Is the greatest secret that ever was revealed from the bosom of the Father, become so familiar and easy to the wisdom of the flesh? Is that which was folly to the wise Greeks, and a stumbling-block to the wonder-gazing Jews, become on a sudden wisdom, and a plain path to the same principles that were in them? But the truth of this matter is, that such men have a general, useless, barren notion of pardon, which Satan, presumption, tradition, common reports, and the customary hearing of the word have fur-

nished them withal; but for that gospel discovery of forgiveness whereof we have been speaking, they are utterly ignorant of it, and unacquainted with it. To convince such poor creatures of the folly of their presumption, I would but desire them to go to some real believers, that are or may be known unto them; let them be asked whether they came so easily by their faith, and apprehensions of forgiveness, or no? Alas! saith one, these twenty years have I been following after God, and yet I have not arrived unto an abiding, cheering persuasion of it. I know what it cost me, what trials, difficulties, temptations, I wrestled with, and went through withal before I obtained it, saith another. What I have attained unto, hath been of unspeakable mercy. And it is my daily prayer, that I may be preserved in it, by the exceeding greatness of the power of God; for I continually wrestle with storms that are ready to drive me from my anchor. A little of this discourse may be sufficient to convince poor, dark, carnal creatures of the folly and vanity of their confidence.

4. There are certain means whereby the revelation and discovery of this mystery is made unto the souls of men. By these they do obtain it, or they obtain it not. The mystery itself was a secret, hidden in the counsel of God from eternity; nor was there any way whereby it might be revealed, but by the Son of God. And that is done in the word of the gospel. If then you say you know it; let us inquire how you came so to do? and by what means it hath been declared unto you? Hath this been done by a word of truth? by the promise of the gospel? Was it by preaching of the word unto you, or by reading of it, or meditating upon it? Or did you receive it from and by some reasonable word, of, or from, the Scriptures spoken unto you? Or hath it insensibly gotten ground upon your hearts and minds, upon the strivings and conflicts of your souls about sin, from the truth where you had been instructed in general? Or by what other ways or means have you come to that acquaintance with it, whereof you boast? You can tell how you came by your wealth, your gold, and silver; you know how you became learned, or obtained the knowledge of the mystery of your trade, who taught you in it, and how you came by it. There is not any thing wherein you are concerned, but

you can answer these inquiries in a reference unto it. Think it then no great matter, if you are put to answer this question also; by what way or means came you to the knowledge of forgiveness which you boast of? Was it by any of those before-mentioned, or some other? If you cannot answer distinctly to these things, only you say, you have heard it, and believed it ever since you can remember; so those said that went before you, so they say with whom you do converse, you never met with any one that called it into question, nor heard of any, unless it were one or two despairing wretches; it will be justly questioned, whether you have any portion in this matter or no. If uncertain rumours, reports, general notions, lie at the bottom of your persuasion, do not suppose that you have any communion with Christ therein.

5. Of them who profess to believe forgiveness, how few are there who indeed know what it is. They believe, they say, but, as the Samaritans worshipped, they know not what. With some, a bold presumption, and crying peace, peace, goes for the belief of forgiveness.

A general apprehension of impunity from God, and that they are sinners, yet they shall not be punished, passeth with others at the same rate.

Some think they shall prevail with God by their prayers and desires to let them alone, and not cast them into hell. One way or other to escape the vengeance of hell, not to be punished in another world, is that which men fix their minds upon.

But is this that forgiveness, which is revealed in the gospel? that which we have been treating about? The rise and spring of our forgiveness is in the heart and gracious nature of God, declared by his name. Have you inquired seriously into this? Have you stood at the shore of that infinite ocean of goodness and love? Have your souls found supportment and relief from that consideration? And have your hearts leaped within you with the thoughts of it? Or if you have never been affected in an especial manner herewithal, have you bowed down your souls under the considerations of that sovereign act of the will of God, that is the next spring of forgiveness; that glorious acting of free grace, that when all might justly have perished, all having sinned and

come short of his glory, God would yet have mercy on some? Have you given up yourselves to this grace? Is this any thing of that you do believe? Suppose you are strangers to this also: what communion with God have you had about it in the blood of Christ? We have shewed how forgiveness relates thereunto; how way is made thereby for the exercise of mercy, in a consistency with the glory and honour of the justice of God, and of his law; how pardon is procured and purchased thereby; with the mysterious reconciliation of love and law; and the new disposal of conscience in its work and duty by it. What have you to say to these things? Have you seen pardon flowing from the heart of the Father through the blood of the Son? Have you looked upon it as the price of his life, and the purchase of his blood? Or have you general thoughts that Christ died for sinners? and that on one account or other forgiveness relates unto him, but are strangers to the mystery of this great work? Suppose this also; let us go a little farther and inquire whether you know any thing that yet remains of the like importance in this matter? Forgiveness, as we have shewed, is manifested, tendered, exhibited in the covenant of grace and promises of the gospel. The rule of the efficacy of these is, that they be 'mixed with faith;' Heb. iv. 2. It is well if you are grown up hereunto; but you that are strangers to the things before-mentioned, are no less to this also. Upon the matter you know not then what forgiveness is, nor wherein it consists, nor whence it comes, nor how it is procured, nor by what means given out unto sinners. It is to no purpose for such persons to pretend that they believe that whereunto either notionally, or practically, or both, they are such utter strangers.

6. Another inquiry into this matter regards the state and condition wherein souls must be, before it be possible for them to believe forgiveness. If there be such an estate and it can be evinced that very many of the pretenders concerning whom we deal, were never brought into it, it is then evident that they neither do nor can believe forgiveness, however they do and may delude their own souls.

It hath been shewed that the first discovery that was made of pardoning grace was unto Adam, presently after the fall. What was then his state and condition? How was he

prepared for the reception of this great mystery in its first discovery? That seems to be a considerable rule of proceeding in the same matter. That which is first in any kind, is a rule to all that follows. Now what was Adam's condition when the revelation of forgiveness was first made to him? It is known from the story; convinced of sin, afraid of punishment, he lay trembling at the foot of God. Then was forgiveness revealed unto him; so the psalmist states it, Psalm cxxx. 3. 'If thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquity, O Lord, who shall stand?' Full of thoughts he is of the desert of sin, and of inevitable and eternal ruin, in case God should deal with him according to the exigence of the law. In that state is the great support of forgiveness with God, suggested unto him by the Holy Ghost. We know what work our Saviour had with the Pharisees on this account. 'Are we,' say they, 'blind also?' No, saith he, 'you say you see, therefore your sin remaineth;' John ix. 40, 41. It is to no purpose to talk of forgiveness to such persons as you are; you must of necessity abide in your sins. I came not to call such righteous persons as you are, but sinners to repentance, who not only are so, as you are also, and that to the purpose, but are sensible of their being so, and of their undone condition thereby. 'The whole have no need of the physician but the sick.' Whilst you are seeming righteous and whole, it is to no end to tell you of forgiveness, you cannot understand it, nor receive it. It is impossible then that any one should in a due manner believe forgiveness in God, unless in a due manner he be convinced of sin in himself. If the fallow ground be not broken up, it is to no purpose to sow the seed of the gospel. There is neither life, power, nor sweetness in this truth, unless a door be opened for its entrance by conviction of sin.

Let us then on this ground also, continue our inquiry upon the ordinary boasters of their skill in this mystery. You believe there is forgiveness with God? Yes. But have you been convinced of sin? Yes; you know that you are sinners well enough. Answer then but once more as to the nature of this conviction of sin, which you have; is it not made up of these two ingredients. 1. A general notion that you are sinners as all men also are. 2. Particular troublesome reflections upon yourselves, when on any erup-

tion of sin, conscience accuses, rebukes, condemns. You will say, yes, what would you require more? This is not the conviction we are inquiring after; that is a work of the Spirit by the word; this you speak of, a mere natural work, which you can no more be without than you can cease to be men. This will give no assistance unto the receiving of forgiveness. But it may be you will say, you have proceeded farther than so; and these things have had an improvement in you. Let us then a little try whether your process have been according to the mind of God; and so whether this invincible bar in your way be removed or no. For although every convinced person do not believe forgiveness; yet no one who is not convinced doth so. Have you then been made sensible of your condition of nature; what it is to be alienated from the life of God, and to be obnoxious to his wrath? Have you been convinced of the universal enmity that is in your hearts to the mind of God; and what it is to be at enmity against God? Hath the unspeakable multitude of the sins of your lives been set in order by the law before you? and have you considered what it is for sinners as you are, to have to deal with a righteous and a holy God? Hath the Holy Ghost wrought a serious recognition in your hearts of all these things, and caused them to abide with you and upon you? If you will answer truly, you must say, many of you, that indeed you have not been so exercised. You have heard of these things many times, but to say that you have gone through with this work, and have had experience of them, that you cannot do. Then I say you are strangers to forgiveness, because you are strangers unto sin: but and if you shall say that you have had thoughts to this purpose, and are persuaded that you have been thoroughly convinced of sin, I shall yet ask you one question more; what effects hath your conviction produced in your hearts and lives? Have you been filled with perplexities and consternation of spirit thereupon? Have you had fears, dreads, or terrors to wrestle withal? It may be you will say, no; nor will I insist upon that inquiry; but this I deal with you in. Hath it filled you with self-loathing and abhorrency, with self-condemnation and abasement? If it will do any thing this it will do. If you come short here, it is justly to be feared that all your other pretences are of no value; now

where there is no work of conviction, there is no faith of forgiveness, whatever is pretended. And how many vain boasters this sword will cut off, is evident.

7. We have yet a greater evidence than all these. Men live in sin, and therefore they do not believe forgiveness of sin. Faith in general 'purifies the heart;' Acts xv. 19. Our souls are purified 'in obeying the truth;' 1 Pet. i. 22. and the life is made fruitful by it, James ii. 22. 'Faith worketh by works,' and makes itself perfect by them. And the doctrine concerning forgiveness hath a special influence into all holiness. Tit. ii. 11, 12. 'The grace of God which bringeth salvation, teacheth us to deny all unrighteousness and worldly lusts, to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world.' And that is the grace whereof we speak. No man can then believe forgiveness of sin, without a detestation and relinquishment of it. The ground of this might be farther manifested, and the way of the efficacy of faith of forgiveness unto a forsaking of sin, if need were. But all that own the gospel must acknowledge this principle. The real belief of the pardon of sin, is prevalent with men not to live longer in sin.

But now what are the greatest number of those who pretend to receive this truth? Are their hearts purified by it? Are their consciences purged? Are their lives changed? Do they deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts? Doth forgiveness teach them so to do? Have they found it effectual to these purposes? Whence is it then that there is such a bleating and bellowing to the contrary amongst them?

Some of you are drunkards, some of you swearers, some of you unclean persons, some of you liars, some of you worldly, some of you haters of all the ways of Christ, and all his concernments upon the earth; proud, covetous, boasters, self-seekers, envious, wrathful, backbiters, malicious, praters, slanderers, and the like. And shall we think that such as these believe forgiveness of sin? God forbid. Again, some of you are dark, ignorant, blind, utterly unacquainted with the mystery of the gospel, nor do at all make it your business to inquire into it. Either you hear it not at all, or negligently, slothfully, customarily, to no purpose. Let not such persons deceive their own souls; to live in sin and yet to believe the forgiveness of sin, is utterly impossible.

Christ will not be a minister of sin, nor give his gospel to be a doctrine of licentiousness for your sakes. Nor shall you be forgiven that you may be delivered to do more abominations. God forbid.

If any shall say, that they thank God, they are no such publicans as those mentioned; they are no drunkards, no swearers, no unclean persons, nor the like, so that they are not concerned in this consideration; their lives and their duties give another account of them; then yet consider farther,

That the Pharisees were all that you say of yourselves, and yet the greatest despisers of forgiveness that ever were in the world, and that because they hated the light, on this account, that their deeds were evil. And for your duties you mention, what I pray is the root and spring of them? are they influenced from this faith of forgiveness you boast of or no? May it not be feared that it is utterly otherwise? you do not perform them because you love the gospel, but because you fear the law. If the truth were known, I doubt it would appear, that you get nothing by your believing of pardon, but an encouragement unto sin. Your goodness, such as it is, springs from another root. It may be also that you ward yourselves by it against the strokes of conscience, or the guilt of particular sins; this is as bad as the other. It is as good be encouraged unto sin, to commit it, as be encouraged under sin, so as to be kept from humiliation for it. None under heaven are more remote from the belief of grace and pardon, than such persons are: all their righteousness is from the law, and their sin in a great measure from the gospel.

8. They that believe forgiveness in a due manner, believe it for the ends and purposes for which it is revealed of God. This will farther improve and carry on the former consideration. If God reveals any thing for one end and purpose, and men use it quite unto another; they do not receive the word of God, nor believe the thing revealed, but steal the word and delude their own souls.

Let us then weigh to what ends and purposes this forgiveness was first revealed by God; for which also its manifestation is still continued in the gospel. We have shewed before who it was to whom this revelation was first made, and what condition he was in when it was so made unto him. A

lost, wretched creature, without hope or help he was; how he should come to obtain acceptance with God, he knew not. God reveals forgiveness unto him by Christ to be his all. The intention of God in it was, that a sinner's all should be of grace, Rom. xi. 6. If any thing be added unto it for the same end and purpose, then 'grace is no more grace.' Again, God intended it as a new foundation of obedience, of love, and thankfulness. That men should love because forgiven, and be holy because pardoned; as I have shewed before, that it might be the righteousness of a sinner, and a spring of new obedience in him, all to the praise of grace, were God's ends in its revelation.

Our inquiry then is, whether men do receive this revelation as unto these ends, and use it for these purposes, and these only. I might evince the contrary, by passing through the general abuses of the doctrine of grace, which are mentioned in the Scripture, and common in the world; but it will not be needful. Instead of believing, the most of men seem to put a studied despite on the gospel. They either proclaim it to be an unholy and polluted way, by turning its grace into lasciviousness, or a weak and insufficient way, by striving to twist it in with their own righteousness, both which are an abomination unto the Lord.

From these and such other considerations of the like importance as might be added, it is evident that our word is not in vain; nor the exhortation which is to be built upon it. It appears, that notwithstanding the great noise and pretences to this purpose that are in the world, they are but few who seriously receive this fundamental truth of the gospel; namely, that there is forgiveness with God. Poor creatures sport themselves with their own deceivings, and perish by their own delusions.

Exhortation unto the belief of the forgiveness that is with God. Reasons for it, and the necessity of it.

We shall now proceed unto the direct uses of this great truth. For having laid our foundation in the word that will not fail, and having given, as we hope, sufficient evidence unto the truth of it, our last work is to make that improvement

of it unto the good of the souls of men, which all along was aimed at. The persons concerned in this truth are all sinners whatever. No sort of sinners are unconcerned in it, none are excluded from it. And we may cast them all under two heads.

First, Such as never yet sincerely closed with the promise of grace, nor have ever yet received forgiveness from God, in a way of believing. These we have already endeavoured to undeceive, and to discover those false presumptions whereby they are apt to ruin and destroy their own souls. These we would guide now into safe and pleasant paths, wherein they may find assured rest and peace.

Secondly, Others there are, who have received it, but being again entangled by sin, or clouded by darkness and temptations, or weakened by unbelief, know not how to improve it to their peace and comfort. This is the condition of the soul represented in this psalm; and which we shall therefore apply ourselves unto in an especial manner, in its proper place.

Our exhortation then is unto both; to the first, that they would receive it, that they may have life; to the latter, that they would improve it, that they may have peace. To the former, that they would not overlook, disregard, or neglect so great salvation as is tendered unto them; to the latter, that they would stir up the grace of God that is in them, to mix with the grace of God that is declared unto them.

I shall begin with the first sort, those who are yet utter strangers from the covenant of grace; who never yet upon saving grounds believed this forgiveness; who never yet once tasted of gospel pardon. Poor sinners! this word is unto you.

Be it that you have heard or read the same word before, or others like unto it, to the same purpose: it may be often, it may be a hundred times. It is your concernment to hear it again. God would have it so; the testimony of Jesus Christ is thus to be accomplished. This counsel of God we must declare that we may be free from the blood of all men; Acts xx. 26, 27. And that not once or twice, but in preaching the word, we must be 'instant in season, out of season, reproving, rebuking, exhorting with all long-suffering and doctrine;' 2 Tim. iv. 2. And for you, woe unto you,

when God leaves thus speaking unto you; when he refuseth to exhort you any more, woe unto you. This is God's departure from any person or people, when he will deal with them no more about forgiveness: and saith he, 'Woe unto them when I depart from them;' Hos. ix. 12. O that God, therefore, would give unto such persons, seeing eyes, and hearing ears, that the word of grace may never more be spoken unto them in vain. Now in our exhortation to such persons, we shall proceed gradually, according as the matter will bear, and the nature of it doth require. Consider therefore,

First, That notwithstanding all your sins, all the evil that your own hearts know you to be guilty of, and that hidden mass or evil treasure of sin which is in you, which you are not able to look into; notwithstanding that charge that lies upon you from your own consciences, and that dreadful sentence and curse of the law which you are obnoxious unto; notwithstanding all the just grounds that you have to apprehend that God is your enemy, and will be so unto eternity; yet there are terms of peace and reconciliation, provided and proposed between him and your souls. This in the first place is spoken out by the word we have insisted on. Whatever else it informs us of, this it positively asserts; namely, that there is a way whereby sinners may come to be accepted with God: for 'there is forgiveness with him that he may be feared.' And we hope that we have not confirmed it by so many testimonies, by so many evidences in vain. Now that you may see how great a privilege this is, and how much your concernment lies in it; consider,

1. That this belongs unto you in an especial manner, it is your peculiar advantage.

It is not so with the angels that sinned. There were never any terms of peace or reconciliation proposed unto them, nor ever shall be unto eternity. There is no way of escape provided for them. Having once sinned, as you have done a thousand times, God spared them not, 'but cast them down to hell, and delivered them unto chains of darkness, to be reserved unto judgment;' 2 Pet. ii. 4.

It is not so with them that are dead in their sins, if but one moment past. Ah how would many souls who are departed it may be not an hour since out of this world, rejoice

for an interest in this privilege, the hearing of terms of peace once more between God and them. But their time is past, their house is left unto them desolate. As the tree falleth, so it must lie: 'It is appointed unto all men once to die, and after that is the judgment;' Heb. ix. 27. After death there are no terms of peace, nothing but judgment. The living, the living, he alone is capable of this advantage.

It is not so with them to whom the gospel is not preached. God suffers them to walk in their own ways, and calls them not thus to repentance. The terms of reconciliation which some fancy to be offered in the shining of the sun, and falling of the rain, never brought souls to peace with God. Life and immortality are brought to light only by the gospel. This is your privilege who yet live, and yet have the word sounding in your ears.

It is not thus with them who have sinned against the Holy Ghost, though yet alive, and living where the word of forgiveness is preached. God proposeth unto them no terms of reconciliation. Blasphemy against him, saith Christ, 'shall not be forgiven;' Matt. xii. 31. There is no forgiveness for such sinners. And we, if we knew them, ought not to pray for them; 1 John v. 16. Their sin is unto death. And what numbers may be in this condition God knows.

This word then is unto you: these terms of peace are proposed unto you. This is that which in an especial manner you are to apply yourselves unto. And woe unto you, if you should be found to have neglected it at the last day. Wherefore consider,

2. By whom these terms are proposed unto you, and by whom they were procured for you. By whom are they proposed? Who shall undertake to umpire the business, the controversy between God and sinners? No creature doubtless is either meet or worthy to interpose in this matter. I mean originally on his own account. For 'who hath known the mind of the Lord, or who hath been his counsellor?' Wherefore it is God himself who proposeth these terms; and not only proposeth them, but invites, exhorts, and persuades you to accept of them. This the whole Scriptures testify unto. It is fully expressed, 2 Cor. v. 18—20. He hath provided them, he hath proposed them, and makes use

only of men, of ministers to act in his name. And excuse us if we are a little earnest with you in this matter. Alas, our utmost that we can by zeal for his glory, or compassion unto your souls, raise our thoughts, minds, spirits, words unto, comes infinitely short of his own pressing earnestness herein. See Isa. lv. 1—4. Oh infinite condescension! O blessed grace! Who is this that thus bespeaks you? He, against whom you have sinned, of whom you are justly afraid. He whose laws you have broken, and whose name you have dishonoured; he who needs not you, nor your love, nor your friendship, nor your salvation. It is he who proposeth unto you these terms of reconciliation and peace. Consider the exhortation of the apostle upon this consideration, Heb. xii. 25. 'See that you refuse not him that speaketh from heaven.' It is God that speaks unto you in this matter: and he speaks unto you from heaven. And he doth therein forego all the advantage that he hath against you for your destruction. Woe would be unto your souls, and that for ever, if you should refuse him.

3. By whom were these terms procured for you? and by what means? Do not think that this matter was brought about by chance, or by an ordinary undertaking. Remember that the proposal made unto you this day cost no less than the price of the blood of the Son of God. It is the fruit of the travail of his soul. For this he prayed, he wept, he suffered, he died. And shall it now be neglected or despised by you? Will you yet account the blood of the covenant to be a common thing? Will you exclude yourselves from all benefit of the purchase of these terms, and only leave your souls to answer for the contempt of the price whereby they were purchased?

4. Consider, that you are sinners, great sinners, cursed sinners; some of you, it may be, worse than innumerable of your fellow-sinners were, who are now in hell. God might long since have cast you off everlastingly, from all expectation of mercy, and have caused all your hopes to perish. Or he might have left you alive, and yet have refused to deal with you any more. He could have caused your sun to go down at noon-day, and have given you darkness instead of vision. He could respite your lives for a season, and yet 'swear in his wrath, that you should never enter into his

rest.' It is now otherwise. How long it may be so, nor you, nor I know any thing at all. God only knows what will be your time, what your continuance. We are to speak 'whilst it is called to-day.' And this is that for the present which I have to offer unto you. God declares that there is forgiveness with him; that your condition is not desperate nor helpless. There are yet terms of peace proposed unto you. Methinks it cannot but seem strange, that poor sinners should not at the least stir up themselves to inquire after them. When a poor man had sold himself of old, and his children to be servants, and parted with the land of his inheritance unto another because of his poverty; with what heart do you think did he hear the sound of the trumpet, when it began to proclaim the year of jubilee, wherein he and all his were to go out at liberty, and to return unto his possession and inheritance? And shall not poor servants of sin, slaves unto Satan, that have forfeited all their inheritance in this world, and that which is to come, attend unto any proclamation of the year of rest, of the acceptable year of the Lord? And this is done in the tender of terms of peace with God in this matter. Do not put it off; this belongs unto you; the great concernment of your souls lies in it. And it is a great matter; for consider,

5. That when the angels came to bring the news of the birth of our Lord Jesus, they say, 'We bring tidings of great joy to the whole people;' Luke ii. 10. What are these joyful tidings? What was the matter of this report? Why, 'this day is born a Saviour, Christ the Lord;' ver. 11. It is only this; a Saviour is born; a way of escape is provided, and farther they do not proceed. Yet this they say is a matter 'of great joy,' as it was indeed. It is so to every burdened convinced sinner, a matter of unspeakable joy and rejoicing. Oh blessed words! 'a Saviour is born.' This gives life to a sinner, and opens 'a door of hope in the valley of Achor.' The first rescue of a sin-distressed soul. Upon the matter, it was all that the saints for many ages had to live upon; and that not in the enjoyment, but only the expectation. They lived on that word, 'the seed of the woman shall break the serpents head;' that is, a way of deliverance is provided for sinners. This with all 'diligence they inquired into;' 1 Pet. i. 10—12. and improved it to their eternal ad-

vantage. As of old, Jacob, when he saw the waggons that his son Joseph had sent to bring him unto him, it is said his spirit revived: so did they upon their obscure discovery of a way of forgiveness. They looked upon the promise of it as that which God had sent to bring them unto him; and they saw the day of the coming of Christ in it, and rejoiced. How much more have sinners now reason so to do, when the substance of the promise is exhibited, and the news of his coming proclaimed unto them? This then is a great matter; namely, that terms of peace and reconciliation are proposed; in that it is made known, that there is forgiveness with God. Upon these considerations then we pursue that exhortation which we have in hand.

If any of you were justly condemned to a cruel and shameful death, and lay trembling in the expectation of the execution of it, and a man designed for that purpose should come unto him, and tell him that there were terms propounded on which his life might be spared, only he came away like Ahimaaz before he heard the particulars; would it not be a reviving unto him? would he not cry out, Pray inquire what they are, for there is not any thing so difficult which I will not undergo to free myself from this miserable condition: would it not change the whole frame of the spirit of such a man, and, as it were, put new life into him? But now if instead hereof, he should be froward, stubborn, and obstinate, take no notice of the messenger, or say, Let the judge keep his terms to himself, without inquiring what they are; that he would have nothing to do with them; would not such a person be deemed to perish deservedly? doth he not bring a double destruction upon himself; first of deserving death by his crimes, and then by refusing the honest and good way of delivery tendered unto him? I confess it oftentimes falls out, that men may come to inquire after these terms of peace, which when they are revealed, they like them not, but with the young man in the gospel they go away sorrowful. The cursed wickedness and misery of which condition, which befalls many convinced persons, shall be spoken unto afterward. At present I speak unto them who never yet attended in sincerity unto these terms, nor seriously inquired after them. Think you what you please of your condition, and of yourselves; or choose whether you

will think of it or no, pass your time in a full regardlessness, of your present and future estate. Yet indeed thus it is with you, as to your eternal concerns; you lie under the sentence of a bitter, shameful, and everlasting death; you have done so in the midst of all your jollity, ever since you came into this world: and you are in the hand of him, who can in the twinkling of an eye destroy both body and soul in hell fire. In this state and condition, men are sent on purpose, to let you know that there are terms of peace, there is yet a way of escape for you: and that you may not avoid the issue aimed at, they tell you, that God that cannot lie hath commanded them to tell you so; if you question the truth of what they say, they are ready to produce their warrant under God's own hand and seal; here then is no room for tergiversation or excuses. Certainly, if you have any care of your eternal estate, if you have any drop of tender blood running in your veins towards your own souls, if you have any rational considerations dwelling in your minds, if all be not defaced and obliterated through the power of lust, and love of sin, you cannot but take yourselves to be unspeakably concerned in this proposal; but now if instead hereof, you give up yourselves unto the power of unbelief, the will of Satan, the love of your lusts, and this present world, so as to take no notice of this errand or message from God, nor once seriously to inquire after the nature and importance of the terms proposed, can you escape? shall you be delivered? will your latter end be peace? The Lord knows it will be otherwise with you, and that unto eternity.

So the apostle asures us, 2 Cor. iv. 3, 4. 'If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost: in whom the God of this world hath blinded the minds of them that believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine into them.' If you receive not this word, if it be hid from you, it is from the power and efficacy of Satan upon your minds. And what will be the end? Perish you must, and shall, and that for ever.

Remember the parable of our Saviour, Luke xiv. 31, 32. 'What king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand? or else while the other is yet a great way off, he

sendeth an ambassage and desireth conditions of peace. That which he teacheth in this parable is, the necessity that lies on us, of making peace with God, whom we have provoked, and justly made to be our enemy; as also our utter impotency to resist and withstand him, when he shall come forth in a way of judgment and vengeance against us. But here lies a difference in this matter, such as is allowed in all similitudes; amongst men at variance, it is not his part who is the stronger, and secure of success, to send to the weaker, whom he hath in his power, to accept of terms of peace. Here it is otherwise; God, who is infinitely powerful, justly provoked, and able to destroy poor sinners in a moment; when now he is not very far off, but at the very door, sends himself an ambassage with conditions of peace. And shall he be refused by you? will you yet neglect his offers? How great then will be your destruction?

Hear then once more poor sin-hardened, senseless souls, ye stout-hearted, that are far from righteousness. Is it nothing unto you, that the great and holy God whom ye have provoked all your days, and whom you yet continue to provoke, who hath not the least need of you or your salvation, who can when he pleaseth eternally glorify himself in your destruction, should of his own accord send unto you, to let you know that he is willing to be at peace with you, on the terms he had prepared? The enmity began on your part, the danger is on your part only; and he might justly expect that the message for peace should begin on your part also; but he begins with you; and shall he be rejected? The prophet well expresseth this, Isa. xxx. 15. 'Thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel; In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength: and ye would not.' The love and condescension that is in these words, on the one hand, on the part of God, and the folly and ingratitude mentioned in them on the other hand, is inexpressible. They are fearful words; 'but ye would not.' Remember this against another day. As our Saviour says in the like manner to the Jews; 'Ye will not come unto me, that ye may have life.' Whatever is pretended, it is will and stubbornness that lie at the bottom of this refusal.

Wherefore, that either you may obtain advantage by it,

or that the way of the Lord may be prepared for the glorifying of himself upon you, I shall leave this word before all them that hear, or read it, as the testimony which God requires to be given unto his grace. There are terms of peace with God provided for, and tendered unto you; it is yet called to-day, harden not your hearts, like them of old, who could not enter into the rest of God, by reason of unbelief, Heb. iii. 19. Some of you, it may be, are old in sins, and unacquainted with God; some of you, it may be, have been great sinners, scandalous sinners; and some of you, it may be, have reason to apprehend yourselves near the grave, and so also to hell; some of you, it may be, have your consciences disquieted and galled; and it may be some of you are under some outward troubles and perplexities, that cause you a little to look about you; and some of you, it may be, are in the madness of your natural strength and lusts; 'your breasts are full of milk, and your bones of marrow,' and your hearts of sin, pride, and contempt of the ways of God; all is one; this word is unto you all; and I shall only mind you, that 'it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.' You hear the voice, or read the words of a poor worm, but the message is the message, and the word is the word of him who shaketh heaven and earth. Consider then well what you have to do; and what answer you will return unto him who will not be mocked.

But you will say, Why, what great matter is there that you have in hand? why is it urged with so much earnestness? We have heard the same words a hundred times over. The last Lord's day, such a one, or such a one preached to the same purpose; and what need it be insisted on now again, with so much importunity?

But is it so indeed, that you have thus frequently been dealt withal, and do yet continue in an estate of irreconciliation? my heart is pained for you, to think of your woful and almost remediless condition. If 'he that being often reproved, and yet stiffeneth his neck, shall perish suddenly, and that without remedy,' Prov. xxix. 1. how much more will he do so, who being often invited unto peace with God, yet hardeneth his heart, and refuseth to treat with him? Methinks I hear his voice concerning you; those mine enemies, they shall not taste of the supper that I have prepared.

Be it then that the word in hand is a common word unto you, you set no value upon it; then take your way and course in sin; stumble, fall, and perish; it is not so slight a matter to poor convinced sinners, that tremble at the word of God. These will prize it, and improve it. We shall follow then that counsel, Prov. xxxi. 6. 'Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine to those that be of a heavy heart.' We shall tender this new wine of the gospel to poor sad-hearted, conscience-distressed sinners; sinners that are ready to perish; to them it will be pleasant, they will drink of it, and forget their poverty, and remember their misery no more. It shall take away all their sorrow and sadness; when you shall be drunk with the fruit of your lusts, and spue, and lie down and not rise again.

But now if any of you shall begin to say in your hearts, that you would willingly treat with God; oh that the day were come wherein we might approach unto him! let him speak what he pleaseth, and propose what terms he pleaseth, we are ready to hear. Then consider,

Secondly, That the terms provided for you, and proposed unto you, are equal, holy, righteous, yea, pleasant and easy. This being another general head of our work in hand, before I proceed to the farther explication and confirmation of it, I shall educe one or two observations from what hath been delivered on the first. As,

1. See here on what foundation we preach the gospel. Many disputes there are, whether Christ died for all individuals of mankind or no; if we say no, but only for the elect, who are some of all sorts; some then tell us, we cannot invite all men promiscuously to believe. But why so? we invite not men, as all men; no man, as one of all men, but all men as sinners: and we know that Christ died for sinners. But is this the first thing, that we are in the dispensation of the gospel to propose to the soul of a sinner, under the law; that Christ died for him in particular? Is that the beginning of our message unto him? were not this a ready way to induce him to conclude, Let me then continue in sin that grace may abound? No; but this is in order of nature our first work; even that which we have had in hand. This is the beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ. This is the

'voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord.' There is a way of reconciliation provided. 'God is in Christ reconciling the world to himself.' There is a way of acceptance; there is forgiveness with him to be obtained. At this threshold of the Lord's house, doth the greatest part of men to whom the gospel is preached fall and perish, never looking in to see the treasures that are in the house itself, never coming into any such state and condition wherein they have any ground or bottom to inquire, whether Christ died for them in particular or no. They believe not this report, nor take any serious notice of it. This was the ministry of the Baptist, and they who received it not, rejected the counsel of God concerning their salvation; Luke vii. 10. and so perished in their sins. This is the sum of the blessed invitation given by wisdom, Prov. ix. 1—5. And here men stumble, fall, and perish, Prov. i. 29, 30.

2. You that have found grace and favour to accept of these terms, and thereby to obtain peace with God; learn to live in a holy admiration of his condescension and love therein. That he would provide such terms; that he would reveal them unto you; that he would enable you to receive them. Unspeakable love and grace lies in it all. Many have not these terms revealed unto them; few find favour to accept of them; and of whom is it that you have obtained this peculiar mercy?

Do you aright consider the nature of this matter? The Scripture proposeth it as an object of eternal admiration, 'So God loved the world;' 'herein is love, not that we loved God, but he loved us' first. Live in this admiration, and do your utmost in your several capacities to prevail with your friends, relations, acquaintance, to hearken after this great treaty of peace with God, whose terms we shall nextly consider, as before in general they were expressed.

Secondly, The terms provided for you, and proposed unto you, are equal, holy, righteous, yea, pleasant and easy; Hos. ii. 18, 19. They are not such, as a cursed guilty sinner might justly expect, but such as are meet for an infinitely good and gracious God to propose; not suited to the wisdom of man, but full of the wisdom of God; 2 Cor. ii. 6, 7. The poor convinced wretch, thinking of dealing with God,

Micah vi. 6, 7. rolls in his mind what terms he is like to meet withal; and fixes on the most dreadful, difficult, and impossible that can be imagined. If, saith he, any thing be done with this great and most high God, it must be by rivers, thousands, and ten thousands, children, first-born; whatever is dreadful and terrible to nature, whatever is impossible for me to perform, that is it which he looks for. But the matter is quite otherwise. The terms are wholly of another nature: it is a way of mere mercy, a way of free forgiveness. The apostle lays it down, Rom. iii. 23—25. it is a way of propitiation, of pardon, of forgiveness in the blood of Christ; the terms are the acceptance of the forgiveness that we have described. Who would not think now that the whole world would run in to be made partakers of these terms, willingly accepting of them? But it proves for the most part quite otherwise. Men like not this way of all others. It had been something, says Naaman, if the prophet had come and done so and so; but this, 'Go, wash and be clean,' I do not like it, I am but deluded. Men think within themselves, that had it been some great thing that was required of them that they might be saved, they would with all speed address themselves thereunto; but to come to God by Christ, to be freely forgiven without more ado, they like it not. Some rigid austere penances, some compensatory obedience, some satisfactory mortification, or purgatory, had been a more likely way. This of mere pardon in and by the cross, it is but folly, 1 Cor. i. 18. 20. I had rather, saith the Jew, have it 'as it were by the works of the law;' Rom. ix. 32. x. 3. This way of grace and forgiveness, I like not. So say others also. So practice others every day; either this way is wholly rejected, or it is mended by some additions; which with God, is all one with the rejection of it.

Here multitudes of souls deceive themselves and perish. I know not whether it be more difficult, to persuade an unconvinced person to think of any terms, or a convinced person to accept of these. Let men say what they will, and pretend what they please; yet practically they like not this way of forgiveness. I shall therefore offer some subservient considerations, tending to the furtherance of your souls, in the acceptance of the terms proposed.

1. This is the way, these are the terms of God's own choosing; he found out this way, he established it himself. He did it when all was lost and undone. He did it not upon our desire, request, or proposal, but merely of his own accord, and why should we contend with him about it? If God will have us saved in a way of mere mercy and forgiveness; if his wisdom and sovereignty be in it, shall we oppose him, and say we like it not? Yet this is the language of unbelief; Rom. x. 3, 4. Many poor creatures have disputed it with God, until at length being overpowered as it were by the Spirit, have said, If it must be so, and God will save us by mercy and grace, let it be so, we yield ourselves to his will: and yet throughout their disputes dreamed of nothing but that their own unworthiness only kept them from closing with the promise of the gospel.

Of this nature was that way of Satan whereby he deceived our first parents of their interest in the covenant of works; the terms of it, saith he, as apprehended by you, are unequal. 'Yea, hath God said, Ye shall eat of every tree of the garden? But of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, ye shall not eat, lest ye die;' come, 'you shall not die: for God doth know, in the day you eat thereof your eyes shall be opened.' There is no proportion between the disobedience and the threatening; the issue cannot be such as is feared: and by these means he ruined them. Thus also he proceeds to deprive souls of their interest in the covenant of grace, whereunto they are invited. The terms of it are unequal, how can any man believe them? There is no proportion between the obedience and the promise. To have pardon, forgiveness, life, and blessed eternity, on believing, who can rest in it? And here lies a conspiracy between Satan and unbelief, against the wisdom, goodness, love, grace, and sovereignty of God. The poison of this deceit lies in this, that neither the righteousness, nor the mercy of God is of that infiniteness, as indeed they are. The apostle, to remove this fond imagination, calls us to the pleasure of God; 1 Cor. i. 21. 'It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching,' that is, by the gospel preached, which they esteemed foolishness, 'to save believers. He suffered men indeed to make trial of other ways; and when their insufficiency for the ends men proposed to themselves was suffi-

ciently manifested, it pleased him to reveal his way. And what are we, that we should contend about it with him? This rejection of the way of personal righteousness, and choosing the way of grace and forgiveness, God asserts, Jer. xxxi. 31—34. 'Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and the house of Judah. Not according to the covenant which I made with their fathers' (in which administration of the covenant, as far as it had respect unto typical mercies, much depended on their personal obedience): 'but this shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel; After these days, saith the Lord, I will put my laws, &c. and I will forgive their iniquities, and remember their sins no more.' Let then this way stand, and the way of man's wisdom and self-righteousness perish for ever.

2. This is the way that above all others tends directly and immediately to the glory of God. God hath managed and ordered all things in this way of forgiveness, so as 'no flesh should glory in his presence, but that he that glorieth should glory in the Lord;' 1 Cor. i. 29. 31. 'Where then is boasting? It is excluded. By what law? by the law of works? Nay; but by the law of faith;' Rom. iii. 27. It might be easily manifested, that God hath so laid the design of saving sinners by forgiveness according to the law of faith, that it is utterly impossible that any soul should, on any account whatever, have the least ground of glorying or boasting in itself, either absolutely, or in comparison with them that perish. 'If Abraham,' saith the same apostle, 'were justified by works, he had whereof to glory, but not before God;' chap. iv. 2. The obedience of works would have been so infinitely disproportionate to the reward, which was God himself, that there had been no glorying before God; but therein his goodness and grace must be acknowledged; yet in comparison with others who yielded not the obedience required, he would have had wherein to glory; but now this also is cast off by the way of forgiveness, and no pretence is left for any to claim the least share in the glory of it but God alone; and herein lies the excellency of faith, that it 'gives glory unto God;' Rom. iv. 20. the denial whereof, under various pretences, is the issue of proud unbelief. And this is that which God will bring all unto, or they shall pe-

rish; namely, that shame be ours, and the whole glory of our salvation be his alone. So he expresseth his design, Isa. xlv. 22—25. Ver. 22. he proposeth himself as the only relief for sinners; 'Look unto me,' saith he, 'and be saved, all ye ends of the earth.' But what if men take some other course, and look well to themselves, and so decline this way of mere mercy and grace? Why, saith he, ver. 23. 'I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, that unto me, every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall swear.' Look you unto that; but I have sworn that you shall either do so, or answer your disobedience at the day of judgment; whereunto Paul applies those words, Rom. xiv. 11. What do the saints hereupon? ver. 24, 25. 'Surely shall one say, in the Lord have I righteousness and strength. In the Lord shall all the seed of Israel be justified, and shall glory.' They bring their hearts to accept of all righteousness from him, and to give all glory unto him.

God at first placed man in a blessed state and condition, in such a dependance on himself, as that he might have wrought out his eternal happiness with a great reputation of glory unto himself. 'Man being in this honour,' saith the psalmist, 'abode not.' God now fixes on another way, as I said, wherein all the glory shall be his own, as the apostle at large sets it forth, Rom. iii. 23—26. Now neither the way from which Adam fell, nor that wherein some of the angels continued, which for the substance were the same, is to be compared with this of forgiveness, as to the bringing glory unto God. I hate curiosities and conjectures in the things of God; yet upon the account of the interposition of the blood of Christ, I think I may boldly say, there comes more glory to God, by saving one sinner in this way of forgiveness, than in giving the reward of blessedness to all the angels in heaven; so seems it to appear, from that solemn representation we have of the ascription of glory to God by the whole creation, Rev. v. 9—13. All centres in the bringing forth forgiveness by the blood of the Lamb.

I insist the more on this, because it lies so directly against that cursed principle of unbelief, which reigns in the hearts of the most, and often disquiets the best. That a poor ungodly sinner, going to God with the guilt of all his sins

upon him, to receive forgiveness at his hand, doth bring more glory unto him, than the obedience of an angel, men are not over ready to think, nor can be prepared for it, but by itself. And the formal nature of that unbelief which worketh in convinced sinners, lies in a refusal to give unto God the whole glory of salvation. There are many hurtful controversies in religion that are managed in the world with great noise and clamour; but this is the greatest and most pernicious of them all, and it is for the most part silently transacted in the souls of men; although under various forms and pretences. It hath also broken forth in writings and disputations, that is, whether God or man shall have the glory of salvation; or whether it shall wholly be ascribed unto God, or that man also on one account or other, may come in for a share. Now if this be the state and condition with any of you, that you will rather perish, than God should have his glory, what shall we say, but, Go ye cursed souls, perish for ever, without the least compassion from God, or any that love him, angels or men.

If you shall say, for your parts you are contented with this course, let God have the glory, so you may be forgiven and saved; there is yet just cause to suspect, lest this be a selfish contempt of God. It is a great thing to give glory unto God by believing in a due manner. Such slight returns seem not to have the least relation unto it. Take heed that instead of believing, you be not found mockers, and so your bands be made strong.

But a poor convinced sinner may here find encouragement; thou wouldest willingly come to acceptance with God, and so attain salvation. Oh! my soul longeth for it. Wouldest thou willingly take that course for the obtaining those ends which will bring most glory unto God? Surely it is meet and most equal that I should do so. What now if one should come and tell thee from the Lord of a way, whereby thou poor, sinful, self-condemned creature, mightest bring as much glory unto God, as any angel in heaven is able to do? O, if I might bring the least glory unto God, I should rejoice in it. Behold then the way which himself hath fixed on for the exaltation of his glory: even that thou shouldest come to him merely upon the account of grace in

the blood of Christ, for pardon and forgiveness, and the Lord strengthen thee to give up thyself thereunto.

3. Consider, that if this way of salvation be refused, there is no other way for you. We do not propose this way of forgiveness as the best and most pleasant, but as the only way. There is no other name given but that of Christ; no other way but this of forgiveness. Here lies your choice; take this path, or perish for ever. It is a shame indeed unto our cursed nature that there should be any need to use this argument, that we will neither submit to God's sovereignty, nor delight in his glory. But seeing it must be used, let it be so. I intend neither to flatter man, nor to frighten them; but to tell them the truth as it is. If you continue in your present state and condition, if you rest on what you do, or what you hope to do, if you support yourselves with general hopes of mercy, mixed with your own endeavours and obedience, if you come not up to a thorough gospel closure with this way of God, if you make it not your all, giving glory to God therein; perish you will, you must, and that to eternity. There remains no sacrifice for your sins, nor way of escape for your souls. You have not then only the excellency of this way to invite you, but the absolute indispensable necessity of this way to enforce you. And now let me add, that I am glad this word is spoken, is written unto you. You and I must one day be accountable for this discourse. That word that hath already been spoken, if neglected, will prove a sore testimony against you. It will not fare with you, as with other men who have not heard the joyful sound. All these words that shall be found consonant to the gospel, if they are not turned to grace in your hearts here, will turn into torment unto your souls hereafter. Choose not any other way, it will be in vain for you; it will not profit you; and take heed lest you suppose you embrace this way, when indeed you do not, about which I have given caution before.

4. This way is free and open for and unto sinners. He that fled to the city of refuge, might well have many perplexed thoughts, whether he should find the gates of it opened unto him or no, and whether the avenger of blood might not overtake and slay him, whilst he was calling for

entrance. Or if the gates were always open, yet some crimes excluded men thence. Numb. xxxv. 24. It is not so here. Acts xiii. 38, 39.

This is the voice of God even the Father; 'Come,' saith he, 'to the marriage, for all things are prepared,' no fear of want of entertainment, Matt. xxii. 4. Whence the preachers of the gospel are said in his stead to beseech men to be reconciled, 2 Cor. v. 18. And

It is the voice of the Son; 'Whosoever,' saith he, 'cometh to God by me, I will in no wise cast out;' John vi. 37. Whoever he be that comes shall assuredly find entertainment; the same is his call and invitation in other places, as Matt. xi. 28. John vii. 37. And

This is the voice of the Spirit, and of the church, and of all believers. Rev. xxii. 17. 'The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely.' All centre in this, that sinners may come freely to the grace of the gospel. And

It is the known voice of the gospel itself, as Isa. lv. 1—3. Prov. ix. 1—5. And it is the voice of all the saints in heaven and earth, who have been made partakers of forgiveness; they all testify, that they received it freely.

Some indeed endeavour to abuse this concurrent testimony of God and man. What is spoken of the freedom of the grace of God, they would wrest to the power of the will of man: but the riches and freedom of God's mercy do not in the least interfere with the efficacy of his grace. Though he proclaim pardon in the blood of Christ indefinitely, according to the fulness and excellency of it, yet he giveth out his quickening grace to enable men to receive it, as he pleaseth, for he hath mercy on whom he will have mercy: but this lies in the thing itself, the way is opened and prepared, and it is not because men cannot enter, but because they will not, that they do not enter. As our Saviour Christ tells the Pharisees, 'Ye therefore hear not God's word, because ye are not of God;' John viii. 47. vi. 44. So he doth, 'Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life;' John v. 40. In the neglect and inadvertency of the most excusable, there is a positive act of their will put forth in the refusing of Christ and grace by him. And this is done by men under

the preaching of the gospel every day. There is nothing that at the last day will tend more immediately to the advancement of the glory of God, in the inexcusableness of them who obey not the gospel, than this, that terms of peace in the blessed way of forgiveness were freely tendered unto them. Some that hear or read this word, may perhaps have lived long under the dispensation of the word of grace, and yet it may be have never once seriously pondered on this way of coming to God by forgiveness through the blood of Christ; but think, that going to heaven is a thing of course, that men need not much trouble themselves about; do they know what they have done? hitherto all their days they have positively refused the salvation, that hath been freely tendered unto them in Jesus Christ. Not they, they will say, they never had such a thought, nor would for all this world. But be it known unto you, inasmuch as you have not effectually received him, you have refused him, and whether your day and season be past or no, the Lord only knows.

5. This way is safe. No soul ever miscarried in it. There is none in heaven but will say it is a safe way; there is none in hell can say otherwise. It is safe to all that venture on it, so as to enter into it. In the old way we were to preserve ourselves and the way. This preserves itself and us; this will be made evident by the ensuing considerations.

1. This is the way which in the wisdom, care, and love of God in Christ, was provided in the room of another, removed and taken out of the way for this cause and reason, because it was not safe, nor could bring us unto God: Heb. viii. 7, 8. 'For if the first covenant had been faultless, then should no place have been sought for the second. But finding fault with them, he saith.' And,

1. He tells us, that the first covenant was not faultless, for if it had, there would have been no need of a second. The commandment indeed, which was the matter of that covenant, the same apostle informs us to be 'holy, just, and good;' Rom. vii. 12. But this was faulty as to all ends of a covenant, considering our state and condition as sinners; it could not bring us unto God. So he acquaints us, Rom. viii. 3. 'It was made weak through the flesh;' that is, by the entrance of sin, and so became unuseful as to the saving of souls. Be it so then; through our sin and default this good

and holy law, this covenant was made unprofitable unto us; but what was that unto God? was he bound to desert his own institution and appointment, because through our own default it ceased to be profitable unto us? Not at all; he might righteously have tied us all unto the terms of that covenant, to stand or fall by them unto eternity. But he would not do so. But

2. In his love and grace, he 'finds fault with it,' ver. 8. not in itself and absolutely, but only so far as that he would provide another way, which should supply all its defects and wants in reference to the end aimed at. What way that is, the apostle declares in the following verses to the end of that chapter. The sum is, ver. 12. 'I will be merciful to their unrighteousness, and their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more.' It is the way of pardon and forgiveness. This is substituted in the room of that insufficient way that was removed.

Let us consider then, whether the infinitely wise and holy God, pursuing his purpose of bringing souls unto himself, laying aside one way of his own appointment as useless and infirm, because of the coming in of sin, against which there was no relief found in it, and substituting another way in the room of it; would not provide such a one, as should be absolutely free from the faults and inconveniencies which he charged upon that, which he did remove. That which alone rendered the former way faulty was sin; it could do any thing but save a sinner; this then was to be, and is, principally provided against in this way of forgiveness. And we see here, how clearly God hath severed, yea, and in this matter, opposed, these two things; 1. Namely, the way of personal righteousness, and the way of forgiveness. He finds fault with the first; what then doth he do? what course doth he take? doth he mend it, take from it what seems to be redundant, mitigate its severity, and supply it where it was wanting, by forgiveness, and so set it up anew? This indeed is the way that many proceed in in their notions, and the most in their practice. But this is not the way of God. He takes the one utterly away, and establishes the other in its place. And men's endeavours to mix them will be found of little use to them at the last. I can have no great expectation from that which God pronounced faulty.

2. The unchangeable principles and foundations that this way is built upon, render it secure and safe for sinners; for,

1. It is founded on the purpose of God, Gal. iii. 8. 'The Scripture foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith.' God would do so, he had purposed and determined to proceed this way; and all the purposes of God are attended with immutability. And

2. His promise also is engaged in it, and that given out in the way of a covenant, as hath been already declared. And

3. This promise is confirmed by an oath; and it may be observed, that God doth not in any thing interpose with an oath, but what relates to this way of coming to himself by forgiveness. For the oath of God, wherever it is used, respecteth either Christ typically, or personally, or the covenant established in him. For,

4. This way is confirmed and ratified in his blood; from whence the apostle at large evinceth its absolute security and safety, Heb. ix. Whatever soul, on the invitation under consideration, shall give up himself to come to God, by the way proposed; he shall assuredly find absolute peace, and security in it. Neither our own weakness or folly from within, nor the opposition of any of all our enemies from without, shall be able to turn us out of this way. See Isa. xxxv. 4—10.

In the other way, every individual person stands upon his own bottom, and must do so, to the last, and utmost of his continuance in this world. You are desirous to go unto God, to obtain his favour, and come to an enjoyment of him. What will you do? what course will you fix upon, for the obtaining of these ends? if you were so holy, so perfect, so righteous, so free from sin as you could desire, you should have some boldness in going unto God; why if this be the way you fix upon, take this along with you: you stand upon your own personal account all your days. And if you fail in the least you are gone for ever. 'For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all;' James ii. 10. And what peace can you possibly obtain, were you as holy as ever you aimed or desired to be, whilst this is your condition? But in this way of forgiveness we all shall stand upon the account of one common Media-

tor in whom we are complete; Col. iii. 10. And a want of a due improvement of this truth, is a great principle of disconsolation to many souls. Suppose a man look upon himself as loosed from the covenant of works, wherein exact and perfect righteousness is rigidly required; and to be called unto gospel, evangelical obedience to be performed in the room thereof, in sincerity and integrity; yet if he be not cleared in this also, that he stands not in this way purely on his own account, he will never be able to make his comforts hold out to the end of his journey. There will be found in the best of men so many particular failings, as will seem in difficult seasons to impeach their integrity; and so many questionings will after arise, through the darkness of their minds, and power of their temptations, as will give but little rest unto their souls. Here lies the great security of this way; we abide in it on the account of the faithfulness and ability of our common Mediator Jesus Christ.

And this is another consideration, strengthening our invitation to a closure with the way of coming unto God, under proposal. There is nothing wanting that is needful to give infallible security to any soul that shall venture himself into it and upon it. There are terms of peace proposed as you have heard. These terms are excellent and holy, and chosen of God, tending to the interest of his glory, free, safe and secure unto sinners. What hath any soul in the world to object against them? or wherein do men repose their trust and confidence in the neglect of this so great salvation? Is it in their lusts, and sins, that they will yield them as much satisfaction and contentment as they shall need to desire? Alas! they will ruin them, and bring forth nothing but death. Is it in the world? It will deceive them; the figure of it passeth away. Is it in their duties, and righteousness? They will not relieve them; for did they follow the law of righteousness, they could not obtain the righteousness of the law. Is it in the continuance of their lives? Alas! it is but a shadow, 'a vapour that appeareth for a little while.' Is it in a future amendment and repentance? Hell is full of souls perishing under such resolutions. Only this way of pardon remains, and yet of all others is most despised. But yet I have one consideration more to add before I farther enforce the exhortation.

6. Consider, that this is the only way and means to enable you unto obedience, and to render what you do therein acceptable unto God. It may be that some of you are under the power of convictions, and have made engagements unto God to live unto him, to keep yourselves from sin, and to follow after holiness. It may be you have done so in afflictions, dangers, sicknesses, or upon receipt of mercies; but yet you find that you cannot come unto stability or constancy in your course; you break with God and your own souls, which fills you with new disquietments, or else hardens you and makes you secure and negligent; so that you return unto your purposes no oftener than your convictions or afflictions befall you anew. This condition is ruinous and pernicious, which nothing can deliver you from, but this closing with forgiveness. For,

1. All that you do without this, however it may please your minds or ease your consciences, is not at all accepted with God. Unless this foundation be laid, all that you do is lost. All your prayers, all your duties all your amendments are an abomination unto the Lord. Until peace is made with him, they are but the acts of enemies, which he despiseth and abhorreth. You run it may be earnestly, but you run out of the way: you strive, but not lawfully, and shall never receive the crown. True gospel obedience is the fruit of the faith of forgiveness. Whatever you do without it, is but a building without a foundation, a castle in the air. You may see the order of gospel obedience, Eph. ii. 7—10. The foundation must be laid in grace; riches of grace by Christ, in the free pardon and forgiveness of sin. From hence must the works of obedience proceed, if you would have them to be of God's appointment, or find acceptance with him. Without this God will say of all your services, worship, obedience, as he did to the Israelies of old, Amos v. 21—25. I despise all, reject it all; it is not to him, nor to his glory. Now if you are under convictions of any sort, there is nothing you more value, nothing you more place your confidence in, than your duties; your repentance, your amendment, what you do, and what in good time you will be. Is it nothing unto you to lose all your hopes, and all your expectations which you have from hence? To have no other reception with God, than if all this while you

had been wallowing in your sins and lusts? Yet thus it is with you, if you have not begun with God on his own terms, if you have not received the atonement in the blood of his Son, if you are not made partakers of forgiveness, if your persons are not pardoned, all your duties are accursed.

2. This alone will give you such motives and encouragements unto obedience, as will give you life, alacrity, and delight in it. You perform duties, abstain from sins, but with heaviness, fear, and in bondage. Could you do as well without them as with them, would conscience be quiet, and hope of eternity hold out, you would omit them for ever. This makes all your obedience burdensome, and you cry out in your thoughts with him in the prophet, 'behold what a weariness it is!' the service of God is the only drudgery of your lives, which you dare not omit, and delight not to perform. From this wretched and cursed frame, there is nothing can deliver you, but this closing with forgiveness. This will give you such motives, such encouragements, as will greatly influence your hearts and souls. It will give you freedom, liberty, delight, and cheerfulness, in all duties of gospel obedience. You will find a constraining power in the love of Christ therein; a freedom from bondage, when the Son truly hath made you free. Faith and love will work genuinely and naturally in your spirits; and that which was your greatest burden, will become your chiefest joy: 2 Cor. vii. 1. Thoughts of the love of God, of the blood of Christ, or the covenant of grace, and sense of pardon in them, will enlarge your hearts and sweeten all your duties. You will find a new life, a new pleasure, a new satisfaction, in all that you do. Have you yet ever understood that of the wise man, Prov. iii. 17. 'The ways of wisdom are pleasantness, and her paths are peace?' Have the ways of holiness, of obedience, of duties been so unto you? Whatever you pretend, they are not, they cannot be so, whilst you are strangers unto that which alone can render them so unto you. I speak unto them that are under the law; would you be free from that bondage, that galling yoke in duties of obedience? Would you have all that you do towards God, a delight and pleasantness unto you? This, and this alone, will effect it for you.

3. This will place all your obedience upon a sure foot of account in your own souls and consciences; even the same

that is fixed on in the gospel. For the present, all that you do is indeed but to compound with God for your sin; you hope by what you do for him, and to him, to buy off what you have done against him; that you may not fall into the hands of his wrath and vengeance. This makes all you do to be irksome. As a man that labours all his days to pay an old debt, and brings in nothing to lay up for himself, how tedious and wearisome is his work and labour to him. It is odds but that at one time or other, he will give over, and and run away from his creditor. So it is in this case; men who have secret reserves of recompensing God by their obedience, every day find their debt growing upon them; and have every day less hopes of making a satisfactory payment. This makes them weary, and for the most part they faint under their discouragements, and at length they fly wholly from God. This way alone will state things otherwise in your consciences; it will give you to see, that all your debts are paid by Christ, and freely forgiven unto you by God. So that what you do is of gratitude or thankfulness, hath an influence into eternity, leads to the glory of God, the honour of Christ in the gospel, and your own comfortable account at the last day. This encourageth the soul to labour, to trade, to endeavour; all things now looking forward, and unto his advantage.

4. Find you not in yourselves an impotency, a disability unto the duties of obedience, as to their performance unto God in an acceptable manner? it may be you are not so sensible hereof as you ought to be. For respecting only or principally the outward part and performance of duties, you have not experience of your own weakness. How to enliven and fill up duties with faith, love, and delight, you know not; and are therefore unacquainted with your own insufficiency in this matter; yet if you have any light, any convictions (and to such I speak at present), you cannot but perceive and understand, that you are not able in your obedience to answer what you aim at; you have not strength or power for it. Now it is this faith of forgiveness alone that will furnish you with the ability, whereof you stand in need. Pardon comes not to the soul alone; or rather, Christ comes not to the soul with pardon only; it is that which he opens the door and enters by; but he comes with a Spirit of life and power.

And as 'without him we can do nothing,' so through his enabling us, we may 'do all things.' Receiving of gospel forgiveness engageth all the grace of the gospel unto our assistance.

This is the sum of what hath been spoken; the obedience that you perform under your convictions is burdensome and unpleasant unto you; it is altogether unacceptable to God. You lose all you do, and all that you hope to do hereafter, if the foundation be not laid in the receiving of pardon in the blood of Christ. It is high time to cast down all that vain and imaginary fabric which you have been erecting, and to go about the laying of a new foundation, which you may safely and cheerfully build upon; a building that will abide for ever.

Again, It is such a way, so excellent, so precious, so near the heart of God, so relating to the blood of Christ, that the neglect of it will assuredly be sorely revenged of the Lord. Let not men think that they shall despise the wisdom and love of the Father, the blood of the Son, and the promises of the gospel, at an easy rate. Let us in a very few words take a view of what the Holy Ghost speaks to this purpose. There are three ways whereby the vengeance due to the neglect of closing with forgiveness or gospel grace is expressed.

1. That is done positively: 'he that believeth not shall be damned;' Mark xvi. 16. That is a hard word; many men cannot endure to hear of it. They would not have it named by their good wills, and are ready to fly in the face of him from whose mouth it proceeds. But let not men deceive themselves; this is the softest word that mercy and love itself, that Christ, that the gospel speaks to despisers of forgiveness. It is Christ who is this legal terrifying preacher; it is he that cries out, If you believe not, you shall be damned; and will come himself 'in flaming fire to take vengeance of them that obey not the gospel;' 2 Thess. ii. 8. This is the end of the disobedient; if God, if Christ, if the gospel may be believed.

2. Comparatively, in reference unto the vengeance due to the breach of the law; 2 Cor. ii. 16. We are in the preaching of forgiveness by Christ, unto them that perish, 'a savour of death unto death,' a deep death, a sore condemnation; so Heb. x. 29. 'Of how much sorer punishment suppose ye shall he be thought worthy:' sorer than ever was threatened by

the law, or inflicted for the breach of it; not as to the kind of punishment, but as to the degrees of it; hence ariseth the addition of 'many stripes.'

3. By the way of admiration at the inexpressibleness, and unavoidableness of the punishment due unto such sinners. Heb. ii. 3. 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?' Surely there is no way for men to escape, they shall unavoidably perish who neglect so great salvation. So the Holy Ghost says, 1 Pet. iv. 11. 'What shall be the end of them that obey not the gospel?' What understanding can reach to an apprehension of their miserable and woful condition? None can, saith the Holy Ghost; nor can it be spoken to their capacity; ah! what shall their end be? There remains nothing, but a 'certain fearful looking for of judgment, and fiery indignation that shall consume the adversaries;' Heb. x. 27. 'A certain fearful expectation of astonishable things that cannot be comprehended.

And these are the enforcements of the exhortation in hand, which I shall insist upon. On these foundations, on the consideration of these principles, let us now a little confer together with the words of truth and sobriety. I speak to such poor souls, as having deceived themselves, or neglected utterly their eternal condition, are not as yet really and in truth, made partakers of this forgiveness. Your present state is sad and deplorable. There is nothing but the woful uncertainty of a dying life between you and eternal ruin. That persuasion you have of forgiveness, is good for nothing but to harden you, and destroy you. It is not the forgiveness that is with God. Nor have you taken it up on gospel grounds or evidences. You have stolen painted beads, and take yourselves to be lawful possessors of pearls and jewels. As you are then any way concerned in your own eternal condition, which you are entering into (and how soon you shall be engaged in it you know not), prevail with yourselves to attend a little unto the exhortation that lies before you; it is your own business that you are entreated to have regard unto.

1. Consider seriously what it is you bottom your hopes and expectation upon as to eternity. Great men, and in other things wise, are here very apt to deceive themselves. They suppose they think and believe much otherwise than

indeed they think and believe, as their cry at the last day will manifest. Put your souls a little unto it. Do you at all seriously think of these things? Or, are you so under the power of your lusts, ignorance, and darkness, that you neglect and despise them? Or, do you rise up and lie down, and perform some duties, or neglect them with a great coldness, remissness, and indifferency of spirit, like Gallio, not much caring for these things? Or, do you relieve yourselves with hopes of future amendment, purposing that if you live, you will be other persons than you are, when such and such things are brought about and accomplished? Or, do you not hope well in general upon the account of what you have done, and will do? If any of these express your condition, it is unspeakably miserable. You lie down and rise up under the wrath of the great God, who will prevail at last upon you, and there shall be none to deliver. If you shall say, Nay, this is not our state; we rely on mercy and forgiveness: then let me in the fear of the great God entreat a few things yet farther of you.

1. That you would seriously consider whether the forgiveness you rest on, and hope in, be that gospel forgiveness which we have before described? or is it only a general apprehension of impunity, though you are sinners; that God is merciful, and you hope in him, that you shall escape the vengeance of hell-fire? If it be thus with you, forgiveness itself will not relieve you. This is that of the presumptuous man, Deut. xxix. 19. Gospel-pardon is a thing of another nature; it hath its spring in the gracious heart of the Father, is made out by a sovereign act of his will, rendered consistent with the glory of his justice and holiness by the blood of Christ, by which it is purchased in a covenant of grace, as hath been shewed. If you shall say, Yea, this is the forgiveness we rely upon, it is that which you have described; then I desire farther that you would

1. Examine your own hearts, how you came to have an interest in this forgiveness, to close with it, and to have a right unto it. A man may deceive himself as effectually by supposing that true riches are his, when they are not, as by supposing his false and counterfeit ware to be good and current; how then come you to be interested in this gospel-forgiveness? If it hath befallen you you know not how; if a

lifeless, barren, inoperative persuasion of it hath crept upon your minds; be not mistaken, God will come and require his forgiveness at your hands, and it shall appear that you have had no part nor portion in it. If you shall say, Nay, but we were convinced of sin, and rendered exceeding unquiet in our consciences, and on that account looked out after forgiveness, which hath given us rest; then I desire,

2. That you would diligently consider to what ends and purposes you have received, and do make use of, this gospel-forgiveness. Hath it been to make up what was wanting, and to piece up a peace in your own consciences? that whereas you could not answer your convictions with your duties, you would seek for relief from forgiveness? This, and innumerable other ways there are, whereby men may lose their souls when they think all is well with them, even on the account of pardon and mercy. Whence is that caution of the apostle, 'Looking diligently lest any one should seem to fail,' or come short 'of the grace of God;' Heb. xii. 15. Men miss it and come short of it, when they pretend themselves to be in the pursuit of it; yea, to have overtaken and possessed it. Now if any of these should prove to be your condition, I desire,

3. That you would consider seriously, whether it be not high time for you to look out for a way of deliverance and escape, that you may save yourselves from this evil world, and fly from the wrath to come. The judge stands at the door. Before he deal with you as a judge, he knocks with a tender of mercy. Who knows, but that this may be the last time of his dealing thus with you. Be you old or young you have but your season, but your day; it may perhaps be night with you, when it is day with the rest of the world. Your sun may go down at noon; and God may swear that you shall not enter into his rest. If you are then resolved to continue in your present condition, I have no more to say unto you. I am pure from your blood, in that I have declared unto you the counsel of God in this thing, and so I must leave you to a naked trial between the great God and your souls at the last day. Poor creatures, I even tremble to think, how he will tear you in pieces, when there shall be none to deliver. Methinks I see your poor destitute forlorn souls, forsaken of lusts, sins, world, friends, angels, men, trembling before the throne of God, full of horror, and

fearful expectation of the dreadful sentence. Oh that I could mourn over you, whilst you are joined to all the living, whilst there is but hope! oh that in this your day, you knew the things of your peace!

But now if you shall say, Nay, but we will 'seek the Lord whilst he may be found,' we will draw nigh unto him before he cause darkness; then consider I pray,

4. What Joshua told the children of Israel, when they put themselves upon such a resolution, and cried out, 'we will serve the Lord our God;' chap. xxiv. 19. 'Ye cannot serve the Lord, for he is an holy God, a jealous God, he will not forgive your transgressions nor your sins.' Go to him upon your own account, and in your own strength, with your own best endeavours and duties, you will find him too great and too holy for you to deal withal. You will obtain neither acceptance of your persons, nor pardon of your sins. But you will say, this is heavy tidings. If you sit still you perish, and if you rise to be doing, it will not be better; is there no hope left for our souls? must we pine away under our sins and the wrath of God for ever? God forbid. There are yet other directions remaining to guide you out of these entanglements. Wherefore,

5. Ponder seriously on what hath been spoken of this way of approaching unto God. Consider it in its own nature, as to all the ends and purposes for which it is proposed of God: consider whether you approve of it or no. Do you judge it a way suited and fitted to bring glory unto God? Doth it answer all the wants and distresses of your souls? Do you think it excellent, safe, and glorious unto them who are entered into it? or have you any thing to object against it? Return your answer to him in whose name, and by whose appointment these words are spoken unto you. If you shall say, we are convinced that this way of forgiveness is the only way for the relief and deliverance of souls; then,

6. Abhor yourselves for all your blindness and obstinacy whereby you have hitherto despised the love of God, the blood of Christ, and the tenders of pardon in the gospel. Be abased and humbled to the dust, in a sense of your vileness, pollutions, and abominations; which things are every day spoken unto, and need not here be repeated. And,

7. Labour to exercise your hearts greatly with thoughts of that abundant grace that is manifested in this way of sinners coming unto God; as also of the excellency of the gospel wherein it is unfolded. Consider the eternal love of the Father, which is the fountain and spring of this whole dispensation; the inexpressible love of the Son, in establishing and confirming it, in removing all hinderances and obstructions by his own blood, bringing forth unto beauty and glory this redemption or forgiveness of sin, as the price of it. And let the glory of the gospel, which alone makes this discovery of forgiveness in God, dwell in your hearts. Let your minds be exercised about these things. You will find effects from them, above all that hath as yet been brought forth in your souls. What for the most part have you hitherto been conversant about? when you have risen above the turmoiling of lusts and corruptions in your hearts, the entanglements of your callings, business, and affairs, what have you been able to raise your hearts unto? Perplexing fears about your condition, general hopes without savour or relish, yielding you no refreshment, legal commands, bondage-duties, distracted consciences, broken purposes and promises which you have been tossed up and down withal, without any certain rest. And what effects have these thoughts produced? have they made you more holy, and more humble? have they given you delight in God, and strength unto new obedience? Not at all. Where you were, there you still are, without the least progress. But now bring your souls unto these springs; and try the Lord if from that day you be not blessed with spiritual stores.

8. If the Lord be pleased to carry on your souls thus far, then stir up yourselves to choose and close with the way of forgiveness that hath been revealed. Choose it only, choose it in comparison with, and opposition unto, all others. Say you will be for Christ, and not for another, and be so accordingly. Here venture, here repose, here rest your souls. It is a way of peace, safety, holiness, beauty, strength, power, liberty, and glory; you have the nature, the name, the love, the purposes, the promises, the covenant, the oath of God; the love, life, death, or blood, the mediation, or oblation and intercession of Jesus Christ. The power and efficacy of the Spirit, and gospel grace by him administered,

to give you assurance of the excellency, the oneness, the safety of the way, whereunto you are engaging.

If now the Lord shall be pleased to persuade your hearts and souls to enter upon the path marked out before you, and shall carry you on through the various exercises of it, unto this closure of faith, God will have the glory, the gospel will be exalted, and your own souls shall reap the eternal benefit of this exhortation.

But now if notwithstanding all that hath been spoken, all the invitations you have had, and encouragements that have been held out unto you, you shall continue to despise this so great salvation, you will live and die in the state and condition wherein you are; why then, as the prophet said to the wife of Jeroboam, come near, for I am sent unto you with heavy tidings. I say then,

9. If you resolve to continue in the neglect of this salvation, and shall do so accordingly, then cursed be you of the Lord, with all the curses that are written in the law, and all the cursers that are denounced against despisers of the gospel. Yea, be you Anathema, Maranatha; cursed in this world always, until the coming of the Lord; and when the Lord comes, be ye cursed from his presence into everlasting destruction. Yea, curse them all ye holy angels of God, as the obstinate enemies of your king and head the Lord Jesus Christ. Curse them all ye churches of Christ, as despisers of that love and mercy which is your portion, your life, your inheritance; let all the saints of God, all that love the Lord, curse them, and rejoice to see the Lord coming forth mightily, and prevailing against them to their everlasting ruin. Why should any one have a thought of compassion towards them, who despise the compassion of God? or of mercy towards them who trample on the blood of Christ? Whilst there is yet hope, we desire to have continual sorrow for you; and to travail in soul for your conversion to God; but if you be hardened in your way, shall we join with you against him? shall we prefer you above his glory? shall we desire your salvation with the despoiling God of his honour? Nay, God forbid; we hope to rejoice in seeing all that vengeance and indignation, that is in the right hand of God, poured out unto eternity upon your souls: Prov. i. 21—33.

Rules to be observed by them who would come to stability in obedience. The first rule. Christ the only infallible judge of our spiritual condition. How he judgeth, by his word and Spirit.

THAT which remaineth to be farther carried on, upon the principles laid down, is to persuade with souls more or less entangled in the depths of sin, to close with this forgiveness by believing, unto their peace and consolation. And because such persons are full of pleas and objections against themselves, I shall chiefly in what I have to say, endeavour to obviate these objections, so to encourage them unto believing, and bring them unto settlement. And herein whatever I have to offer flows naturally from the doctrine at large laid down and asserted. Yet I shall not in all particulars apply myself thereunto, but in general fix on those things that may tend to the establishment and consolation of both distressed and doubting souls. And I shall do what I purpose these two ways.

First, I shall lay down such general rules as are necessary to be observed by all those who intend to come to gospel peace and comfort. And then, secondly, shall consider some such objections as seem to be most comprehensive of those special reasonings wherewith distressed persons do usually entangle themselves.

I shall begin with general rules, which through the grace of Christ, and supples of his Spirit, may be of use unto believers in the condition under consideration.

RULE I.

Be not judges of your own condition, but let Christ judge. You are invited to take the comfort of this gospel truth, that 'there is forgiveness with God.' You say not for you; so said Jacob, 'My way is hid from the Lord;' Isa. xl. 47. and Sion said so too, chap. xlix. 14. 'The Lord hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me.' But did they make a right judgment of themselves? We find in those places that God was otherwise minded. This false judgment made by souls in their entanglements, of their own condition, is ofttimes a most unconquerable hinderance unto

the bettering of it. They fill themselves with thoughts of their own about it, and on them they dwell, instead of looking out after a remedy. Misgiving thoughts of their distempers, are commonly a great part of some men's sickness. Many diseases are apt to cloud the thoughts, and to cause misapprehensions concerning their own nature and danger. And these delusions are a real part of the person's sickness. Nature is no less impaired and weakened by them, the efficacy of remedies no less obstructed, than by any other real distemper. In such cases we persuade men to acquiesce in the judgment of their skilful physician, not always to be wasting themselves in and by their own tainted imaginations, and so despond upon their own mistakes; but to rest in what is informed them by him, who is acquainted with the causes and tendency of their indisposition better than themselves. It is ofttimes one part of the soul's depths to have false apprehensions of its condition. Sin is a madness, Eccles. ix. 3. so far as any one is under the power of it, he is under the power of madness. Madness doth not sooner, nor more effectually discover itself in any way or thing, than in possessing them in whom it is, with strange conceits and apprehensions of themselves. So doth this madness of sin, according unto its degrees and prevalency. Hence some cry 'Peace, peace, when sudden destruction is at hand;' 1 Thess. v. 3. It is that madness, under whose power they are, which gives them such groundless imaginations of themselves and their own condition. And some say they are lost for ever, when God is with them.

Do you then your duty, and let Christ judge of your state. Your concernment is too great to make it a reasonable demand, to commit the judgment of your condition to any other. When eternal welfare or woe are at the stake, for a man to renounce his own thoughts, to give up himself implicitly to the judgment of men fallible and liars like himself, is stupidity; but there is no danger of being deceived by the sentence of Christ. The truth is, whether we will or no, he will judge; and according as he determines so shall things be found at the last day. John v. 22. 'The Father judgeth no man' (that is, immediately and in his own person) 'but hath committed all judgment unto the Son.' All judgment that respects eternity, whether it be to be passed in this world or

in that to come, is committed unto him. Accordingly in that place he judgeth both of things and persons; things he determines upon, ver. 24. 'He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life.' Let men say what they please, this sentence shall stand; faith and eternal life are inseparably conjoined. And so of persons, ver. 38. 'You have not' (saith he to the Pharisees, who were much otherwise minded) 'the word of God abiding in you.'

Take not then the office and prerogative of Christ out of his hand, by making a judgment upon your own reasonings and conclusions, and deductions of your estate and condition. You will find that he oftentimes, both on the one hand and on the other, determines quite contrary to what men judge of themselves; as also to what others judge of them. Some he judgeth to be in an evil condition, who are very confident that it is well with them, and who please themselves in the thoughts of many to the same purpose. And he judgeth the state of some to be good, who are diffident in themselves, and it may be despised by others. We may single out an example or two in each kind.

I. Laodicea's judgment of herself, and her spiritual state, we have, Rev. iii. 17. 'I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing.' A fair state it seems, a blessed condition. She wants nothing that may contribute to her rest, peace, and reputation; she is orthodox, and numerous, and flourishing; makes a fair profession, and all is well within. So she believes, so she reports of herself; wherein there is a secret reflection also upon others whom she despiseth. Let them shift as they list, I am thus as I say. But was it so with her indeed? was that her true condition whereof she was so persuaded, as to profess it unto all? Let Jesus Christ be heard to speak in this cause, let him come and judge. I will do so, saith he, ver. 14. 'Thus saith the Amen, the faithful and true Witness.' Coming to give sentence in a case of this importance, he gives himself this title, that we may know his word is to be acquiesced in. Every man, saith he, is a liar; their testimony is of no value, let them pronounce what they will of themselves, or of one another; 'I am the Amen,' and I will see

whose word shall stand, mine or theirs. What then saith he of Laodicea? 'Thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked.' O woful and sad disappointment! O dreadful surprisal! Ah, how many Laodicean churches have we in the world! How many professors are members of these churches! Not to mention the generality of men that live under the means of grace, all which have good hopes of their eternal condition, whilst they are despised and abhorred by the only judge. Among professors themselves it is dreadful to think how many will be found light when they come to be weighed in this balance.

2. Again, he judgeth some to be in a good condition, be they themselves never so diffident; Rev. ii. 9. saith he to the church of Smyrna, 'I know thy poverty.' Smyrna was complaining that she was a poor, contemptible congregation, not fit for him to take any notice of. Well, saith he, fear not; I know thy poverty, whereof thou complainest; but thou art rich; that is my judgment, testimony, and sentence, concerning thee and thy condition. Such will be his judgment at the last day, when both those, on the one hand and the other, shall be surprised with his sentence: the one with joy at the riches of his grace; the other with terror at the severity of his justice, Matt. xxv. 37—39. 44, 45. This case is directly stated in both the places mentioned in the entrance of this discourse; as in that, for instance, Isa. xlix. 14, 'Zion said, The Lord hath forsaken me.' That is Zion's judgment of herself, and her state and condition; a sad report and conclusion. But doth Christ agree with Zion in this sentence? The next verse gives us his resolution of this matter: 'Can,' saith he, 'a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, she may forget, yet will not I forget thee.' The state of things, in truth, is as much otherwise as can possibly be thought or imagined.

To what purpose is it for men to be passing a judgment upon themselves, when there is no manner of certainty in their determinations; and when their proceeding thereon, will probably lead them to farther entanglements, if not to eternal ruin? The judging of souls, as to their spiritual state and condition, is the work of Jesus Christ; especially as to the end now under inquiry. Men may, men do, take many

ways to make a judgment of themselves. Some do it on slight and trivial conjectures; some on bold and wicked presumptions; some on desperate atheistical notions, as Deut. xxix. 17. some, with more sobriety and sense of eternity, lay down principles that may be good and true in themselves, from them they draw conclusions, arguing from one thing unto another, and in the end ofttimes either deceive themselves, or sit down no less in the dark, than they were at the entrance of their self-debate and examination. A man's judgment upon his own reasonings is seldom true, more seldom permanent. I speak not of self-examination, with a due discussion of graces and actions, but of the final sentence as to state and condition, wherein the soul is to acquiesce. This belongs unto Christ.

Now, there are two ways whereby the Lord Jesus Christ gives forth his decretory sentence in this matter.

1. By his word. He determines, in the word of the gospel, of the state and condition of all men indefinitely. Each individual coming to that word, receives his own sentence and doom. He told the Jews that Moses accused them, John v. 45. His law accused and condemned the transgressors of it. And so doth he acquit every one that is discharged by the word of the gospel. And our self-judging is but our receiving by faith his sentence in the word. His process herein we have recorded, Job xxxiii. 22, 23. 'His soul' (that is of the sinner) 'draweth near to the grave, and his life to the destroyers.' This seems to be his state; it is so indeed, he is at the very brink of the grave and hell. What then? why, if there be with him or stand over him, מלאך מליץ the angel interpreting, or the angel of the covenant, who alone is אחד מני־אלפ the 'one of a thousand,' what shall he do? 'He shall shew unto him his uprightness.' He shall give unto him a right determination of his interest in God, and of the state and frame of his heart towards God; whereupon God shall speak peace unto his soul, and deliver him from his entanglements, ver. 24. Jesus Christ hath in the word of the gospel stated the condition of every man. He tells us, that sinners, of what sort soever they are, that believe, are accepted with him, and shall receive forgiveness from God, that none shall be refused or cast off that come unto God by him. The soul of

whom we are treating is now upon the work of coming unto God for forgiveness by Jesus Christ. Many and weighty objections it hath in and against itself, why it should not come, why it shall not be accepted. Our Lord Jesus, the wisdom of God, foresaw all these objections; he foreknew what could be said in the case, and yet he hath determined the matter, as hath been declared. In general, men's arguings against themselves arises from sin and the law. Christ knows what is in them both. He tried them to the uttermost as to their penalties; and yet he hath so determined as we have shewed. Their particular objections are from particular considerations of sin; their greatness, their number, their aggravations. Christ knows all these also; and yet stands to his former determination. Upon the whole matter then, it is meet his word should stand. I know when a soul brings itself to be judged by the word of the gospel, it doth not always in a like manner receive and rest in the sentence given. But when Christ is pleased to speak the word with power to men, they shall 'hear the voice of the Son of God,' and be concluded by it. Let the soul then that is rising out of depths, and pressing towards a sense of forgiveness, lay itself down before the word of Christ in the gospel. Let him attend to what he speaks, and if for awhile it hath not power upon him to quiet his heart, let him wait a season, and light shall arise unto him out of darkness. Christ will give in his sentence into his conscience with that power and efficacy, as he shall find rest and peace in it.

2. Christ also judgeth by his spirit; not only in making this sentence of the gospel to be received effectually in the soul, but in and by peculiar actings of his upon the heart and soul of a believer: 1 Cor. ii. 12. 'We have received the Spirit of God, that we may know the things that are freely given us of God.' The Spirit of Christ acquaints the soul, that this and that grace is from him, that this or that duty was performed in his strength. He brings to mind, what at such and such times was wrought in men by himself, to give them supportment and relief in the times of depths and darkness. And when it hath been clearly discovered unto the soul at any time by the Holy Ghost, that any thing wrought in it, or done by it, hath been truly saving; the

comfort of it will abide in the midst of many shakings and temptations.

2. He also by his Spirit bears witness with our spirits, as to our state and condition. Of this I have spoken largely elsewhere, and therefore shall now pass it by.

This then is our first general rule and direction. Self-determinations concerning men's spiritual state and condition, because their minds are usually influenced by their distempers, are seldom right and according to rule. Mistakes in such determinations are exceedingly prejudicial to a soul seeking out after relief, and sense of forgiveness; let Christ then be the judge in this case by his word and Spirit, as hath been directed.

RULE II.

Self-condemnation and abhorrency for sin consistent with gospel justification and peace. The nature of gospel assurance; what is consistent with it. What are the effects of it.

SELF-CONDEMNATION and abhorrency do very well consist with gospel justification and peace. Some men have no peace, because they have that, without which it is impossible they should have peace. Because they cannot but condemn themselves, they cannot entertain a sense, that God doth acquit them. But this is the mystery of the gospel, which unbelief is a stranger unto; nothing but faith can give a real subsistence unto these things, in the same soul, at the same time. It is easy to learn the notion of it, but it is not easy to experience the power of it. For a man to have a sight of that within him, which would condemn him, for which he is troubled, and at the same time to have a discovery of that without him, which will justify him, and to rejoice therein, is that which he is not led unto, but by faith in the mystery of the gospel. We are now under a law for justification, which excludes all boasting; Rom. iii. 27. so that though we have joy enough in another, yet we may have, we always have, sufficient cause of humiliation in ourselves. The gospel will teach a man to feel sin, and believe

righteousness at the same time. Faith will carry heaven in one hand, and hell in the other; shewing the one deserved, the other purchased. A man may see enough of his own sin and folly to bring 'Gehennam è Cœlo,' a hell of wrath out of heaven; and yet see Christ bring 'Cœlum ex inferno,' a heaven of blessedness out of a hell of punishment. And these must needs produce very diverse, yea, contrary effects and operations in the soul. And he who knows not how to assign them their proper duties and seasons, must needs be perplexed. The work of self-condemnation, then, which men in these depths cannot but abound with, is in the disposition of the covenant of grace, no way inconsistent with, nor unsuited unto, justification, and the enjoyment of peace in the sense of it. There may be a deep sense of sin on other considerations besides hell. David was never more humbled for sin, than when Nathan told him it was forgiven. And there may be a view of hell as deserved, which yet the soul may know itself freed from, as to the issue.

To evidence our intendment in this discourse, I shall briefly consider what we intend by gospel assurance of forgiveness, that the soul may not be solicitous and perplexed, about the utter want of that, which perhaps it is already in some enjoyment of.

Some men seem to place gospel assurance in a high unassaulted confidence of acceptance with God. They think it is in none but such, as if a man should go to them, and ask them, Are you certain you shall be saved? have boldness, and confidence, and ostentation to answer presently, Yea, they are certain they shall be saved. But as the blessed truth of assurance hath been reproached in the world under such a notion of it, so such expressions become not them who know what it is to have to do with the holy God who is 'a consuming fire.' Hence some conclude, that there are very few believers who have any assurance, because they have not this confidence, or are more free to mention the opposition they meet with, than the supportment they enjoy. And thus it is rendered a matter not greatly to be desired, because it is so rarely to be obtained; most of the saints serving God, and going to heaven well enough without it; but the matter is otherwise. The importance of it, not only as it is our life of comfort and joy, but also as it is

the principal means of the flourishing of our life of holiness, hath been declared before, and might be farther manifested, were that our present business, yea, and in times of trial, which are the proper seasons for the effectual working and manifestation of assurance, it will and doth appear, that many, yea, that most of the saints of God, are made partakers of this grace and privilege.

I shall then in the pursuit of the rule laid down, do these two things. 1. Shew what things they are which are not only consistent with assurance, but are even necessary concomitants of it, which yet if not duly weighed and considered, may seem so far to impeach a man's comfortable persuasion of his condition before God, as to leave him beneath the assurance sought after. And,

2. I shall speak somewhat of its nature: especially as manifesting itself by its effects.

1. A deep sense of the evil of sin, of the guilt of man's own sin, is no way inconsistent with gospel assurance of acceptance with God through Christ, and of forgiveness in him. By a sense of the guilt of sin, I understand two things. 1. A clear conviction of sin by the Holy Ghost saying unto the soul, 'Thou art the man;' and, 2. A sense of the displeasure of God, or the wrath due to sin, according to the sentence of the law. Both these David expresseth in that complaint, Psal. xxxi. 10. 'My life is spent with grief, and my years with sighing: my strength faileth because of mine iniquity, and my bones are consumed.' His iniquity was before him, and a sense of it pressed him sore. But yet notwithstanding all this, he had a comfortable persuasion that God was his God in covenant, ver. 14. 'I trusted in thee, O Lord: I said, Thou art my God.' And the tenor of the covenant, wherein alone God is the God of any person is, that he will be merciful unto their sin and iniquity. To whom he is a God, he is so according to the tenor of that covenant; so that here these two are conjoined. Saith he, Lord, I am pressed with the sense of the guilt of mine iniquities, and thou art my God who forgivest them. And the ground hereof is, that God by the gospel hath divided the work of the law, and taken part of it out of its hand. Its whole work and duty is to condemn the sin and the sinner. The sinner is freed by the gospel, but its right lies against the sin still,

that it condemns, and that justly. Now though the sinner himself be freed, yet finding his sin laid hold of and condemned, it fills him with a deep sense of its guilt, and of the displeasure of God against it; which yet hinders not, but that at the same time, he may have such an insight as faith gives into his personal interest in a gospel acquitment. A man then may have a deep sense of sin all his days, walk under the sense of it continually, abhor himself for his ingratitude, unbelief, and rebellion against God, without any impeachment of his assurance.

2. Deep sorrow for sin is consistent with assurance of forgiveness. Yea it is a great means of preservation of it. Godly sorrow, mourning, humiliation, contriteness of spirit, are no less gospel graces, and fruits of the Holy Ghost, than faith itself; and so are consistent with the highest flourishings of faith whatever. It is the work of heaven itself, and not of the assurance of it, to wipe all tears from our eyes. Yea, these graces have the most eminent promises annexed to them, as Isa. lvii. 15. lxvi. 2. with blessedness itself, Matt. v. 4. yea, they are themselves the matter of many gracious gospel promises, Zech. xii. 10. so that they are assuredly consistent with any other grace or privilege that we may be made partakers of; or are promised unto us. Some finding the weight and burden of their sins, and being called to mourning and humiliation on that account, are so taken up with it, as to lose the sense of forgiveness, which rightly improved, would promote their sorrow, as their sorrow seems directly to sweeten their sense of forgiveness. Sorrow absolutely exclusive of the faith of forgiveness, is legal, and tendeth unto death. Assurance, absolutely exclusive of godly sorrow, is presumption, and not a persuasion from him that calleth us. But gospel-sorrow and gospel-assurance may well dwell in the same breast at the same time. Indeed, as in all worldly joys there is a secret wound; so in all godly sorrow and mourning considered in itself, there is a secret joy and refreshment; hence it doth not wither and dry up, but rather enlarge, open, and sweeten the heart. I am persuaded that generally they mourn most, who have most assurance. And all true gospel mourners, will be found to have the root of assurance so grafted in them, that in its proper season (a time of trouble) it will undoubtedly flourish.

3. A deep sense of the indwelling power of sin, is consistent with gospel assurance. Sense of indwelling sin will cause manifold perplexities in the soul. Trouble, disquietments, sorrow, and anguish of heart, expressing themselves in sighs, mourning, groaning for deliverance, always attend it. To what purpose do you speak to a soul highly sensible of the restless power of indwelling sin concerning assurance? Alas, saith he, I am ready to perish every moment, my lusts are strong, active, restless, yea, outrageous; they give me no rest, no liberty, and but little success do I obtain. Assurance is for conquerors; for them that live at rest and peace. I lie grovelling on the ground all my days, and must needs be uncertain what will be the issue. But when such a one hath done all he can, he will not be able to make more woful complaints of this matter than Paul hath done before him, Rom. vii. and yet he closeth the discourse of it with as high an expression of assurance as any person needs to seek after, ver. 25. and chap. viii. 1. It is not assurance, but enjoyment that excludes this sense and trouble. But if men will think they can have no assurance, because they have that, without which it is impossible they should have any, it is hard to give them relief. A little cruse of salt of the gospel cast into these bitter waters will make them sweet and wholesome. Sense of the guilt of sin may consist with faith of its pardon and forgiveness in the blood of Christ. Godly sorrow may dwell in the same heart at the same time, with joy in the Holy Ghost; and groaning after deliverance from the power of sin, with a gracious persuasion that 'sin shall not have dominion over us, because we are not under the law but grace.'

4. Doubtings, fears, temptations, if not ordinarily prevailing are consistent with gospel assurance. Though the devil's power be limited in reference unto the saints, yet his hands are not tied. Though he cannot prevail against them, yet he can assault them. And although there be not 'an evil heart of unbelief' in believers, yet there will still be unbelief in their hearts. Such an evidence, conviction, and persuasion of acceptance with God as are exclusive of all contrary reasonings, that suffer the soul to hear nothing of objections, that free and quiet it from all assaults, are neither mentioned in the Scripture, nor consistent with that state wherein we

walk before God, nor possible on the account of Satan's will and ability to tempt, or of our own remaining unbelief. Assurance encourageth us in our combat, it delivereth us not from it. We may have peace with God, when we have none from the assaults of Satan.

Now unless a man do duly consider the tenor of the covenant wherein we walk with God, and the nature of that gospel obedience which he requires at our hands, with the state and condition which is our lot and portion whilst we live in this world, the daily sense of these things, with the trouble that must be undergone on their account, may keep him in the dark unto himself, and hinder him from that establishment in believing which otherwise he might attain unto. On this account some as holy persons as any in this world, being wholly taken up with the consideration of these home-bred perplexities, and not clearly acquainted with the way and tenor of assuring their souls before God according to the rule of the covenant of grace, have passed away their days in a bondage frame of spirit, and unacquaintance with that strong consolation which God is abundantly willing that all the heirs of promise should receive.

5. Evangelical assurance is not a thing that consisteth in any point, and so incapable of variation. It may be higher or lower, greater or less, obscure or attended with more evidence. It is not quite lost, when it is not quite at its highest. God sometimes marvellously raiseth the souls of his saints with some close and near approaches unto them; gives them a sense of his eternal love; a taste of the embraces of his Son and the inhabitation of the Spirit, without the least intervening disturbance; then this is their assurance. But this life is not a season to be always taking wages in; our work is not yet done, we are not always to abide in this mount; we must down again into the battle, fight again, cry again, complain again; shall the soul be thought now to have lost its assurance? Not at all. It had before assurance with joy, triumph, and exultation; it hath it now, or may have, with wrestling, cries, tears, and supplications. And a man's assurance may be as good as true, when he lies on the earth with a sense of sin, as when he is carried up to the third heaven with a sense of love, and foretaste of glory. In brief, this assurance of salvation is such a gracious, evangelical

persuasion of acceptance with God in Christ, and of an interest in the promises of preservation unto the end, wrought in believers by the Holy Ghost, in and through the exercise of faith, as for the most part produceth these effects following.

1. It gives delight in obedience, and draws out love in the duties that unto God we do perform. So much assurance of a comfortable issue of their obedience, of a blessed end of their labours and duties, of their purifying their hearts, and pressing after universal renovation of mind and life, as may make them cheerful in them, as may give love and delight in the pursuit of what they are engaged in, is needful for the saints, and they do not often go without it; and where this is, there is gospel assurance. To run as men uncertain, to fight as those that beat the air, to travel as not any way persuaded of a comfortable entertainment or refreshment at the journey's end, is a state and condition that God doth not frequently leave his people unto. And when he doth, it is a season wherein he receives very little of glory from them, and they very little increase of grace in themselves. Many things, as hath been shewed, do interpose, many doubts arise and entangling perplexities, but still there is a comfortable persuasion kept alive, that there is a rest provided, which makes them willing unto, and cheerful in, their most difficult duties. This prevaileth in them, that their labour in the Lord, their watchings, praying, suffering, alms, mortification, fighting against temptation, crucifying the flesh with the lusts thereof, shall not be in vain. This gives them such a delight in their most difficult duties, as men have in a hard journey towards a desirable home, or a place of rest.

2. It casts out fear, tormenting fear, such as fills the soul with perplexing uncertainties, hard thoughts of God, and dreadful apprehensions of wrath to come. There are three things spoken concerning that fear, which is consistent with the assurance of forgiveness. First, With respect unto its principle, it is from a 'spirit of bondage;' Rom. viii. 15. 'We have not again received the spirit of bondage unto fear.' It is not such a fear as makes an occasional incursion upon the mind or soul; such as is excited and occasioned by incident darkness and temptation, such as the best, and persons of the highest assurance are liable and obnoxious unto;

but it is such as hath a complete abiding principle in the soul, even a 'spirit of bondage,' a prevailing frame constantly inclining it to fear, or dreadful apprehensions of God and its own condition. Secondly, That it tends to bondage, it brings the soul into bondage. Heb. ii. 14, 15. He died 'to deliver them who by fear of death were in bondage all their days.' Fear of death as penal, as it lies in the curse, which is that fear that proceeds from a 'spirit of bondage,' brings the persons in whom it is into bondage; that is, it adds weariness, trouble, and anxiety of mind unto fear, and puts them upon all ways and means imaginable, unduly and disorderly to seek for a remedy or relief. Thirdly, It hath torment; 'Fear hath torment;' 1 John iv. 18. It gives no rest, no quietness unto the mind; now this is so cast out by gospel assurance of forgiveness, that though it may assault the soul, it shall not possess it; though it make incursions upon it, it shall not dwell, abide, and prevail in it.

3. It gives the soul a hope and expectation of 'the glory that shall be revealed,' and secretly stirs it up and enlivens it unto a supportment in sufferings, trials, and temptations. This is the 'hope which makes not ashamed;' Rom. v. 5. and that, because it will never expose the soul unto disappointment. Wherever there is the root of assurance, there will be this fruit of hope. The proper object of it, is things absent, invisible, eternal; the promised reward in all the notions, respects, and concernments of it. This hope goes out unto, in distresses, temptations, failings; and under a sense of the guilt and power of sin. Hence ariseth a spring of secret relief in the soul, something that calms the heart, and quiets the spirit in the midst of many a storm. Now, as wherever assurance is, there will be this hope; so, wherever this secret relieving hope is, it grows on no other root, but a living persuasion of a personal interest in the things hoped for.

4. As it will do many other things; so that I may give one comprehensive instance, it will carry them out in whom it is, to die for Christ. Death unto men who saw not one step beyond it, was esteemed of all things most terrible. The way and means of its approach add unto its terror. But this is nothing in comparison of what it is unto them who look through it as a passage into ensuing eternity. For a

man then to choose death rather than life, in the most terrible manner of its approach, expecting an eternity to ensue, it argues a comfortable persuasion of a good state and condition after death. Now I am persuaded that there are hundreds, who upon gospel saving accounts would embrace a stake for the testimony of Jesus, who yet know not at all that they have the assurance we speak of, and yet nothing else would enable them thereunto. But these things being besides the main of my intendment, I shall pursue them no farther, only the rule is of use. Let the soul be sure to be well acquainted with the nature of that which it seeks after and confesseth a sense of the want of.

RULE III.

Continuance in waiting necessary unto peace and consolation. The fourth rule. Remove the hinderances of believing by a searching out of sin. Rules and directions for that duty.

WHATEVER your condition be, and your apprehension of it, yet continue waiting for a better issue, and give not over through weariness or impatience. This rule contains the sum of the great example given us in this psalm. Forgiveness in God being discovered, though no sense of a particular interest therein as yet obtained; that which the soul applies itself unto, is diligent, careful, constant, persevering waiting; which is variously expressed in the fifth and sixth verses. The Holy Ghost tells us, that 'light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart;' Psal. xcvii. 11. Light and gladness are the things now inquired after. Deliverance from darkness, misapprehensions of God, hard and misgiving thoughts of his own condition, is that which a soul in its depths reacheth towards. Now saith the Holy Ghost, 'these things are sown for the righteous.' Doth the husbandman, after he casts his seed into the earth, immediately the next day, the next week, expect that it will be harvest? doth he think to reap so soon as he hath sown? or doth he immediately say, I have laboured in vain, here is no return, I will pull up the edge of this field and lay it waste? or I see a little grass in the blade, but no corn, I will

give it to the beasts to devour it? No; his God, as the prophet speaks, instructs him unto discretion and teacheth him; namely, what he must do, and how he must look for things in their season. And shall not we be instructed by him? 'Behold the husbandman,' saith James, 'waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and the latter rain;' Jam. v. 7. And is light sown for them that are in darkness, and shall they stifle the seed under the clods, or spoil the tender blade that is springing up, or refuse to wait for the watering of the Spirit, that may bring it forth to perfection? Waiting is the only way to establishment and assurance; we cannot speed by our haste; yea, nothing puts the end so far away, as making too much haste and speed in our journey. The ground hereof is, that a sense of a special interest in forgiveness and acceptance, is given in to the soul by a mere act of sovereignty. It is not, it will not, be obtained by or upon any rational conclusions or deductions that we can make: all that we can do is but to apply ourselves to the removal of hinderances. For the peace and rest sought for, come from mere prerogative. When he giveth quietness, who can give trouble? and when he hideth his face, who can behold him?' Job xxxiv. 29. Now what is the way to receive that which comes from mere sovereignty and prerogative? doth not the nature of the thing require humble waiting? If then either impatience cast the soul into froward ness, or weariness make it slothful, which are the two ways whereby waiting is ruined; let not such a one expect any comfortable issue of his contending for deliverance out of his depths. And let not any think to make out their difficulties any other way: their own reasonings will not bring them to any establishing conclusions; for they may lay down propositions, and have no considerable objections to lie against either of them, and yet be far enough from that sweet consolation, joy, and assurance which is the product of the conclusion, when God is not pleased to give it in; yea, a man may sometimes gather up consolation to himself upon such terms, but it will not abide. So did David, Psal. xxx. 6, 7. He thus argues with himself, He whose mountain is made strong, to whom God is a defence, he shall never be moved nor be shaken; but I am thus settled of God, therefore I

shall not be moved: and therein he rejoiceth. It is an expression of exultation that he useth; but what is the issue of it? in the midst of these pleasing thoughts of his, God hides his face, and he is troubled; he cannot any longer draw out the sweetness of the conclusion mentioned. It was in him before from the shinings of God's countenance, and not from any arguings of his own.

No disappointment then, no tediousness or weariness, should make the soul leave waiting on God, if it intend to attain consolation and establishment. So dealeth the church, Lam. iii. 21. 'This I recall to mind, therefore have I hope.' What is that she calls to mind? This, that 'it is of the Lord's mercy that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not;' ver. 22. I will yet hope, I will yet continue in my expectation upon the account of never-failing compassion; of endless mercies in him, whatever my present condition be. And thence she makes a blessed conclusion, ver. 26. 'It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord.' And this is our third rule. It is good to hope and wait, whatever our present condition be, and not to give over, if we would not be sure to fail: whereunto I speak no more, because the close of this psalm insists wholly on this duty, which must be farther spoken unto.

RULE IV.

Seeing, in the course of our believing and obedience, that which is chiefly incumbent on us, for our coming up to establishment and consolation, is spiritual diligence in the removal of the hinderances thereof; let the soul that would attain thereunto, make thorough work in the search of sin, even to the sins of youth; that all scores on that account may clearly be wiped out. If there be much rubbish left in the foundation of the building, no wonder if it always shake and totter. Men's leaving of any sin unsearched to the bottom, will poison all their consolation. David knew this, when in dealing with God in his distresses, he prays that he would not 'remember the sins and transgressions of his youth;' Psal. v. 7. Youth is oftentimes a time of great vanity and unmindfulness of God; many stains and spots are therein usually brought upon the consciences of men. 'Childhood and youth are vanity;' Eccles. xi. 10. Not be-

cause they soon pass away, but because they are usually spent in vanity, as the following advice of chap. xii. 1. to remember God in those days, doth manifest. The way of many is to wear such things out of mind, and not to walk in a sense of their folly and madness, never to make thorough work with God about them. I speak of the saints themselves; for with others that live under the means of grace, whom God intends any way to make useful and industrious in their generation, this is the usual course; by convictions, restraining grace, afflictions, love of employment and repute, God gives them another heart than they had for a season. Another heart, but not a new heart. Hence, another course of life, another profession, other actions than formerly do flow; with this change they do content themselves; they look on what is past perhaps with delight, or as things fit enough for those days, but not for those they have attained unto; here they rest, and therefore never come to rest.

But I speak of the saints themselves, who make not such thorough, full, close work in this kind as they ought. An after-reckoning may come in on this hand to their own disturbance, and an unconquerable hinderance of their peace and settlement be brought in, on this account. So was it with Job, chap. xiii. 26. 'He makes me possess the sins of my youth.' God filled his heart, his thoughts, his mind with these sins; made them abide with him, so that he possessed them; they were always present with him. He made the sins of his youth the sufferings of his age. And it is a sad thing, as one speaks, when young sins and old bones meet together; as Zophar, chap. xx. 11. 'His bones are filled with the sins of his youth.' The joyous frame of some men's youth, makes way for sad work in their age. Take heed young ones, you are doing that which will abide with you to age, if not to eternity. This possessing of the sins of youth, Job calls, the 'writing of bitter things against him.' As indeed it is impossible but that sin should be bitter one time or other. God calls it a 'root that beareth gall and wormwood;' Deut. xxix. 18. 'A root of bitterness springing up into defilement;' Heb. xii. 15. This then is to be searched out to the bottom. Israel will not have success nor peace whilst there is an Achan in the camp. Neither

success in temptation, nor consolation in believing is to be expected, whilst any Achan, any sin unreckoned for, lies in the conscience.

Now for them who would seriously accomplish a diligent search in this matter, which is of such importance unto them, let them take these two directions.

1. Let them go over the consideration of those sins, and others of the like nature, which may be reduced unto the same general heads with them which we laid down before, as the sins which generally cast men into depths and entanglements. And if they find they have contracted the guilt of any of them, let them not think strange that they are yet bewildered in their condition, and do come short of a refreshing sense of peace with God, or an interest in forgiveness. Rather let them admire the riches of patience, grace, and forbearance, that they are not cast utterly out of all hopes of a recovery. This will speed an end unto their trouble, according to the direction given.

2. Let them cast the course of their times under such heads and seasons as may give them the more clear and distinct view and apprehension of the passages in them between God and their souls, which may have been provoking unto him. As,

First, For the state of their inward man, let them consider,

First, The unregenerate part of their lives, that which was confessedly so, before they had any real work of God upon their hearts, and therein inquire after two things.

1. If there were then any great and signal eruptions of sins against God; for of such God requires that a deep sense be kept on our souls all our days. How often do we find Paul calling over the sins of his life and ways before his conversion? 'I was,' saith he, 'injurious, and a blasphemer.' Such reflections ought persons to have on any great provoking occasions of sin, that may keep them humble, and necessitate them constantly to look for a fresh sense of pardon through the blood of Christ. If such sins lie neglected, and not considered according to their importance, they will weaken the soul in its comforts whilst it lives in this world.

2. If there were any signal intimations made of the good

will and love of God to the soul, which it broke off from through the power of its corruption and temptation, they require a due humbling consideration all our days; but this hath been before spoken unto.

Secondly, In that part of our lives, which upon the call of God we have given up unto him. There are two sorts of sins that do effectually impeach our future peace and comfort, which ought therefore to be frequently renewed and issued in the blood of Christ. 1. Such as by reason of any aggravating circumstances have been accompanied with some especial unkindness towards God. Such are sins after warnings, communications of a sense of love, after particular engagements against them, relapses, omissions of great opportunities and advantages for the furtherance of the glory of God in the world. These kinds of sins have much unkindness attending them, and will be searched out if we cover them. 2. Sins attended with scandal towards fewer, or more, or any one single person who is or may be concerned in us. The aggravations of these kind of sins are commonly known.

Thirdly, The various outward states and conditions which we have passed through, as of prosperity and afflictions, should in like manner fall under this search and consideration. It is but seldom that we fill up our duty, or answer the mind of God in any dispensation of providence. And if our neglect herein be not managed aright, they will undoubtedly hinder and interrupt our peace.

RULE V.

The fifth rule. Distinction between unbelief and jealousy. The sixth rule. Distinction between faith and spiritual sense.

LEARN to distinguish between unbelief and jealousy. There is a twofold unbelief. 1. That which is universal and privative, such as is in all unregenerate persons; they have no faith at all, that is, they are dead men and have no principles of spiritual life. This I speak not of, it is easily distinguished from any grace, being the utter enemy and privation as it were of them all. 2. There is an unbelief partial and negative, consisting in a staggering at, or questioning of, the promises.

This is displeasing to God, a sin which is attended with unknown aggravations, though men usually indulge it in themselves. It is well expressed, Psal. lxxviii. 19, 20. God had promised his presence to the people in the wilderness to feed, sustain, and preserve them. How did they entertain these promises of God? 'Can he,' say they, 'give bread? can he give flesh unto his people?' ver. 20. What great sin, crime, or offence is in this inquiry? Why, ver. 19. this is called speaking against God; 'they spake against God; they said, Can he furnish a table in the wilderness?' Unbelief in question of the promises is a speaking against God, a 'limiting of the Holy One of Israel,' as it is called, ver. 41. An assigning of bounds to his goodness, power, kindness, and grace, according to what we find in ourselves, which he abhors. By this unbelief we make God like ourselves; that is, our limiting of him, expecting no more from him, than either we can do, or see how it may be done. This you will say was a great sin in the Israelites, because they had no reason to doubt or question the promises of God. It is well we think so now; but when they were so many thousand families, that had not one bit of bread, nor drop of water aforehand for themselves and their little ones, there is no doubt but they thought themselves to have as good reason to question the promises, as any one of you can think that you have. We are ready to suppose that we have all the reasons in the world; every one supposeth he hath those that are more cogent than any other hath to question the promises of grace, pardon, and forgiveness: and therefore the questioning of them is not their sin, but their duty. But pretend what we will, this is speaking against God, limiting of him, and that which is our keeping off from steadfastness and comfort.

But now there may be a jealousy in a gracious heart concerning the love of Christ, which is acceptable unto him, at least which he is tender towards, that may be mistaken for this questioning of the promises by unbelief, and so help to keep the soul in darkness and disconsolation: this the spouse expresseth in herself, Cant. viii. 6. 'Love is strong as death; jealousy is hard as the grave: the coals thereof are coals of fire, which hath a most vehement flame.' Love is the foundation; the root; but yet it bears that fruit which is bitter, although it be wholesome; that which fills the soul with great perplexi-

ties, and makes it cry out for a nearer and more secure admission into the presence of Christ. 'Set me,' saith the spouse, 'as a seal upon thy heart, as a seal upon thine arms, for jealousy is cruel as the grave.' I cannot bear this distance from thee, these fears of my being disregarded by thee. 'Set me as a seal on thy heart.'

Now this spiritual jealousy is the solicitousness of the mind of a believer who hath a sincere love for Christ, about the heart, affection, and good will of Christ towards it, arising from a consciousness of its own unworthiness to be beloved by him, or accepted with him. All causeless jealousy ariseth from a secret sense and conviction of unworthiness in the person in whom it is, and a high esteem of him that is the object of it; or concerning whose love and affection any one is jealous. So it is with this spiritual jealousy; the root of it is love, sincere love, that cannot be quenched by waters, nor drowned by floods, ver. 7. which nothing can utterly prevail against, or overcome. This gives the soul high thoughts of the glorious excellencies of Christ, fills it with admiration of him; these are mixed with a due sense of its own baseness, vileness, and unworthiness to be owned by him, or accepted with him. Now if these thoughts on the one hand and on the other be not directed, guided, and managed aright by faith, which alone can shew the soul how the glory of Christ consisteth principally in this, that he being so excellent and glorious, is pleased to love us with love inexpressible who are vile and sinful; questionings about the love of Christ, and those attended with much anxiety and trouble of mind, will arise. Now this frame may sometimes be taken for a questioning of the promises of God, and that to be a defect in faith which is an excess of love; or at most such an irregular acting of it, as the Lord Christ will be very tender towards, and which is consistent with peace and a due sense of the forgiveness of sins. Mistake not then these one for another, lest much causeless unquietness ensue in the judgment which you are to make of yourselves.

But you will say, how shall we distinguish between these two, so as not causelessly to be disquieted and perplexed; I answer briefly,

1. Unbelief working in and by the questioning of the promises of God, is a weakening, disheartening, dispiriting

thing. It takes off the edge of the soul from spiritual duties, and weakens it both as unto delight and strength. The more any one questions the promises of God; the less life, power, joy, and delight in obedience he hath. For faith is the spring and root of all other graces; and according as that thriveth or goeth backwards so do they all. Men think sometimes, that their uncertainty of the love of God and of acceptance with him by the forgiveness of sin, doth put them upon the performance of many duties, and they can have no rest or peace in the omission of them. It may be it is so; yea, this is the state and condition with many. But what are these duties? And how are they performed? And what is their acceptance with God? The duties themselves are legal, which denomination ariseth not from the nature, substance, or matter of them, for they may be the same that are required and enjoined in the gospel, but from the principle from whence they proceed, and the end to which they are used. Now these in this case are both legal, their principle is legal fear, and their end is legal righteousness, the whole attendance unto them a seeking 'of righteousness, as it were by the works of the law:' and how are they performed? Plainly, with a bondage frame of spirit; without love, joy, liberty, or delight; to quiet conscience, to pacify God, are the things in them aimed at; all in opposition to the blood and righteousness of Christ. And are they accepted with God? Let them be multiplied never so much, he every where testifieth that they are abhorred by him. This then unbelief mixed with convictions will do. It is the proper way of venting and exercising itself where the soul is brought under the power of conviction. But as unto gospel obedience in all the duties of it, to be carried on in communion with God by Christ, and delight in him, all question of the promises weakens and discourageth the soul, and makes them all wearisome and burdensome unto it.

But the jealousy that is exercised about the person and love of Christ unto the soul, is quite of another nature, and produceth other effects. It cheers, enlivens, and enlargeth the soul, stirs up to activity, earnestness, and industry in its inquiries and desires after Christ. 'Jealousy,' saith the spouse, 'is hard as the grave;' therefore 'set me as a seal upon

thy heart, as a seal upon thy arm.' It makes the soul restlessly pant after nearer, more sensible, and more assured communion with Christ; it stirs up vigorous and active spirits in all duties. Every doubt and fear that it ingenerates concerning the love of Christ, stirs up the soul unto more earnestness after him, delight in him, and sedulous watching against every thing that may keep it at a distance from him, or occasion him to hide, withdraw, or absent himself from it.

2. Unbelief that works by questioning of the promises, is universally selfish; it begins and ends in self. Self-love in desires after freedom from guilt, danger, and punishment, are the life and soul of it. May this end be attained, it hath no delight in God. Nor doth it care what way it be attained so it may be attained. May such persons have any persuasions that they shall be freed from death and hell, be it by the works of the law, or by the observance of any inventions of their own, whether any glory ariseth unto God from his grace and faithfulness or no, they are not solicitous.

The jealousy we speak of hath the person of Christ and his excellency for its constant object. These it fills the mind with in many and various thoughts, still representing him more and more amiable and more desirable unto the soul. So doth the spouse upon the like occasion, as you may see at large, Cant. v. 9—16. Being at some loss for his presence, for he had withdrawn himself, not finding her wonted communion and intercourse with him, fearing that upon her provocation she might forfeit her interest in his love, she falls upon the consideration of all his excellencies, and thereby the more inflames herself into desires after his company and enjoyment. All these divers things may be thus distinguished and discerned.

RULE VI.

Learn to distinguish between faith and spiritual sense. This rule the apostle gives us, 2 Cor. v. 7. 'We walk by faith and not by sight.' It is the sight of glory that is especially here intended. But faith and sense in any kind are clearly distinguished. That may be believed, which is

not felt. Yea, it is the will and command of God, that faith should stand and do its work, where all sense fails, Isa. l. 10. And it is with spiritual sense in this matter, as it is with natural. Thomas would not believe, unless he saw the object of his faith with his eyes, or felt it with his hand: but saith our saviour, 'Blessed are they who believe, and have not seen;' who believe upon the testimony of God, without the help of their own sense or reason. And, if we will believe no more of God, of his love, of grace, of our acceptance with him, than we have a spiritual affecting sense of, we shall be many times at a loss. Sensible impressions from God's love, are great springs of joy, but they are not absolutely necessary unto peace; nor unto an evidence that we do believe.

We will deal thus with the vilest person living. We will believe him whilst we have the certainty of our sense to secure us. And if we deal so with God, what is there in our so doing, praiseworthy? the prophet tells us what it is to believe, in respect of providence, Hab. iii. 17. When there is nothing left outward and visible to support us, then to rest quietly on God, that is to believe. So Psal. lxxiii. 26. And the apostle, in the example of Abraham, shews us what it is to believe with respect unto a special promise, Rom. iv. 18. 'Against hope, he believed in hope.' When he saw not any outward ordinary means for the accomplishment of the promise, when innumerable objections arose against any such hope as might have respect unto such means, yet he resolved all his thoughts into the faithfulness of God in the promise, and therein raised a new hope in its accomplishment; so 'in hope believing against hope.'

To clear this matter you must observe what I intend by this spiritual sense, which you must learn to distinguish faith from; and to know that true faith interesting the soul in forgiveness may be without it, that so you may not conclude unto a real want of pardon, from the want of the refreshing sense of it.

Grace in general may be referred unto two heads. 1. Our acceptation with God through Christ; the same upon the matter with the forgiveness of sin that we are treating of. And 2. Grace of sanctification from God in Christ. Of each of these there is a spiritual sense, or experience to be ob-

tained; in both distinguished from faith that gives us a real interest in forgiveness.

Of the first, or the spiritual sense that we have of acceptance with God, there are sundry parts or degrees; as first, hereunto belongs peace with God; Rom. v. 1. 'Being justified by faith, we have peace with God.' This peace is the rest and composure of the soul emerging out of troubles, upon the account of the reconciliation and friendship made for it by the blood of Christ. And it hath, as all peace hath, two parts; first, a freedom from war, trouble, and distress; and secondly, rest, satisfaction, and contentment in the condition attained. And this, at least the second part of it, belongs unto the spiritual sense that we inquire after. Again, there is in it 'joy in the holy ghost,' called 'joy unspeakable, and full of glory,' 1 Pet. i. 8. as also glorying in the Lord, upon the account of his grace, Isa. xlv. 25. with many the like effects, proceeding from a 'shedding abroad of the love of God in our hearts;' Rom. v. 5.

Yea, you say these are the things you aim at; these are the things you would attain, and be filled withal. It is this peace, this joy, this glorying in the Lord, that you would always be in the possession of. I say you do well to desire them, to seek and labour after them; they are purchased by Christ for believers; but you will do well to consider under what notion you do desire them. If you look on these things as belonging to the essence of faith, without which you can have no real interest in forgiveness or acceptance with God, you greatly deceive your own souls, and put yourselves out of the way of obtaining of them. These things are not believing, nor adequate effects of it so as immediately to be produced wherever faith is. But they are such consequents of it, as may or may not ensue upon it, according to the will of God. Faith is a seed that contains them virtually; and out of which they may be in due time educed by the working of the word and Spirit. And the way for any soul to be made partaker of them, is to wait on the sovereignty of God's grace, who createth peace in the exercise of faith upon the promises. He then that would place believing in these things, and will not be persuaded that he doth believe, until he is possessed of them; he doth both lose the benefit, advantage, and comfort of what he hath, and neglecting

the due acting of faith, puts himself out of the way of attaining what he aimeth at.

These things therefore are not needful to give you a real, saving interest in forgiveness, as it is tendered in the promise of the gospel by the blood of Christ. And it may be it is not the will of God, that ever you should be intrusted with them. It may be, it would not be for your good and advantage so to be. Some servants that are ill husbands, must have their wages kept for them to the year's end, or it will do them no good. It may be some would be such spendthrifts of satisfying peace and joy, and be so diverted by them from attending unto some necessary duties, as of humiliation, mortification, and self-abasement, without which their souls cannot live, that it would not be much to their advantage to be intrusted with them. It is from the same care and love, that peace and joy are detained from some believers, and granted unto others.

You are therefore to receive forgiveness by a pure act of believing, in the way and manner before at large described. And do not think that it is not in you, unless you have constantly a spiritual sense of it in your hearts. See in the mean time that your faith bringeth forth obedience, and God in due time will cause it to bring forth peace.

The like may be said concerning the other head of grace; though it be not so direct unto our purpose, yet tending also to the relief of the soul in its depths. This is the grace that we have from God in Christ for our sanctification. When the soul cannot find this in himself, when he hath not a spiritual sense and experience of its in-being and power, when it cannot evidently distinguish it from that which is not right or genuine; it is filled with fears and perplexities, and thinks it is yet in its sin. He is so indeed who hath no grace in him; but not he always who can find none in him. But these are different things. A man may have grace, and yet not have it at sometimes much acting; he may have grace for life, when he hath it not for fruitfulness and comfort, though it be his duty so to have it, Rev. iii. 2. 2 Tim. i. 6. And a man may have grace acting in him, and yet not know, not be sensible that he hath acting grace. We see persons frequently under great temptations of apprehension that they have no grace at all, and yet at the same time to the clearest conviction of

all who are able to discern spiritual things, sweetly and genuinely to act faith, love, submission unto God, and that in a high and eminent manner, Psal. lxxxviii. Heman complains that he was 'free among the dead;' 'a man of no strength,' ver. 4, 5. as one that had no spiritual life, no grace. This afflicted his mind, and almost distracted him, ver. 15. and yet there can be no greater expressions of faith and love to God, than are mixed with his complaints.

These things, I say then, are not to be judged of by spiritual sense, but we are to live by faith about them. And no soul ought to conclude, that because it hath not the one, it hath not the other; that because it hath not joy and peace, it hath no interest in pardon and forgiveness.

RULE VII.

The seventh rule. Mix not foundation and building work together. The eighth; spend not time in heartless complaints, &c.

Mix not too much foundation and building work together. Our foundation in dealing with God is Christ alone, mere grace and pardon in him.

Our building is in and by holiness and obedience, as the fruits of that faith by which we have received the atonement. And great mistakes there are in this matter which bring great entanglements on the souls of men. Some are all their days laying of the foundation, and are never able to build upon it unto any comfort to themselves, or usefulness unto others. And the reason is, because they will be mixing with the foundation, stones that are fit only for the following building. They will be bringing their obedience, duties, mortification of sin, and the like, unto the foundation. These are precious stones to build with, but unmeet to be first laid to bear upon them the whole weight of the building. The foundation is to be laid, as was said, in mere grace, mercy, pardon in the blood of Christ. This the soul is to accept of and to rest in merely as it is grace, without the consideration of any thing in itself, but that it is sinful and obnoxious unto ruin: this it finds a difficulty in, and would gladly have something of its own to mix with it. It cannot tell

how to fix these foundation stones without some cement of its own endeavours and duty. And because these things will not mix, they spend a fruitless labour about it all their days. But if the foundation be of grace, it is not at all of works; for 'otherwise grace is no more grace.' If any thing of our own be mixed with grace in this matter, it utterly destroys the nature of grace; which if it be not alone, it is not at all. But doth this not tend to licentiousness? doth not this render obedience, holiness, duties, mortification of sin, and good works, needless? God forbid; yea, this is the only way to order them aright unto the glory of God. Have we nothing to do but to lay the foundation? Yes, all our days we are to build upon it, when it is surely and firmly laid. And these are the means and ways of our edification. This then is the soul to do who would come to peace and settlement. Let it let go all former endeavours if it have been engaged unto any of that kind; and let it alone receive, admit of, and adhere to, mere grace, mercy, and pardon, with a full sense that in itself it hath nothing for which it should have an interest in them, but that all is of mere grace through Jesus Christ. 'Other foundation can no man lay.' Depart not hence until this work be well over. Surcease not an earnest endeavour with your own hearts to acquiesce in this righteousness of God, and to bring your souls unto a comfortable persuasion that 'God for Christ's sake hath freely forgiven you all your sins.' Stir not hence until this be effected. If you have been engaged in another way, that is, to seek for an interest in the pardon of sin by some endeavours of your own, it is not unlikely but that you are filled with the fruit of your own doings; that is, that you go on with all kind of uncertainties, and without any kind of constant peace. Return then again hither; bring this foundation work to a blessed issue in the blood of Christ, and when that is done, up and be doing.

You know how fatal and ruinous it is for souls to abuse the grace of God, and the apprehension of the pardon of sins in the course of their obedience; to countenance themselves in sin, or the negligence of any duty; this is to turn the grace of God into wantonness, as we have elsewhere at large declared. And it is no less pernicious to bring the duties of our obedience, any reserves for them, any hopes

about them, into the matter of pardon and forgiveness, as we are to receive them from God. But these things, as they are distinct in themselves, so they must be distinctly managed in the soul; and the confounding of them, is that which disturbs the peace and weakens the obedience of many. In a confused manner they labour to keep up a life of grace and duty, which will be in their places conjoined, but not mixed or compounded.

First, to take up mercy, pardon, and forgiveness absolutely on the account of Christ, and then to yield all obedience in the strength of Christ, and for the love of Christ, is the life of a believer; Eph. ii. 8—10.

RULE VIII.

Take heed of spending time in complaints, when vigorous actings of grace are your duty. Fruitless and heartless complaints, bemoanings of themselves and their condition, is the substance of the profession that some make. If they can object against themselves, and form complaints out of their conditions, they suppose they have done their duty. I have known some who have spent a good part of their time in going up and down from one to another with their objections and complaints. These things are contrary to the life of faith. It is good indeed, in our spiritual distresses, to apply ourselves unto them who are furnished with the tongue of the learned, to know how to speak a word in season unto him that is weary. But for persons to fill their minds and imaginations with their own objections and complaints, not endeavouring to mix the words that are spoken for their relief and direction with faith, but going on still in their own way, this is of no use or advantage. And yet some, I fear, may please themselves in such course, as if it had somewhat of eminency in religion in it.

Others, it may be, drive the same trade in their thoughts, although they make not outwardly such complaints. They are conversant for the most part with heartless despondings. And in some they are multiplied by their natural constitutions or distempers. Examples of this kind occur unto us every day. Now what is the advantage of these things? what did Sion get when she cried, 'The Lord hath forsaken me,

and my God hath forgotten me?' or Jacob, when he said, 'My way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is passed over from my God?' Doubtless they did prejudice themselves. How doth David rouse up himself when he found his mind inclinable unto such a frame? For having said, 'Why dost thou cast me off, O God? why go I mourning because of the oppression of mine enemy?' He quickly rebukes and recollects himself, saying, 'Why art thou cast down O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? hope in God;' Psal. xliii. 2. 5.

We must say then unto such heartless complainers, as God did to Joshua, Get you up, why lie you thus upon your faces? Do you think to mend your condition by wishing it better, or complaining it is so bad? Are your complaints of want of an interest in forgiveness, a sanctified means to obtain it? Not at all; you will not deal so with yourselves in things natural or civil. In such things you will take an industrious course for a remedy, or for relief. In things of the smallest importance in this world, and unto this life, you will not content yourselves with wishing and complaining. As though industry in the use of natural means for the attaining of natural ends, were the ordinance of God, and diligence in the use of spiritual means for the obtaining of spiritual ends were not.

Do not consult your own hearts only. What is it that the Scripture calls for in your condition? Is it not industry and activity of spirit? And what doth the nature of the thing require? Distress that is yet hoped to be conquered, evidently calls for industry and diligence in the use of means for deliverance. If you are past hope, it avails not to complain; if you are not, why do you give up yourselves to despondencies? Our Saviour tells us, that 'the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force;' Matt. xi. 12. It is not of the outward violence of its enemies seeking to destroy it, that our Saviour speaks; but of that spiritual fervency and ardency of mind, that is in those who intend to be partakers of it: for *βιάζεται*, 'is taken by force,' Luke xvi. 16. is no more but *εὐανγελίζεται*, 'is preached', the kingdom of God is preached, and every man presseth into it; pressing into it, and taking it by force, are the same thing. There is then a violence, a restless activity and vigour of spirit

to be used and exercised for an interest in this kingdom. Apply this to your condition. Are you in depths and doubts, staggering and uncertain, not knowing what is your condition, nor whether you have any interest in the forgiveness that is with God? Are you tossed up and down between hopes and fears, want peace, consolation, and establishment; why lie you upon your faces? get up, watch, pray, fast, meditate, offer violence to your lusts and corruptions; fear not, startle not at their crying or importunities to be spared; press unto the throne of grace by prayers, supplications, importunities, restless requests. This is the way to take the kingdom of heaven. These things are not peace, they are not assurance, but they are part of the means that God hath appointed for the attainment of them.

What then is the peculiar instruction that is proper for souls in this condition? That plainly of the apostle, 2 Pet. i. 10. 'Give all diligence to make your calling and election sure.' Alas! saith the soul, I am at no certainty, but rather am afflicted and tossed, and not comforted; my heart will come to no stability; I have no assurance, know not whether I am chosen or called; yea, fear that my latter end will be darkness and sorrow. There is I confess forgiveness with God, but justly fear I shall never be made partaker of it. What is the usual course that is taken in such complaints by them to whom they are made? Mostly they have a good opinion of them that come with these complaints: they judge them to be godly and holy, though much in the dark; if they knew them not before, yet upon these complaints they begin to be well pursuaded of them. Hereupon they are moved with pity and compassion, and troubled to see them in their perplexities, and set themselves to tender relief unto them: they mind them of the gracious promises of the gospel; it may be fix upon some one or more of them in particular, which they explain to them: thence they mind them of the abundant grace and tender love of the Father, of the merciful care of our High Priest, his readiness and ability to save, his communications of such favours unto them as they perceive not. By such ways and means, by such applications, do they seek to relieve them in the state and condition wherein they are. But what is the issue? Doth not this relief prove, for the most part, like the morning cloud and as

the early dew? A little refreshment it may be it yields for a season, but is quickly again dried up, and the soul left in its heartless, withering condition.

You will say then, Do you condemn this manner of proceeding with the souls of men in their doubts, fears, and distresses? or would you have them pine away under the sense of their condition, or abide in this uncertainty all their days? I answer, no; I condemn not the way, I would not have any left comfortless in their depths. But yet I would give these two cautions.

1. That spiritual wisdom and prudence is greatly required in this matter, in the administration of consolation to distressed souls. If in any thing, the tongue of the spiritually learned is required herein; namely, in speaking a word in season to them that are weary. A promiscuous drawing out of gospel consolations, without a previous right judgment concerning the true state and condition of the souls applied unto, is seldom useful, ofttimes pernicious. And let men take care, how they commit their souls and consciences unto such who have good words in readiness for all comers.

2. If counsel and consolation of this kind be given, special and distinct from the advice we are upon of watchfulness, diligence, spiritual violence in a way of duty; it is exceeding dangerous, and will assuredly prove useless. For let us see what counsel the Holy Ghost gives in this condition, unto them who would make their 'calling and election sure,' who would be freed from their present fears and uncertainties, who complain of their darkness and dangers; why, saith he, 'Giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue;' and so on, ver. 5. 'For' saith he, 'if you do these things, an entrance shall be administered unto you abundantly, into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;' ver. 11. You who are now in the skirts of it, who know not whether you belong to it or no, you shall have an entrance into the kingdom of Christ, and all the joy, comforts, consolations, and glory of it, shall be richly administered unto you. This is the advice that the Holy Ghost gives in this case; and this is the blessed promise annexed unto the following of this advice. And this the former compassionate course of administering consolation, is not to be separated from.

But you will it may be here say, We are so dead and dull,

so chained under the power of corruptions and temptations, that we are not able thus to put forth the fruit of a spiritual life in adding one grace unto another. But do you use diligence, study, endeavours, all diligence, diligence at all times, in all ways by God appointed, all manner of diligence within and without, in private and public, to this end and purpose? Do you study, meditate, pray, watch, fast, neglect no opportunity, keep your hearts, search, try, examine yourselves, fly temptations, and occasions of cooling, deadening, and stifling grace? Do these things abound in you? Alas, you cannot do thus, you are so weak, so indisposed; but alas you will not, you will not part with your ease, you will not crucify your lusts, you will not use all diligence; but must come to it, or be contented to spend all your days in darkness, and to lie down in sorrow.

Thus do men frequently miscarry. Is it any news for persons to bewail the folly of their nature and ways in the morning and evening, and yet scarce stand upon their watch any part of the day, or in any occasion of the day? Is this 'giving all diligence?' Is this 'working out our salvation with fear and trembling?' And may we not see professors, even indulging to themselves in ways of vanity, folly, wrath, envy, sloth, and the like, and yet complain at what a loss they are, how unquiet, how uncertain? God forbid it should be otherwise with you; that we should endeavour to speak peace unto you in such a frame. To hear of a person, that he walks slothfully, carelessly, or indulgeth his corruptions, and to find him complaining that he is at a loss whether he have any interest in pardon or no, to give or tender comfort to such mourners without a due admonition of their duty to use diligence in the use of means, for to help on their delivery out of the condition wherein they are, is to tender poison unto them.

To this then the soul must come that is in depths, if it intend to be delivered. Heartless complaints, with excuses to keep it from vigorous, spiritual diligence must be laid aside; if not, ordinarily, peace, rest, and stability will not be obtained. A great example hereof we have in the spouse, Cant. v. 2—8. She is drowsy and indisposed unto communion with Christ, whereunto she is invited, ver. 2. this puts her upon making excuses from the unfitness of the time,

and her present indisposition and unpreparedness as to the duty whereunto she was called, ver 3. Hereupon Christ withdraws his presence from her, and leaves her at a loss as to her former comforts, ver. 6. What course doth she now take? doth she now lie down again in her former slumber? doth she make use of her former excuses and pretences, why she should not engage into the duties she was called unto? No such thing; but now with all earnestness, deligence, sedulity, and importunity, she engageth in all manner of duties, whereby she may recover her former comforts, as you may see in the text. And this must be the course of others, who would obtain the same success. Spiritual peace and sloth, will never dwell together in the same soul and conscience.

RULE IX.

The ninth rule. Take heed of undue expressions concerning God and his ways in distress.

TAKE heed in doubts, distresses, and perplexities of hard thoughts of God; hasty unweighed expressions concerning him or his ways, or of secret resolves, that it were as good give over waiting as continue in the state wherein you are, seeing your condition is remediless.

On three occasions are such thoughts and resolves apt to befall the minds of men, which somestimes breakforth into unwarantable expressions concerning God himself and his ways.

1. In deep perplexities of mind, by reason of some pressing terror from the Lord.

2. On the long wearisome continuance of some tempting distress, and hereof we have many examples, some whereof shall be mentioned.

3. In spiritual disappointments through the strength of lust or temptation. When a person hath it may be recovered himself through grace, from a perplexing sense of the guilt of some sin, or it may be from a course shorter or longer, lesser or greater of backsliding and negligent walking with God, and therein goes on cheerfully for a season in the course of his obedience; if this person, through the

power of temptation, subtilty of lusts, neglect of watchfulness, by one means or other, is surprised in the sins, or ways that he had relinquished, or is turned aside from the vigour of that course wherein he was engaged, he may be exposed not only to great despondencies, but also be overtaken with secret resolves to give over contending, seeing it is to no more purpose, nay, to no purpose, and that God regards him not at all.

Take an instance or two in each kind.

The first we have in Job in the extremity of his trials and terrors from the Lord. See among other places, chap. x. 3. 'Is it,' saith he to God, 'good for thee that thou shouldest oppress, that thou shouldest despise the work of thy hands?' Ah poor worms, with whom have we to do? who shall say unto a king, Thou art wicked, and to princes, ye are ungodly? And will ye speak to him, who respecteth not the person of princes, nor regardeth them more than the poorest in the earth? And see what conclusions from such thoughts as these he doth infer, chap. xiv. 15—17. 'Thou numberest my steps: dost thou not watch over my sin? My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou sowest up my iniquity.' He chargeth God to be his enemy, one that watched for all opportunities and advantages against him, that seemed to be glad at his halting, and take care that none of his sins should be missing when he intended to deal with him. Had this indeed been the case with him, he had perished unto eternity, as elsewhere he acknowledged.

Of the other, we have an instance in the church, Lam. iii. 18. 'I said, My strength and my hope is perished from the Lord.' Present grace in spiritual strength, and future expectation of mercy are all gone. And what is got by this? Secret hard thoughts of God himself are hereby ingenerated, as ver. 8. 'When I cry and shout, he shutteth out my prayers:' ver. 44. 'Thou hast covered thyself with a cloud, that our prayers should not pass through.' These things are grievous unto God to bear, and no way useful to the soul in its condition. Yea, they more and more unfit it for every duty that may lie in a tendency to its relief and deliverance.

So was it with Jonah, chap. ii. 4. 'I said, I am cast out of thy sight;' all is lost and gone with me, as good give over as contend, I do but labour in vain; perish I must as one

cast out of the sight of God. The like complaints fell also from Heman in his distress; Psal. lxxxviii.

The general who heard one of his soldiers cry out upon a fresh onset of the enemy, Now we are undone, now we are ruined; called him a traitor, and told him it was not so, whilst he could wield his sword. It is not for every private soldier on every danger to make judgment of the battle. That is the work of the general. Jesus Christ is 'the captain of our salvation,' he hath undertaken the leading and conduct of our souls through all our difficulties. Our duty is to fight and contend; his work is to take care of the event; and to him it is to be committed.

That then you make a due use of this rule, keep always in your minds these two considerations.

1. That it is not for you to take the judgment of Christ out of his hand, and to be passing sentence upon your own souls. Judgment as to the state and condition of men is committed unto Christ, and to him it is to be left. This we were directed unto in our first rule, and it is of special use in the case under consideration. Self-judging in reference unto sin, and the demerit of it, is our duty. The judging of our state and condition in relation unto the remedy provided, is the office and work of Jesus Christ, with whom it is to be left.

2. Consider that hard thoughts of what God will do with you, and harsh desponding sentences pronounced against yourselves, will insensibly alienate your hearts from God. It may be when men's perplexities are at the height, and the most sad expressions are as it were wrested from them, they yet think they must justify God, and that they do so accordingly. But yet such thoughts as those mentioned, are very apt to infect the mind with other inclinations. For after awhile they will prevail with the soul to look on God as an enemy, as one that hath no delight in it; and what will be the consequence thereof is easily discernable. None will continue to love long, where they expect no returns. Suffer not then your minds to be tainted with such thoughts; and let not God be dishonoured by any such expressions as reflect on that infinite grace and compassion which he is exercising towards you.

RULE X.

The tenth rule. Duly improve the least appearances of God in a way of grace or pardon.

If you would come to stability, and a comforting persuasion of an interest in forgiveness by the blood of Christ, improve the least appearances of him unto your souls, and the least intimations of his love in pardon, that are made unto you in the way of God. The spouse takes notice of her husband, and rejoiceth in him, when he stands behind the wall, when he doth but look forth at the window, and shew himself at the lattice, when she could have no clear sight of him; Cant. ii. 9. She lays hold on the least appearance of him to support her heart withal, and to stir up her affections towards him. Men in dangers do not sit still to wait until something presents itself unto them that will give assured deliverance; but they close with that which first presents itself unto them, that is of the same kind and nature with what they look after. And thus God doth in many places express such supportments as give the soul little more than a possibility of attaining the end aimed at. As Zeph. ii. 3. 'It may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger:' and Joel ii. 14. 'Who knoweth but he will return and leave a blessing?' It may be we shall be hid; it may be we shall have a blessing. And this was the best ground that Jonathan had for the great undertaking against the enemies of God; 1 Sam. xiv. 6. 'It may be God will go along with us.' And to what end doth God at any time make these seemingly dubious intimations of grace and mercy? is it that we should by the difficulty included in them, be discouraged and kept from him? Not at all; he speaks nothing to deter sinners, especially distressed sinners, from trusting in him. But his end is that we should close with, and lay hold upon, and improve, the least appearances of grace, which this kind of expressions do give unto us. When men are in a voyage at sea, and meet with a storm or a tempest which abides upon them, and they fear will at last prevail against them; if they make so far a discovery of land, as that they can say, It may be there is land, it may be it is

such a place where there is a safe harbour; none can positively say, it is not; there lies no demonstration against it. In this condition, especially if there be no other way of escape, delivery, or safety proposed to them, this is enough to make them to follow on that discovery, and with all diligence to steer their course that way, until they have made a trial of it unto the utmost. The soul of which we speak is afflicted and tossed, and not comforted. There is in the intimation of grace and pardon intended, a remote discovery made of some relief. This may be Christ; it may be forgiveness. This it is convinced of; it cannot deny but at such or such a time, under such ordinances, or in such duties, it was persuaded that yet there might be mercy and pardon for it. This is enough to carry it to steer its course constantly that way; to press forward unto that harbour which will give it rest. How little was it that David had to bring his soul unto a composure in his great distress, 2 Sam. xv. 25, 26. 'If,' saith he, 'I shall find favour in the eyes of the Lord, he will bring me again, and shew me the ark, and the place of his habitation; but if he thus say, I have no delight in thee, behold here am I, let him do unto me as seemeth good unto him.' He hath nothing but sovereign grace to rest upon, and that he gives himself up unto.

Faith is indeed the soul's venture for eternity. Something it is to venture on, as to its eternal condition. It must either adhere unto itself, or its own vain hopes of a righteousness of its own; or it must give over all expectation and lay down in darkness; or it must shut out all dreadful apprehensions of eternity, by the power and activity of its lusts and carnal affections; or it must, whatever its discouragements be, cast itself upon pardon in the blood of Jesus Christ. Now if all the former ways be detestable and pernicious, if the best of them be a direct opposition unto the gospel, what hath the soul that inquires after these things to do, but to adhere unto the last, and to improve every encouragement, even the least to that purpose?

As a close unto these general rules, I shall only add this last direction: consider in particular where the stress and hinderance lies, that keeps you off from peace, through an established persuasion of an interest in evangelical pardon. Do not always fluctuate up and down in generals and uncer-

tainties; but drive things unto a particular issue, that it may be tried whether it be of sufficient efficacy to keep you in your present entanglements and despondencies. Search out your wound, that it may be tried whether it be curable or no.

Now in this case we cannot expect that persons should suggest their own particular concerns, that so they might be considered and be brought unto the rule; but we must ourselves reduce such distresses, as may, or do, in this matter befall the minds of men, unto some general heads, and give a judgment concerning them according to the word of truth. Indeed particular cases, as varied by circumstances, are endless; nor can they be spoken unto in this way of instruction and direction; but they must be left to occasional considerations of them, as they are represented unto them who are intrusted to dispense the mysteries of God. Besides, many have laboured already in this matter, and their endeavours are in, and of, general use; although it must be said, as was before observed, that special cases are so varied by their circumstances, that it is very rare that any resolutions of them are every way adequate and suited unto the apprehensions of them that are exercised with them. I shall therefore call things unto some general heads, whereunto most of the objections that distressed sinners make against their own peace, may be reduced; and leave the light of them to be applied in particular, unto the relief of the souls of men, as God shall be pleased to make them effectual.

Second general head of the application of the truth insisted on. Grounds of spiritual disquietments considered. The first, afflictions. Ways and means of the aggravation of afflictions. Rules about them.

THAT which now lieth before us, is the second part of the second general use educed from the truth insisted on. Our aim is to lead on souls towards peace with God, through a gracious persuasion of their interest in that forgiveness which is with him. And it consists, as was declared, in a consideration of some of those disquietments which befall the minds of men, and keep them off from establishment in this matter.

And first, such disquietments and objections against the peace of the soul, and its acceptance with God, will arise from afflictions; they have done so of old, they do so in many at this day. Afflictions, I say, greatened unto the mind from their nature, or by their concomitants, do oft-times variously affect it, and sometimes prevail to darken it so far as to ingenerate thoughts, that they are all messengers of wrath, all tokens of displeasure, and so consequently evidences that we are not pardoned or accepted with God.

Now this is a time of great afflictions unto many, and those some of them such as have innumerable aggravating circumstances accompanying of them. Some have come with a dreadful surprisal in things not looked for; such as falls not out in the providence of God in many generations. Such is the condition of them who are reduced to the utmost extremity by the late consuming fire; some have had their whole families, all their posterity taken from them; in a few days they have been suddenly bereaved, as in the plague. Some in their own persons, or in their relations, have had sore, long, and grievous trials from oppressions and persecutions; and these things have various effects on the minds of men. Some we find crying with that wicked king, 'This evil is of the Lord, why should we wait any longer for him?' and give up themselves to seek relief from their own lusts. Some bear up under their troubles with a natural stoutness of spirit; some have received a sanctified use and improvement of their trials, with joy in the Lord. But many we find to go heavily under their burdens, having their minds darkened with many misapprehensions of the love of God, and of their own personal interest in his grace. It is not, therefore, unseasonable to speak a little to this head of trouble in our entrance. Outward troubles, I say, are oftentimes occasions, if not the causes, of great inward distresses. You know how the saints of old expressed their sense of them, and conflicts with them. The complaints of David are familiar to all who attend unto any communion with God in these things; so are those of Job, Heman, Jonah, Jeremiah, and others; neither do they complain only of their troubles, but of the sense which they had of God's displeasure in and under them, and of his hiding of his face from them whilst they were so exercised.

It is not otherwise at present, as is known unto such as converse with many, who are either surprised with unexpected troubles, or worn out with trials and disappointments of an expected end. They consider themselves both absolutely, and with respect unto others, and upon both accounts are filled with dark thoughts and despondencies. Saith one, I am rolled from one trial unto another; the clouds with me return still after the rain. All the billows and waterspouts of God go over me. In my person, it may be, pressed with sickness, pains, troubles; in my relations, with their sins, miscarriages, or death; in my outward state, in want, losses, disreputation, I am even as a withered branch. Surely if God had any especial regard unto my soul, it would not be thus with me; or some timely end would have been put unto these dispensations. On the other hand, they take a view of some other professors; they see that their tables are spread day by day, that the candle of the Lord shines continually on their tabernacle, and that in all things they have their hearts' desire. Setting aside the common attendencies of human nature, and nothing befalls them grievous in the world. Thus it is with them. And surely, had I an interest in his grace, in pardon, the God of Israel would not thus pursue a flea in the mountains, nor set himself in battle array against a leaf driven to and fro with the wind; he would spare me a little, and let me alone for a moment; but as things are with me, I fear 'my way his hidden from the Lord, and my judgment is passed over from my God.' These kind of thoughts do perplex the minds of men, and keep them off from partaking of that strong consolation which God is abundantly willing they should receive, by a comfortable persuasion of a blessed interest in that forgiveness that is with him.

And this was the very case of David; or at least these outward troubles were a special part of those depths, out of which he cried for relief, by a sense of pardon, grace, and redemption with God.

I answer to these complaints, first, That there are so many excellent things spoken concerning afflictions; their necessity, their usefulness, and the like; such blessed ends are assigned unto them, and in many have been compassed and fulfilled by them; that a man, unacquainted with the ex-

ercise wherewith they are attended, would think it impossible that any one should be shaken in mind, as to the love and favour of God on their account. But as the apostle tells us, that 'no afflictions are joyous at present, but grievous;' so he who made in the close of his trials that solemn profession, that 'it was good for him that he had been afflicted,' yet we know, as hath been declared, how he was distressed under them. There are, therefore, sundry accidental things which accompany great afflictions, that seem to exempt them from the common rule, and the promise of love and grace: as,

1. The remembrance of past and buried miscarriages and sins, lies in the bosom of many afflictions. It was so with Job; 'Thou makest me,' saith he, 'to possess the sins of my youth.' See his plea to that purpose, chap. xiii. 23—27. In the midst of his troubles and distresses, God revived upon his spirit a sense of former sins, even the sins of his youth, and made him to possess them; he filled his soul and mind with thoughts of them, and anxiety about them. This made him fear lest God was his enemy, and would continue to deal with him in all severity. So was it with Joseph's brethren, in their distresses, Gen. xlii. 21. 'They said one to another, We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought us, and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us.' And ver. 22. 'Behold his blood is required.' Their distress revives a deep, perplexing sense of the guilt of sin many years past before, and that under all its aggravating circumstances, which spoiled them of all their reliefs and comforts, filling them with confusion and trouble, though absolutely innocent as to what was come on them. And the like appeared in the widow of Zareptha, with whom Elijah sojourned during the famine, Upon the death of her son, which it seems was somewhat extraordinary, she cried out unto the prophet, 'What have I to do with thee, thou man of God? art thou come to call my sins to remembrance, and to slay my son?' 1 Kings xvii. 18. It seems some great sin she had formerly contracted the guilt of, and now upon her sore affliction in the death of her only child, the remembrance of it was recalled and revived upon her soul. Thus 'deep calleth unto deep at the noise of God's waterspouts,'

and then all his 'waves and billows go over' a person; Psal. xlii. 7. The deep of afflictions calleth up the deep of the guilt of sin, and both in conjunction become as billows and waves passing over the soul. We see only the outside of men's afflictions; they usually complain only of what doth appear: and an easy thing it is supposed to be, to apply relief and comfort unto those that are distressed. The rule in this matter is so clear, so often repeated and inculcated, the promises annexed unto this condition so many and precious, that every one hath in readiness what to apply unto them who are so exercised. But oftentimes we know nothing of the gall and wormwood that is in men's affliction; they keep that to themselves, and their souls feed upon them in secret; Lam. iii. 12. God hath stirred up the remembrance of some great sin or sins, and they look upon their afflictions as that wherein he is come or beginning to enter into judgment with them. And is it any wonder if they be in darkness, and filled with disconsolation?

2. There is in many afflictions something that seems new and peculiar, wherewith the soul is surprised, and cannot readily reduce its condition unto what is taught about afflictions in general. This perplexeth and entangleth it. It is not affliction it is troubled withal, but some one thing or other in it that appears with an especial dread unto the soul, so that he questioneth whether ever it were so with any other or no, and is thereby deprived of the supportment which from former examples it might receive. And indeed when God intendeth that which shall be a deep affliction, he will put an edge upon it in matter, or manner, or circumstances, that shall make the soul feel its sharpness. He will not take up with our bounds and measures, and with which we think we could be contented. But he will put the impress of his own greatness and terror upon it, that he may be acknowledged and submitted unto. Such was the state with Naomi; when from a full and plentiful condition, she went into a strange country with a husband and two sons, where they all died, leaving her destitute and poor. Hence in her account of God's dealing with her, she says, 'Call me not Naomi' (that is, pleasant), 'but call me Mara' (that is, bitter); 'for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full, and the Lord brought me again empty; why then

call ye me Naomi, since the Lord hath testified against me; and the Almighty hath afflicted me?' Ruth i. 20, 21. So was it with Job, with the widow of Zareptha; and with her at Nain who was burying her only child. And still in many afflictions God is pleased to put in an entangling specialty, which perplexeth the soul, and darkens it in all its reasonings about the love of God towards it, and its interest in pardon and grace.

3. In some, affections are very strong and importunate as fixed on lawful things; whereby their nature is made sensible and tender, and apt to receive very deep impressions from urgent afflictions. Now although this in itself be a good natural frame, and helps to preserve the soul from that stout hardness which God abhors, yet if it be not watched over, it is apt to perplex the soul with many entangling temptations. The apostle intimates a double evil that we are obnoxious unto under trials and afflictions, Heb. xii. 5. 'My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him.' Men may either through a natural stoutness despise and contemn their sufferings, and be obstinate under them, or faint and despond, and so come short of the end which God aims at for them, to be attained in a way of duty. Now though the frame spoken of, be not obnoxious unto the first extreme, yet it is greatly to the latter, which if not watched against, is no less pernicious than the former. Affections in such persons being greatly moved, they cloud and darken the mind, and fill it with strange apprehensions concerning God and themselves. Every thing is presented unto them through a glass composed of fear, dread, terror, sorrow, and all sorts of disconsolations. This makes them faint and despond, unto very sad apprehensions of themselves and their conditions.

4. Afflictions find some entangled with very strong corruptions, as love of the world, or the pleasure of it, of name or reputation, of great contrivances for posterity, and the like; or it may be in things carnal or sensual. Now when these unexpectedly meet together, great afflictions and strong corruptions, it is not conceivable what a combustion they will make in the soul. As a strong medicine or potion meeting with a strong or tough distemper in the body; there is a violent contention in nature between them and about them,

so that oftentimes the very life of the patient is endangered. So it is where a great trial, a smart stroke of the hand of God, falls upon a person in the midst of his pursuit of the effects of some corruptions; the soul is amazed even to distraction, and can scarce have any thought, but that God is come to cut the person off in the midst of his sin. Every unmortified corruption fills the very fear and expectation of affliction with horror. And there is good reason that so it should do; for although God should be merciful unto men's iniquities, yet if he should come to take vengeance of their inventions, their condition would be dark and sorrowful.

5. Satan is never wanting in such occasions to attempt the compassing of his ends, upon persons that are exercised under the hand of God. In the time of suffering it was, that he fell upon the head of the church, turning it into the very hour of the power of darkness. And he will not omit any appearing opportunities of advantage against his members. And this is that which he principally, in such seasons, attacks them withal; namely, that God regards them not, that they are fallen under his judgment and severity, as those who have no share in mercy, pardon, or forgiveness.

From these and the like reasons, I say, it is, that whereas afflictions in general are so testified unto, to be such pledges and tokens of God's love and care to be designed unto blessed ends, as conformity unto Christ, and a participation of the holiness of God; yet, by reason of these circumstances, they often prove means of casting the soul into depths, and of hindering it from a refreshing interest in the forgiveness that is with God. That this may prove no real or abiding ground of inward spiritual trouble unto the soul, the following rules and directions may be observed.

1. Not only afflictions in general, but great and manifold afflictions, and those attended with all sorts of aggravating circumstances, are always consistent with the pardon of sin, after signal tokens and pledges of it, and of the love of God therein; Job vii. 17, 18. 'What is man, that thou shouldest magnify him, and that thou shouldest set thine heart upon him, and that thou shouldest visit him every morning, and try him every moment?' What were the considerations that cast him into this admiration of the

care and love of God, is expressed, ver. 12—16. There are no words of a more dismal import in the whole book, than those here expressed; yet when he recollected himself from his overwhelming distress, he acknowledgeth that all this proceeded from the love and care of God; yea, his fixing his heart upon a man to magnify him, to set him up, and do him good; for this end doth he chasten a man every morning, and try him every moment; and that with such afflictions as are for the present so far from being joyous, as that they give no rest, but even weary the soul of life, as he expresseth their effects on himself; ver. 15, 16. And hence it is observed of this Job, that when none in the earth was like to him in trouble, God gave him three testimonies from heaven, that there was none in the earth like unto him in grace. And although it may not be laid down as a general rule, yet for the most part in the providence of God, from the foundation of the world, those who have had most of afflictions, have had most of grace, and the most eminent testimonies of acceptance with God. Christ Jesus the Son of God, the head of the church, had all afflictions gathered into a head in him; and yet the Father always loved him, and was always well pleased with him.

When God solemnly renewed his covenant with Abraham, and he had prepared the sacrifice whereby it was to be ratified and confirmed, God made a smoking furnace to pass between the pieces of the sacrifice, Gen. xv. 17. It was to let him know that there was a furnace of affliction, attending the covenant of grace and peace. And so he tells Sion, that he chose her in the furnace of affliction Isa. xlviii. 10. that is, in Egyptian affliction, burning, flaming afflictions, 'fiery trials,' as Peter calls them, 1 Pet. iv. 12. There can then no argument be drawn from affliction, from any kind of it, from any aggravating circumstance wherewith it may be attended, that should any way discourage the soul in the comforting, supporting persuasion of an interest in the love of God and forgiveness thereby.

2. No length or continuance of afflictions ought to be any impeachment of our spiritual consolation. Take for the confirmation hereof, the great example of the Son of God. How long did his afflictions continue? what end or issue was put to them? No longer did they abide than

until 'he cried with a loud voice and gave up the ghost.' To the moment of his death, from his manger to his cross, his afflictions still increased, and he ended his days in the midst of them. Now he was the head of the church, and the great representative of it; unto a conformity with whom we are predestinated. And if God will have it so with us, even in this particular, so as that we shall have no rest, no peace from our trials, until we lie down in the grave, that whatever condition we pass through, they shall be shut out of none, but only from immortality and glory, what have we herein to complain of?

3. Where the remembrance and perplexing sense of past sins is revived by present afflictions; separate them in your minds, and deal distinctly about them. So long as you carry on the consideration of them jointly, you will be rolled from one to another, and never obtain rest unto your souls. They will mutually aggravate each other. The sharpness of affliction will add to the bitterness of the sense of sin; and the sense of sin will give an edge to affliction, and cause it to pierce deeply into the soul, as we shewed in the former instances. Deal therefore distinctly about them, and in their proper order. So doth the psalmist here. He had at present both upon him, and together they brought him into these depths, concerning which he so cries out for deliverance from them. See Psal. xxxii. 3—5. And what course doth he take? He applies himself in the first place to his sin and the guilt of it, and that distinctly and separately. And when he hath got a discharge of sin, which he waited so earnestly for, his faith quickly arose above his outward trials, as appears in his blessed close of all; 'He shall redeem Israel out of all his trouble;' the whole Israel of God, and myself amongst them. This do then; single out the sin or sins that are revived in the sense of their guilt upon the conscience; use all diligence to come to an issue about them in the blood of Christ. This God by your affliction calls you unto. This is the disease whereof your trouble is but the symptom. This, therefore, in the cure you seek after, is first and principally to be attended unto; when that is once removed, the other, as to any prejudice unto your soul, will depart of itself. The root being once digged up, you shall not long feed on the bitter fruit that it hath brought forth;

or if you do, the wormwood shall be taken out of it, and it shall be very pleasant unto you, as well as wholesome. How this is to be done by an application unto God for forgiveness, hath been at large declared. But if men will deal with confused thoughts about their sins and their troubles, their wound will be incurable, and their sorrow endless.

4. Remember that a time of affliction is a time of temptation. Satan, as we have shewed, will not be wanting unto any appearing opportunity or advantage of setting upon the soul. When Pharaoh heard that the people were entangled in the wilderness, he pursued them. And when Satan sees a soul entangled with its distresses and troubles, he thinks it his time and hour to assault it. He seeks to winnow, and comes when the corn is under the flail. Reckon therefore that when trouble cometh, the prince of the world cometh also, that you may be provided for him. Now is the time to take the shield of faith, that we may be able to quench his fiery darts. If they be neglected, they will inflame the soul. Watch therefore and pray, that you enter not into temptation; that Satan do not represent God falsely unto you. He that durst represent Job falsely to the all-seeing God, will with much boldness represent God falsely unto us, who see and know so little. Be not then ignorant of his devices; but every way set yourselves against his interposing between God and your souls, in a matter which he hath nothing to do withal. Let not this make-bate by any means inflame the difference.

5. Learn to distinguish the effect of natural distempers from spiritual distresses. Some have sad, dark, and tenacious thoughts fixed on their minds from their natural distempers. These will not be cured by reasonings, nor utterly quelled by faith. Our design must be to abate their efficacy and consequents, by considering their occasions. And if men cannot do this in themselves, it is highly incumbent on those who make application of relief unto them, to be careful to discern what is from such principles, whereof they are not to expect a speedy cure. And,

6. Take heed in times of peace and ease, that you lay not up, by your negligence or careless walking, sad provision for a day of darkness, a time of afflictions. It is sin that imbitters troubles; the sins of peace are revived in time

of distress. Fear of future affliction, of impendent troubles, should make us careful not to bring that into them, which will make them bitter and sorrowful.

7. Labour to grow better under all your afflictions, lest your afflictions grow worse; lest God mingle them with more darkness, bitterness, and terror. As Joab said unto David, if he ceased not his scandalous lamentation on the death of Absalom, all the people would leave him, and he then should find himself in a far worse condition than that which he bemoaned, or any thing that befell him from his youth. The same may be said unto persons under their afflictions. If they are not managed and improved in a due manner, that which is worse may, nay, in all probability will, befall them. Wherever God takes this way, and engageth in afflicting, he doth commonly pursue his work until he hath prevailed, and his design towards the afflicted party be accomplished. He will not cease to thrash and break the bread-corn until it be meet for his use. Lay down, then, the weapons of thy warfare against him; give up yourselves to his will; let go every thing about which he contends with you; follow after that which he calls you unto, and you will find light arising unto you in the midst of darkness. Hath he a cup of affliction in one hand? lift up your eyes and you will see a cup of consolation in another. And if all stars withdraw their light, whilst you are in the way of God, assure yourselves that the sun is ready to rise.

8. According to the tenor of the covenant of grace, a man may be sensible of the respect of affliction unto sin; yea, unto this or that sin in particular, and yet have a comfortable persuasion of the forgiveness of sin. Thus it was in general in God's dealing with his people. He forgave them, but he took vengeance on their inventions; Psal. xcix. 8. Whatever they suffered under the vengeance that fell upon their inventions (and that is as hard a word as is applied any where unto God's dealing with his people), yet at the same time he assured them of the pardon of their sin. So, you know, was the case of David. His greatest trial and affliction, and that which befell him on the account of a particular sin, and wherein God took vengeance on his invention, was ushered in with a word of grace, that God had done away, or pardoned his sins, and that he should not die.

This is expressed in the tenor of the covenant with the seed of Christ; Psal. lxxxix. 31—34.

Objections against believing from things internal. The person knows not whether he be regenerate or no. State of regeneration asserted. Difference of saving and common grace. This difference discernable. Men may know themselves to be regenerate. The objection answered.

ANOTHER head of objections and despondencies ariseth from things internal, things that are required in the soul, that it may have an interest in the forgiveness that is with God. Some whereof we shall speak unto; and these respect, first, the state of the soul; and secondly, some actings in the soul.

First, As to the state, say some, unless a man be regenerate, and born again, he is not, he cannot be made partaker of mercy and pardon. Now all things here are in the dark unto us. For first, we know not well what this regeneration is, and it is variously disputed amongst men. Some would place it only in the outward signs of our initiation unto Christ, and some otherwise express it. Again, it is uncertain, whether those that are regenerate do or may know that they are so; or whether this may be in any measure known unto others, with whom they may treat about it. And if it may not be known, we must be uncertain in this also. And then it may be, for their parts, they neither know the time when, nor the manner how, any such work was wrought in them; and yet without this, seeing it is wrought by means, and springs from certain causes, they can have no establishment in a not-failing persuasion of their acceptance with God, by the pardon of their sins in the blood of Christ. This is the head and sum of most of the objections which perplexed souls do manage against themselves as to their state and condition. Hence, indeed, they draw forth reasonings with great variety, according as they are suggested by their particular occasions and temptations. And many proofs taken from their sins, miscarriages, and fears, do they enforce their objections withal. My purpose is to lay down some general rules and principles, which may be applied unto particular occasions and emergencies. And this

shall be done in answer to the several parts of the general objection mentioned before. I say, then,

1. It is most certain that there are two estates and conditions that divide all mankind; and every one that lives in the world, doth completely and absolutely belong unto one of them. These are the state of nature, and the state of grace; of sin, and of righteousness by Christ; every man in the world belongs unto one of these states or conditions. This the Scripture so abounds in, that it seems to be the first principal thing that we are taught in it. It is as clear that there are two different states in this world, as that there are so in that to come. Yea, all our faith and obedience depend on this truth. And not only so, but the covenant of God, the mediation of Christ, and all the promises and threats of the law and gospel, are built on this supposition. And this lays naked unto a spiritual eye that abounding atheism that is in the world. Men are not only, like Nicodemus, ignorant of these things, and wonder how they can be, but they scorn them, despise them, scoff at them. To make mention of being regenerate, is exposed to reproach in the world. But whether men will or no, unto one of these conditions they must belong.

2. As these two estates differ morally in themselves, and physically in the causes constitutive of that difference; so there is a specifical difference between the things that place men in the one condition and in the other. Whatever there is of goodness, virtue, duty, grace, in an unregenerate person, there is in him that is regenerate somewhat of another kind that is not in the other at all. For the difference of these states themselves it is plain in Scripture. The one is a state of death, the other of life; the one of darkness, the other of light; the one of enmity against God, the other of reconciliation with him. And that the one state is constituted by that of grace, which is of a peculiar kind, and which is not in the other, I shall briefly declare.

1. The grace of regeneration proceedeth from an especial spring and fountain, which emptieth much of its living waters into it, no one drop whereof falls on them that are not regenerate. This is electing love; it is given out in the pursuit of the decree of election; 'God hath chosen us that we should be holy;' Eph. i. 4. Our holiness, whose only spring

is our regeneration, is an effect of our election; that which God works in our souls, in the pursuit of his eternal purpose of love and good will towards us. So again, saith the apostle, 2 Thess. ii. 13. 'God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through the sanctification of the Spirit.' God having designed us unto salvation as the end, hath also appointed the sanctification of the Spirit to be the means to bring us orderly unto the attainment of that end. But the best of common grace or gifts that may be in men unregenerate, are but products of the providence of God, ordering all things in general unto his own glory, and the good of them that shall he heirs of salvation. They are not fruits of electing eternal love, nor designed means for the infallible attaining of eternal salvation.

2. The graces of those that are regenerate have a manifold respect or relation to the Lord Christ that the common graces of others have not. I shall name one or two of these respects. 1. They have an especial moral relation to the mediatory acts of Christ in his oblation and intercession. Especial grace is an especial part of the purchase of Christ by his death and blood-shedding. He made a double purchase of his elect; of their persons to be his; of especial grace to be theirs. 'He gave himself for his church, that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that he might present it unto himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy, and without blemish;' Eph. v. 26, 27. The design of Christ in giving himself for his church, was to procure for it that especial grace whereby, through the use of means, it might be regenerate, sanctified, and purified. So Titus ii. 14. 'He gave himself that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.' Real purification in grace and holiness hath this especial relation unto the death of Christ, that he designed therein to procure it for them for whom he died. And in the pursuit of his purchase or acquisition of it, his purpose was really to bestow it upon them, or effectually to work it in them. Moreover, it hath an especial relation unto his intercession; and that in a distinguishing manner from any other gifts or common graces that other men may receive. Giving us the rule and pattern of his intercession,

John xvii. he tells us, that he so prays not for the world, but for his elect; those which the Father had given him, because they were his, ver. 9. And what is it that he prays for them, in distinction from all other men whatever? Amongst others this is one principal thing that he insists on, ver. 17. 'Sanctify them through thy truth.' Their sanctification and holiness is granted upon that prayer and intercession of Christ, which is peculiar unto them, with an exclusion of all others; 'I pray for them, I pray not for the world.' Now the common grace of unregenerate persons, whereby they are distinguished from other men, whatever it be, it hath not this especial relation to the oblation and intercession of Christ. Common grace is not the procurement of especial intercession.

2. They have a real relation unto Christ as he is the living quickening head of the church; for he is so, even the living spiritual fountain of the spiritual life of it, and of all vital acts whatever. 'Christ is our life, and our life is hid with him in God;' Col. iii. 2, 3. That eternal life which consists in the knowledge of the Father and the Son, John xvii. 3. is in him as the cause, head, spring, and fountain of it. In him it is in its fulness, and from thence it is derived unto all that believe, who receive from his fulness 'grace for grace;' John i. 16. All true saving sanctifying grace, all spiritual life, and every thing that belongs thereunto, is derived directly from Christ as the living head of his church, and fountain of all spiritual life unto them. This the apostle expresseth, Eph. iv. 15, 16. 'Speaking the truth in love, grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ; from whom the whole body fitly joined together, and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love.' To the same purpose he again expresseth the same matter, Col. ii. 19. All grace in the whole body comes from the head Christ Jesus; and there is no growth or furtherance of it, but by his effectual working in every part to bring it unto the measure designed unto it. Nothing then, no not the least of this grace, can be obtained but by virtue of our union unto Christ as our head, because it consists in a vital effectual

influence from him and his fulness. And this kind of relation unto Christ, all grace that is or may be in unregenerate men, is incapable of.

3. The grace of regeneration, and the fruits of it, are administered in and by the covenant. This is the promise of the covenant, that God will write his law in our hearts, and put his fear in our inward parts, that we shall not depart from him; Jer. xxxii. This is that grace whereof we speak, whatever it be, or of what kind soever. It is bestowed on none but those who are taken into covenant with God; for unto them alone it is promised, and by virtue thereof is it wrought in and upon their souls. Now all unregenerate men are strangers from the covenant, and are not made partakers of that grace which is peculiarly and only promised thereby, and exhibited therein.

4. The least spark of saving regenerating grace is wrought in the soul by the Holy Ghost, as given unto men to dwell in them, and to abide with them. He is the water given by Jesus Christ unto believers, which is in them 'a well of water springing up to everlasting life;' John iv. 14. First they receive the water, the spring itself, that is, the Holy Spirit; and from thence living waters do arise up in them; they are wrought, effected, produced by the Spirit, which is given unto them. Now although the common gifts and graces of men unregenerate are effects of the power of the Holy Ghost wrought in them, and bestowed on them, as are all other works of God's providence; yet it doth not work in them, as received by them, to dwell in them, and abide with them, as a never-failing spring of spiritual life. For our Saviour says expressly, that the world, or unbelievers, do not know the Spirit, nor can receive him, or have him abiding in them. All which, in a contradistinction unto all unregenerate persons, are affirmed of all them that do believe.

5. The least of saving grace, such as is peculiar unto them that are regenerate, is spirit, John iii. 6. 'That which is born of the Spirit, is spirit.' Whatever it is that is so born, it is spirit, it hath a spiritual being, and it is not educible by any means out of the principles of nature. So it is said to be a 'new creature,' 2 Cor. v. 17. Be it never so little or so great, however it may differ in degrees in one and in another, yet the

nature of it is the same in all; it is a 'new creature.' As the least worm of the earth in the order of the old creation, is no less a creature than the sun, yea, or the most glorious angel in heaven; so, in the order of the new creation, the least spark or dram of true grace that is from the sanctifying Spirit, is a new creature, no less than the highest faith or love that ever were in the chiefest of the apostles. Now that which is spirit, and that which is not spirit; that which hath a new spiritual being, and that which hath none, whatever appearance of agreement there may be among them, do yet differ specifically from one another. And thus it is with the saving grace that is in a regenerate, and those common graces that are in others which are not so. So that as these are divers states, so they are eminently different and distinct the one from the other; and this answers the second thing laid down in the objections, taken from the uncertainty of these states, and of regeneration itself, and the real difference of it from the contrary state, which is exclusive of an interest in forgiveness.

Thirdly, This is laid down in the inquiry, whether this state may be known unto him who is really partaker of it, or translated into it, or unto others that may be concerned therein; to which I say, the difference that is between these two states, and the constitutive causes of them, as it is real, so it is discernable; it may be known by themselves who are in those states, and others. It may be known who are born of God, and who are yet children of the devil; who are quickened by Christ, and who are yet 'dead in trespasses and sin.' But here also observe,

1. That, I do not say, this is always known to the persons themselves concerned in this distribution. Many cry Peace, peace, when sudden destruction is at hand. These either think themselves regenerate when they are not, or else wilfully despise the consideration of what is required in them, that they may have peace, and so delude their own souls unto their ruin. And many that are truly born of God, yet know it not. They may for a season walk in darkness and have no light. Nor,

2. That this is always known to others. It is not known unto unregenerate men in respect of them that are so. For they know not really and substantially what it is to be so.

Natural men perceive not the things of God; that is, spiritually, in their own light and nature, Cor. ii. And as they cannot aright discern the things which put men into that condition (for they are foolishness unto them), so they cannot judge aright of their persons in whom they are. And if they do at any time judge aright notionally concerning any things or persons, yet they do not judge so upon right grounds, nor with any evidence in or unto themselves of what they do judge. Wherefore generally they judge amiss of such persons; and because they make profession of somewhat which they find not in themselves, they judge them hypocrites, and false pretenders unto what is not. For those things which evince their union with Christ, and which evidence their being born of God, they savour them not, nor can receive them. Nor is this always known unto, or discerned by, them that are regenerate. They may sometime with Peter think Simon Magus to be a true believer; or with Eli an Hannah to be a daughter of Belial. Many hypocrites are set forth with gifts, common graces, light, and profession, that they pass amongst all believers for such as are born of God. And many poor saints may be so disguised under darkness, temptation, sin, as to be looked on as strangers from that family whereunto indeed they do belong. The judgment of man may fail, but the judgment of God is according unto righteousness; wherefore,

3. This is that we say; it may be known in the sedulous use of means appointed for that end, to a man's self and others, which of the conditions mentioned he doth belong unto; that is, whether he be regenerate or no, so far as his or their concernment lies therein. This I say may be known, and that infallibly and assuredly, with reference unto any duty wherein from hence we are concerned. The discharge of some duties in our selves and towards others, depends on this knowledge, and therefore we may attain it, so far as it is necessary for the discharge of such duties unto the glory of God. Now because it is not directly in our way, yet having been mentioned I shall briefly in our passage touch upon the latter, or what duties do depend upon our judging of others to be regenerate, and the way or principles whereby such a judgment may be made.

1. There are many duties incumbent on us to be performed

with and towards professors; which, without admitting a judgment to be made of their state and condition, cannot be performed in faith. And in reference unto these duties alone it is that we are called to judge the state of others. For we are not giving countenance unto a rash uncharitable censuring of men's spiritual conditions, nor unto any judging of any men, any other than what our own duty towards them, doth indispensably require. Thus if we are to 'lay down our lives for the brethren,' it is very meet we should so far know them, so to be, as that we may hazard our lives in faith when we are called thereunto. We are also to join with them in those ordinances wherein we make a solemn profession that we are members of the same body with them, that we have the same head, the same Spirit, faith, and love. We must love them because they are begotten of God, children of our heavenly Father; and therefore must on some good ground believe them so to be. In a word, the due performance of all principal mutual gospel duties, to the glory of God and our own edification, depends on this supposition, that we may have such a satisfying persuasion concerning the spiritual condition of others, as that from thence we may take our aim, in what we do.

2. For the grounds hereof, I shall mention one only; which all others do lean upon. This is pressed, 1 Cor. xii. 12, 13. 'As the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body being many, are one body: so is Christ. For by one Spirit we are all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit.' They are all united unto, and hold of, one head. For as are the members of the body natural under one head, so is Christ mystical, that is, all believers under Christ their head. And this union they have by the inhabitation of the same quickening Spirit, which is in Christ their head, and by him they are brought all into the same spiritual state and frame; they are made to drink into one and the same Spirit; for this same Spirit produceth the same effects in them all, the same in kind, though differing in degrees, as the apostle fully declares, Eph. iv. 3—6. And this Spirit is in them, and not in the world, John xvi. And as this gives them a naturalness in their duties one to-

wards another; or in mutual caring for, rejoicing, or sorrowing with one another, as members one of another; 1 Cor. xii. 25, 26. so it reveals and discovers them to each other, so far as is necessary for the performance of the duties mentioned, in such a manner as becomes members of the same body. There is on this account a spiritually natural answering of one to another, as face answereth face in the water. They can see and discern that in others whereof they have experience in themselves; they can taste and relish that in others, which they feed upon in themselves, and wherein the lives of their souls do consist; the same Spirit of life being in them, they have the same spiritual taste and savour. And unless their palates are distempered by temptations or false opinions, or prejudices, they can in their communion, taste of that spirit in each other, which they are all made to drink into. This gives them the same likeness and image in the inward man, the same heavenly light in their minds, the same affections; and being thus prepared and enabled to judge and discern of the state of each other, in reference unto their mutual duties, they have moreover the true rule of the word to judge of all spirits and spiritual effects by. And this is the ground of all that love without dissimulation and real communion that is among the saints of God in this world. But here two cautions must be allowed.

1. That we would not judge the state and condition of any men in the world, no farther than we are called thereunto in a way of duty; and we are so called only with reference unto the duties that we are to perform towards them. What have we to do to judge them that are without; that is, any one that we have not a call to consider in reference unto our own duty? Herein that great rule takes place, 'judge not that ye be not judged.' Let us leave all men, the worst of men, unless where evident duty requires other actings, to the judgment-seat of God. They are the servants of another, and they stand or fall unto their own master. There have been great miscarriages amongst us in this matter; some have been ready to condemn all that go not along with them in every principle, yea, opinion or practice. And every day slight occasions and provocations, are made the grounds and reasons of severe censures. But nothing is more contrary to the conduct of the meek and holy spirit of Christ.

This is our rule; Are we called to act towards any as saints, as living members of the body of Christ, and that in such duties as we cannot perform in faith, unless we are persuaded that so they are? then are we, on the grounds and by the ways before-mentioned, to satisfy ourselves in one another.

2. Do we endeavour mutually to discern the condition of one another, in reference unto such ends? let us be sure to look unto, and pursue those ends, when we have attained our satisfaction. What these ends are hath been shewed. It is that we may love them without dissimulation, as members of the same mystical body with us; that we may naturally take care of them, and for them; that we may delight sincerely in them, that we may minister unto their wants, temporal and spiritual; that we may watch over them with pity and compassion. These and the like are the only ends for which we are at any time called to the consideration of the spiritual condition of one another; if these be neglected the other is useless. And here lies a great aggravation of that neglect, in that such a way is made for the avoidance of it. Here lies the life or death of all church society. All church society and relation is built on this supposition, that the members of it are all regenerate; some lay this foundation in baptism only, professing that all that are baptized are regenerate. Others require a farther satisfaction in the real work itself. But all build on the same foundation; that all church members are to be regenerate. And to what end is this? Namely, that they may all mutually perform those duties one towards another, which are incumbent mutually on regenerate persons. If these are omitted, there is an end of all profitable use of church society. Churches without this are but mere husks and shells of churches, carcases without souls. For as there is no real union unto Christ without faith, so there is no real union among the members of any church without love, and that acting itself in all the duties mentioned. Let not this ordinance be in vain.

But we must return from this digression, to that which lies before us, which is concerning what a man may discern concerning his own being regenerate or born again. I say, then,

Secondly, Men may come to an assured satisfactory

persuasion that themselves are regenerate, and that such, as is so far infallible, as that it will not deceive them, when it is brought to the trial. For there are many duties whose performance in faith unto the glory of God, and the edification of our own souls, doth depend on this persuasion and conviction. As,

1. A due sense of our relation unto God, and an answerable comportment of our spirits and hearts towards him. He that is born again, is born of God. He is begotten of God by the immortal seed of the word. Without a persuasion hereof, how can a man on grounds of faith carry himself towards God as his Father? And how great a part of our obedience towards him, and communion with him depends hereon, we all know. If men fluctuate all their days in this matter, if they come to no settlement in it, no comfortable persuasion of it, they scarce ever act any genuine child-like acts of love or delight towards God, which exceedingly impeacheth their whole obedience.

2. Thankfulness for grace received is one of the principal duties that is incumbent on believers in this world. Now how can a man in faith bless God, for that which he is utterly uncertain whether he have received it from him or no. I know some men run on in a road in this matter. They will bless God in a formal way, for their regeneration, sanctification, justification, and the like. But if you ask them whether themselves are regenerate or no, they will be ready to scoff at it, or at least to profess that they know no such thing. What is this but to mock God, and in a presumptuous manner to take his name in vain. But if we will praise God, as we ought for his grace, as we are guided and directed in the Scripture, as the nature of the matter requires, with such a frame of heart as may influence our whole obedience, surely it cannot but be our duty to know the grace that we have received.

3. Again, the main of our spiritual watch and diligence, consisteth in the cherishing, improving, and increasing of the grace that we have received; the strengthening of the new creature that is wrought in us. Herein consists principally the life of faith, and the exercise of that spiritual wisdom which faith furnisheth the soul withal. Now how can any man apply himself hereunto, whilst he is altogether un-

certain whether he hath received any principle of living, saving grace, or no? Whereas therefore God requires our utmost diligence, watchfulness, and care in this matter, it is certain that he requires also of us, and grants unto us, that which is the foundation of all these duties, which lies in an acquaintance with that state and condition whereunto we do belong. In brief, there is nothing we have to do in reference unto eternity, but one way or other it hath a respect unto our light and convictions, as to our state and condition in this world. And those who are negligent in the trial and examination thereof, do leave all things between God and their souls at absolute uncertainties, and dubious hazards; which is not to lead the life of faith.

We shall now upon these premises return unto that part of the objection which is under consideration. Say some, We know not whether we are regenerate or no, and are therefore altogether uncertain whether we have an interest in that forgiveness that is with God; nor dare we on that account admit of the consolation that is tendered on the truth insisted on.

Supposing what hath been spoken in general, I shall lay down the grounds of resolving this perplexing doubt in the ensuing rules.

RULE I.

See that the persuasion and assurance hereof which you look after and desire, be regular, and not such as is suited merely unto your own imaginations. Our second and third general rules about the nature of all spiritual assurance, and what is consistent therewithal, are here to be taken into consideration. If you look to have such an evidence, light into, and absolute conviction of, this matter, as shall admit of no doubts, fears, questionings, just occasions and causes of new trials, teachings, and self-examinations, you will be greatly deceived. Regeneration induceth a new principle into the soul, but it doth not utterly expel the old; some would have security, not assurance. The principle of sin and unbelief will still abide in us, and still work in us. Their abiding and their acting must needs put the soul upon a severe inquiry, whether they are not prevalent in it beyond

what the condition of regeneration will admit. The constant conflicts we must have with sin, will not suffer us to have always so clear an evidence of our condition as we would desire. Such a persuasion as is prevalent against strong objections to the contrary, keeping up the heart to a due performance of those duties in faith which belong unto the state of regeneration, is the substance of what in this kind you are to look after.

RULE II.

If you are doubtful concerning your state and condition, do not expect an extraordinary determination of it by an immediate testimony of the Spirit of God. I do grant that God doth sometimes by this means bring in peace and satisfaction unto the soul; he gives his own Spirit immediately 'to bear witness with ours, that we are the children of God,' both upon the account of regeneration and adoption. He doth so, but as far as we can observe in a way of sovereignty, when and to whom he pleaseth. Besides, that men may content and satisfy themselves with his ordinary teachings, consolations, and communications of his grace, he hath left the nature of that peculiar testimony of the Spirit very dark and difficult to be found out, few agreeing wherein it doth consist, or what is the nature of it. No one man's experience is a rule unto others; and an undue apprehension of it, is a matter of great danger. Yet it is certain that humble souls in extraordinary cases may have recourse unto it with benefit and relief thereby. This then you may desire, you may pray for, but not with such a frame of spirit as to refuse that other satisfaction, which in the ways of truth and peace you may find. This is the putting of the hand into the side of Christ, but 'blessed are they who believe, and yet have not seen.'

RULE III.

If you have at any time formerly received any especial or immediate pledge or testimony of God given unto your souls as unto their sincerity, and consequently their regeneration, labour to recover it, and to revive a sense of it upon your spirits now in your darkness and trouble. I am persuaded

there are but few believers, but that God doth at one time or other, in one duty or other, entering into, or coming out of, one temptation or another, give some singular testimony, unto their own souls and consciences concerning their sincerity, and his acceptance of them. Sometimes he doth this in a duty wherein he hath enabled the soul to make so near an approach unto him, as that it hath been warmed, enlivened, sweetened, satisfied with the presence, the gracious presence of God, and which God hath made unto him as a token of his uprightness. Sometimes, when a man is entering into any great temptation, trial, difficult or dangerous duty, that death itself is feared in it, God comes in by one means or other, by a secret intimation of his love, which he gives him to take along with him for his furniture and provision in his way, and thereby testifies to him his sincerity. And this serves like the food of Elijah for forty days in a wilderness condition. Sometimes he is pleased to shine immediately into the soul, in the midst of its darkness and sorrow wherewith it is surprised, as not looking for any such expression of kindness, and is thereby relieved against its own pressing self-condemnation. And sometimes the Lord is pleased to give these tokens of love unto the soul as its refreshment, when it is coming off from the storm of temptations wherewith it has been tossed. And many other times and seasons there are wherein God is pleased to give unto believers some especial testimony in their consciences unto their own integrity. But now these are all wrought by a transient operation of the Spirit exciting and enabling the heart unto a spiritual sensible apprehension and receiving of God's expressing kindness towards it. These things abide not in their sense, and in their power which they have upon our affections, but immediately pass away. They are therefore to be treasured up in the mind and judgment, to be improved and made use of by faith, as occasion shall require; but we are apt to lose them. Most know no other use of them, but whilst they feel them; yea, through ignorance in our duty to improve them, they prove like a sudden light brought into a dark place, and again removed, which seems to increase and really aggravates our sense of the darkness. The true use of them is to lay them up, and

ponder them in our hearts, that they may be supportments and testimonies unto us in a time of need. Have you then, who are now in the dark as to your state or condition, whether you are regenerate or no, ever received any such refreshing and cheering testimony from God given unto your integrity, and your acceptance with him thereupon; call it over again, and make use of it against those discouragements which arise from your present darkness in this matter, and which keeps you off from sharing in the consolation tendered unto you in this word of grace.

RULE IV.

A due spiritual consideration of the causes and effects of regeneration, is the ordinary way and means whereby the souls of believers come to be satisfied concerning that work of God, in them and upon them. The principle or causes of this work, are the Spirit and the word. He that is born again, 'is born of the Spirit,' John iii. 6. and of the word; 'Of his own will begat he us by the word of his truth;' James i. 18. 'We are born again by the word of God that abideth for ever;' 1 Pet. i. 23. Wherever then a man is regenerate, there hath been an effectual work of the Spirit and of the word upon the soul. This is to be inquired into, and after. Ordinarily it will discover itself. Such impressions will be made in it upon the soul, such a change will be wrought and produced in it, as will not escape a spiritual diligent search and inquiry. And this is much of the duty of such as are in the dark, and uncertain concerning the accomplishment of this work in themselves, Let them call to mind what have been the actings of the Spirit by the word upon their souls. What light thereby hath been communicated unto their minds; what discoveries of the Lord Christ and way of salvation have been made to them; what sense and detestation of sin have been wrought in them; what satisfaction hath been given unto the soul, to choose, accept, and acquiesce in the righteousness of Christ; what resignation of the heart unto God according to the tenor of the covenant of grace, it hath been wrought unto. Call to mind what transactions there have been between God and your souls about these things;

how far they have been carried on; whether you have broken off the treaty with God, and refused his terms; or if not, where the stay is between you; and what is the reason since God hath graciously begun to deal thus with you, that you are not yet come to a thorough close with him in the work and design of his grace; the defect must of necessity lie on your parts. God doth nothing in vain. Had he not been willing to receive you, he would not have dealt with you so far as he hath done. There is nothing then remains to firm your condition but a resolved act of your own wills in answering the mind and will of God. And by this search may the soul come to satisfaction in this matter; or at least find out and discover where the stick is whence their uncertainty doth arise, and what is wanting to complete their desire.

Again, this work may be discovered by its effects. There is something that is produced by it in the soul, which may also be considered either with respect unto its being and existence, or unto its actings and operations; in the first regard it is spirit, John iii. 6. 'That which is born of the Spirit,' which is produced by the effectual operation of the Spirit of God, it 'is spirit;' 'a new creature,' 2 Cor. xv. 17. He that is in Christ Jesus, who is born again, is a new creature, a new life, a spiritual life, Gal. ii. 20. Eph. ii. 1. In brief, it is an habitual furnishment of all the faculties of the soul with new spiritual vital principles, enabling a person in all instances of obedience to lead a spiritual life unto God. This principle is by this work produced in the soul; and in respect of its actings, it consists in all the gracious operations of the mind, will, heart, or affections, in the duties of obedience which God hath required of us. This is that which gives life unto our duties (without which the best of our works are but dead works) and renders them acceptable unto the living God. It is not my business at large to pursue and declare these things; I only mention them, that persons who are kept back from a participation of the consolation tendered from the forgiveness that is with God, because they cannot comfortably conclude that they are born again, as knowing that it is unto such persons alone unto whom these consolations do truly and really belong, may know how to make a right judgment of themselves. Let such persons then not fluctuate up and down in generals and un-

certainties, with heartless complaints, which is the ruin of the peace of their souls; but let them really put things to the trial, by the examination of the causes and effects of the work they inquire after. It is by the use of such means whereby God will be pleased to give them all the assurance and establishment concerning their state and condition which is needful for them, and which may give them encouragement in their course of obedience. But supposing all that hath been spoken; what if a man by the utmost search and inquiry that he is able to make, cannot attain any satisfactory persuasion that indeed this great work of God's grace hath passed upon his soul; is this a sufficient ground to keep him off from accepting of supportment and consolation from this truth, that there is forgiveness with God, which is the design of the objection laid down before? I say therefore farther, that

1. Regeneration doth not in order of time precede the soul's interest in the forgiveness that is with God, or its being made partaker of the pardon of sin; I say no more but that it doth not precede it in order of time, not determining which hath precedency in order of nature. That, I confess, which the method of the gospel leads unto, is that absolution, acquitment, or the pardon, is the foundation of the communication of all saving grace unto the soul, and so precedeth all grace in the sinner whatever. But because this absolution or pardon of sin is to be received by faith, whereby the soul is really made partaker of it, and all the benefits belonging thereunto; and that faith is the radical grace which we receive in our regeneration; for it is by faith that our hearts are purified, as an instrument in the hand of the great purifier, the Spirit of God; I place these two together, and shall not dispute as to their priority in nature; but in time the one doth not precede the other.

2. It is hence evident, that an assurance of being regenerate, is no way previously necessary unto the believing of an interest in forgiveness; so that although a man have not the former, it is, or may be, his duty to endeavour the latter. When convinced persons cried out, 'What shall we do to be saved?' the answer was, 'Believe and you shall be so.' Believe in Christ, and in the remission of sin by his blood, is the first thing that convinced sinners are called unto. They

are not directed first to secure their souls they are born again, and then afterward to believe. But they are first to believe that the remission of sin is tendered unto them in the blood of Christ, and that 'by him they may be justified from all things from which they could not be justified by the law.' Nor upon this proposition is it the duty of men to question whether they have faith or no, but actually to believe. And faith in its operation will evidence itself. See Acts xiii. 38, 39. Suppose then that you do not know that you are regenerate, that you are born of God; that you have no prevailing, refreshing, constant evidence or persuasion thereof; should this hinder you? should this discourage you from believing forgiveness, from closing with the promises, and thereby obtaining in yourselves an interest in that forgiveness that is with God? Not at all; nay, this ought exceedingly to excite and stir you up unto your duty herein. For,

1. Suppose that it is otherwise; that indeed you are yet in the state of sin, and are only brought under the power of light and conviction; this is the way for a translation into an estate of spiritual life and grace. If you will forbear the acting of faith upon, and for, forgiveness, until you are regenerate, you may, and probably you will, come short both of forgiveness and regeneration also. Here lay your foundation, and then your building will go on. This will open the door unto you, and give you an entrance into the kingdom of God. Christ is the door; do not think to climb up over the wall; enter by him, or you will be kept out.

2. Suppose that you are born again, but yet know it not, as is the condition of many. This is a way whereby you may receive an evidence thereof. It is good the embracing of all signs, tokens, and pledges of our spiritual condition; and it is so to improve them. But the best course is to follow the genuine natural actings of faith, which will lead us into the most settled apprehensions concerning our relation unto God, and acceptance with him. Believe first the forgiveness of sin as the effect of mere grace and mercy in Christ. Let the faith hereof be nourished and strengthened in your souls. This will insensibly influence your hearts into a comforting gospel persuasion of your state and condition towards God, which will be accompanied with assured rest and peace.

To wind up this discourse; remember, that that which hath been spoken with reference unto the state of regeneration in general, may be applied unto every particular objection or cause of fear and discouragement that may be reduced to that head. Such are all objections that arise from particular sins, from aggravations of sin by their greatness or circumstances, or relapses into them. The way that the consideration of these things prevail upon the mind unto fears, is by begetting an apprehension in men that they are not regenerate; for if they were, they suppose they could not be so overtaken or entangled. The rules thereof laid down are suited to the straits of the souls of sinners in all such particular cases.

Lastly, There was somewhat in particular added in the close of the objection, which although it be not directly in our way, nor of any great importance in itself, yet having been mentioned, it is not unmeet to remove it out of the way, that it may not leave entanglement upon the minds of any. Now this is, that some know not, nor can give an account of the time of their conversion unto God, and therefore cannot be satisfied that the saving work of his grace hath passed upon them. This is usually and ordinarily spoken unto. And I shall therefore briefly give an account concerning it.

1. It hath been shewed that in this matter, there are many things whereon we may regularly found a judgment concerning ourselves; and it is great folly to wave them all, and put the issue of the matter upon one circumstance. If a man have a trial at law, wherein he hath many evidences speaking for him, only one circumstance is dubious and in question; he will not cast the weight of his cause on that disputed circumstance, but will plead those evidences that are more clear, and testify more fully in his behalf. I will not deny but that this matter of the time of conversion is ofttimes an important circumstance; in the affirmative, when it is known it is of great use tending to stability and consolation; but yet it is still but a circumstance, such as that the being of the thing itself doth not depend upon. He that is alive may know that he was born, though he know neither the place where, nor the time when he was so. And so may he that is spiritually alive, and hath ground of evi-

dence that he is so, that he was born again, though he knew neither when, nor where, nor how. And this case is usual in persons of quiet natural tempers, who have had the advantage of education under means of light and grace. God ofttimes in such persons begins and carries on the work of his grace insensibly, so that they come to good growth and maturity before they know that they are alive. Such persons come at length to be satisfied in saying with the blind man in the gospel, 'How our eyes were opened we know not, only one thing we know, whereas we were blind by nature, now we see.'

2. Even in this matter also, we must, it may be, be content to live by faith, and to believe as well what God hath done in us, if it be the matter and subject of his promises, as what he hath done for us; the ground whereof also is the promise, and nothing else.

Objections from the present state and condition of the soul: weakness and imperfection of duty. Opposition from indwelling sin.

THIRDLY, There is another head of objections against the soul's receiving consolation from an interest in forgiveness, arising from the consideration of its present state and condition, as to actual holiness, duties, and sins. Souls complain when in darkness, and under temptations, that they cannot find that holiness, nor those fruits of it in themselves, which they suppose an interest in pardoning mercy will produce. Their hearts they find are weak, and all their duties worthless. If they were weighed in the balance they would be all found too light. In the best of them there is such a mixture of self, hypocrisy, unbelief, vain glory, that they are even ashamed and confounded with the remembrance of them. These things fill them with discouragements, so that they refuse to be comforted, or to entertain any refreshing persuasion from the truth insisted on; but rather conclude that they are utter strangers from that forgiveness that is with God, and so continue helpless in their depths.

According unto the method proposed, and hitherto pursued, I shall only lay down some such general rules, as may support a soul under the despondencies that are apt in such

a condition to befall it, that none of these things may weaken it in its endeavour to lay hold of forgiveness. And,

First, This is the proper place to put in execution our seventh rule, to take heed of heartless complaints, when vigorous actings of grace are expected at our hands. If it be thus indeed, why lay you on your faces, why do you not rise, and put out yourselves to the utmost, giving all diligence to add one grace to another, until you find yourselves in a better frame? Supposing then the putting of that rule into practice, I add,

1. That known holiness is apt to degenerate into self-righteousness. What God gives us on the account of sanctification, we are ready enough to reckon on the score of justification. It is a hard thing to feel grace, and to believe as if there were none. We have so much of the Pharisee in us by nature, that it is sometimes well that our good is hid from us. We are ready to take our corn and wine and bestow them on other lovers. Were there not in our hearts a spiritually sensible principle of corruption; and in our duties a discernable mixture of self, it would be impossible we should walk so humbly, as is required of them who hold communion with God in a covenant of grace and pardoning mercy. It is a good life, which is attended with a faith of righteousness, and a sense of corruption. Whilst I know Christ's righteousness, I shall the less care to know my own holiness. To be holy is necessary, to know it sometimes a temptation.

2. Even duties of God's appointment, when turned into self-righteousness, are God's great abhorrency, Isa. xlvi. 2, 3. What hath a good original may be vitiated by a bad end.

3. Oftentimes holiness in the heart, is more known by the opposition that is made there to it, than by its own prevalent working. The Spirit's operation is known by the flesh's opposition. We find a man's strength by the burdens he carries, and not the pace that he goes. 'O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?' is a better evidence of grace and holiness, than 'God, I thank thee, I am not as other men.' A heart pressed, grieved, burdened, not by the guilt of sin only, which reflects with trouble on an awakened conscience, but by the close adhering power of indwelling sin, tempting, seducing, soliciting, hindering, captivating, conceiving, restlessly dis-

quieting, may from thence have as clear an evidence of holiness, as from a delightful fruit-bearing. What is it that is troubled and grieved in thee? What is it that seems to be almost killed and destroyed; that cries out, complains, longs for deliverance? is it not the new creature? is it not the principle of spiritual life, whereof thou art partaker? I speak not of troubles and disquietments for sin committed, nor of fears and perturbations of mind, lest sin should break forth to loss, shame, ruin, dishonour; nor of the contending of a convinced conscience lest damnation should ensue; but of the striving of the Spirit against sin, out of a hatred and a loathing of it, upon all the mixed considerations of love, grace, mercy, fear, the beauty of holiness, excellency of communion with God, that are proposed in the gospel. If thou seemest to thyself to be only passive in these things, to do nothing, but to endure the assaults of sin; yet if thou art sensible, and standest under the stroke of it, as under the stroke of an enemy, there is the root of the matter. And as it is thus, as to the substance and being of holiness, so it is also as to the degrees of it. Degrees of holiness are to be measured more by opposition than self operation. He may have more grace than another, who brings not forth so much fruit as the other; because he hath more opposition, more temptation, Isa. xli. 17. And sense of the want of all, is a great sign of somewhat in the soul.

2. As to what was alleged to the nothingness, the selfishness of duty; I say,

1. It is certain whilst we are in the flesh, our duties will taste of the vessel whence they proceed. Weakness, defilements, treachery, hypocrisy, will attend them. To this purpose, whatever some pretend to the contrary, is the complaint of the church, Isa. lxiv. 6. The chaff oftentimes is so mixed with the wheat that corn can scarce be discerned. And this know, that the more spiritual any man is, the more he sees of his unspiritualness in his spiritual duties. An outside performance will satisfy an outside Christian. Job abhorred himself most when he knew himself best. The clearer discoveries we have had of God, the viler will every thing of self appear. Nay, farther, duties and performances are oftentimes very ill measured by us; and those seem to be first, which indeed are last, and those to be last, which in-

deed are first. I do not doubt but a man when he hath had distractions to wrestle withal, no outward advantage to farther him, no extraordinary provocation of hope, fear, or sorrow, on a natural account in his duty, may rise from his knees with thoughts that he hath done nothing in his duty but provoked God; when there hath been more workings of grace in contending with the deadness cast on the soul by the condition that it is in, than when by a concurrence of moved natural affections, and outward provocations, a frame hath been raised, that hath to the party himself seemed to reach to heaven; so that it may be this perplexity about duties, is nothing but what is common to the people of God, and which ought to be no obstruction to peace and settlement.

2. As to the pretence of hypocrisy you know what is usually answered; it is one thing to do a thing in hypocrisy, another not to do it without a mixture of hypocrisy. Hypocrisy, in its long extent, is every thing that for matter or manner comes short of sincerity. Now our sincerity is no more perfect than our other graces; so that in its measure it abides with us, and adheres to all we do. In like manner, it is one thing to do a thing for vain glory, and to be seen of men, another not to be able wholly to keep off the subtle insinuations of self and vain glory. He that doth a thing in hypocrisy, and for vain glory, is satisfied with some corrupt end obtained, though he be sensible that he sought such an end. He that doth a thing with a mixture of hypocrisy, that is, with some breaches upon the degrees of his sincerity, with some insensible advancements in performance on outward considerations, is not satisfied with a self-end obtained, and is dissatisfied with the defect of his sincerity. In a word, wouldst thou yet be sincere, and dost endeavour so to be in private duties, and in public performances; in praying, hearing, giving alms, zealous actings for God's glory, and the love of the saints, though these duties are not, it may be, sometimes done without sensible hypocrisy, I mean as traced to its most subtle insinuations of self and vain glory; yet are they not done in hypocrisy, nor do not denominate the persons by whom they are performed hypocrites; yet I say of this, as of all that is spoken before, it is of use to relieve us under a troubled condition, of none to support us or encourage us unto an abode in it.

3. Know that God despiseth not small things; he takes notice of the least breathings of our hearts after him, when we ourselves can see nor perceive no such thing. He knows the mind of the Spirit in those workings which are never formed to that height, that we can reflect upon them with our observation. Every thing that is of him, is noted in his book, though not in ours. He took notice that when Sarah was acting unbelief towards him, yet that she shewed respect and regard to her husband, calling him lord, Gen. xviii. 12. 1 Pet. iii. 6. And even whilst his people are sinning, he can find something in their hearts, words, or ways, that pleaseth him, much more in their duties. He is a skilful refiner, that can find much gold in that ore where we see nothing but lead or clay. He remembers the duties which we forget, and forgets the sins which we remember. He justifies our persons though ungodly, and will also our duties, though not perfectly godly.

4. To give a little farther support in reference unto our wretched miserable duties, and to them that are in perplexities on that account, know that Jesus Christ takes whatever is evil and unsavoury out of them, and makes them acceptable. When an unskilful servant gathers many herbs, flowers, and weeds in a garden, you gather them out that are useful, and cast the rest out of sight. Christ deals so with our performances. All the ingredients of self that are in them on any account, he takes away, and adds incense to what remains, and presents it to God, Exod. xxviii. 36. This is the cause that the saints at the last day, when they meet their own duties and performances, they know them not, they are so changed from what they were when they went out of their hand. 'Lord, when saw we thee naked or hungry?' so that God accepts a little, and Christ makes our little a great deal.

5. Is this an argument to keep thee from believing? The reason why thou art no more holy is because thou hast no more faith. If thou hast no holiness, it is because thou hast no faith; holiness is the purifying of the heart by faith, or our obedience unto the truth. And the reason why thou art no more in duty, is because thou art no more in believing; the reason why thy duties are weak and imperfect, is because thy faith is weak and imperfect. Hast thou no holiness, believe that thou mayest have; hast thou but a little, or that

which is imperceptible, be steadfast in believing that thou mayest abound in obedience. Do not resolve not to eat thy meat until thou art strong, when thou hast no means of being strong, but by eating thy bread, which strengthens the heart of man.

Object. 4. The powerful tumultuating of indwelling sin or corruption, is another cause of the same kind of trouble and despondency. 'They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the lusts thereof.' But we find, say some, several corruptions working effectually in our hearts, carrying us captive to the law of sin. They disquiet with their power, as well as with their guilt. Had we been made partakers of the law of the Spirit of life, we had ere this been more set free from the law of sin and death. Had sin been pardoned fully, it would have been subdued more effectually.

There are three considerations which make the actings of indwelling sin to be so perplexing to the soul.

1. Because they are unexpected. The soul looks not for them upon the first great conquest made of sin, and universal engagement of the heart unto God. When it first says, I have sworn, and am steadfastly purposed to keep thy righteous judgments, commonly there is peace, at least for a season, from the disturbing vigorous actings of sin. There are many reasons why so it should be. 'Old things are then passed away, all things are become new;' and the soul, under the power of that universal change, is utterly turned away from those things that should foment, stir up, provoke, or cherish, any lust or temptation. Now when some of these advantages are past, and sin begins to stir and act again, the soul is surprised, and thinks the work that he hath passed through was not true and effectual, but temporary only. Yea, he thinks perhaps that sin hath more strength than it had before, because he is more sensible than he was before. As one that hath a dead arm or limb, whilst it is mortified endures deep cuts and lancings, and feels them not; when spirits and sense are brought into the place again, he feels the least cut, and may think the instruments sharper than they were before, when all the difference is, that he hath got a quickness of sense, which before he had not. It may be so with a person in this case; he may think lust more powerful than it was before, because he is more

sensible than he was before. Yea, sin in the heart, is like a snake or serpent; you may pull out the sting of it, and cut it into many pieces; though it can sting mortally no more, nor move his whole body at once, yet it will move in all its parts, and make an appearance of a greater motion than formerly. So it is with lust, when it hath received its death's wound, and is cut in pieces, yet it moves in so many parts as it were in the soul, that it amazes him that hath to do with it; and thus coming unexpectedly, fills the spirit oftentimes with disconsolation.

2. It hath also in its actings a universality. This also surpriseth; there is a universality in the actings of sin, even in believers. There is no evil that it will not move to; there is no good that it will not attempt to hinder; no duty that it will not defile. And the reason of this is, because we are sanctified but in part; not in any part wholly, though savingly and truly in every part. There is sin remaining in every faculty, in all the affections, and so may be acting in and towards any sin, that the nature of man is liable unto. Degrees of sin there are that all regenerate persons are exempted from; but unto solicitations to all kinds of sin they are exposed, and this helps on the temptation.

3. It is endless and restless; never quiet, conquering nor conquered; it gives not over, but rebels being overcome, or assaults afresh having prevailed. Ofttimes after a victory obtained, and an opposition subdued, the soul is in expectation of rest and peace from its enemies. But this holds not; it works and rebels again and again, and will do so whilst we live in this world; so that no issue will be put to our conflict but by death. This is at large handled elsewhere, in a treatise lately published on this peculiar subject.

These and the like considerations attending the actings of indwelling sin, do oftentimes entangle the soul in making a judgment of itself, and leave it in the dark as to its state and condition.

A few things shall be offered unto this objection also.

1. The sensible powerful actings of indwelling sin, are not inconsistent with a state of grace, Gal. v. 17. There are in the same person contrary principles, 'the flesh and the Spirit;' these are contrary: and there are contrary actings from these principles; 'the flesh lusteth against the Spirit,

and the Spirit against the flesh;' and these actings are described to be greatly vigorous in other places. Lust wars against our souls, James iv. 1. 1 Pet. ii. 11. Now to war is not to make faint or gentle opposition, to be slighted and contemned; but it is to go out with great strength, to use craft, subtlety, and force, so as to put the whole issue to a hazard. So these lusts war; such are their actings in and against the soul. And therefore, saith the apostle, 'you cannot do the things that you would.' See Rom. vii. 14—17. In this conflict indeed the understanding is left unconquered; it condemns and disapproves of the evil led unto; and the will is not subdued; it would not do the evil that is pressed upon it, and there is a hatred or aversion remaining in the affections unto sin; but yet notwithstanding sin rebels, fights, tumultuates, and leads captive. This objection then may receive this speedy answer. Powerful actings and workings, universal endless strugglings of indwelling sin, seducing to all that is evil, putting itself forth to the disturbance and dissettlement of all that is good, is not sufficient ground to conclude a state of alienation from God. See for this the other treatise before-mentioned at large.

2. Your state is not at all to be measured by the opposition that sin makes to you, but by the opposition you make to it; be that never so great, if this be good; be that never so restless and powerful, if this be sincere, you may be disquieted, you can have no reason to despond.

I have mentioned these things only to give a specimen of the objections which men usually raise up against an actual closing with the truth insisted on to their consolation. And we have also given in upon them some rules of truth for their relief, not intending in them absolute satisfaction as to the whole of the cases mentioned, but only to remove the darkness raised by them so out of the way, as that it might not hinder any from mixing the word with faith that hath been dispensed from this blessed testimony, 'that there is forgiveness with God that he may be feared.'

Ver. 5, 6. Proceed we now to the second part of this psalm, which contains the deportment of a sin-perplexed soul; when by faith it hath discovered where its rest doth lie, and from whom its relief is to be expected; even from the forgiveness which is with God, whereof we have spoken.

There are two things in general, as was before-mentioned, that the soul in that condition applies itself unto; whereof the first respects itself, and the other the whole Israel of God.

That which respects itself, is the description of that frame of heart and spirit that he was brought into, upon faith's discovery of forgiveness in God; with the duties that he applied himself unto, the grounds of it, and the manner of its performance; ver. 5, 6.

'I wait for the Lord, my soul doth wait, and in his word do I hope.

'My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch for the morning: I say, more than they that watch for the morning.'

Herein, I say, he describes both his frame of spirit, and the duty he applied himself to, both as to matter and manner.

I shall, as in the method hitherto observed, first consider the reading of the words, then their sense and importance, with the suitableness of the things mentioned in them, to the condition of the soul under consideration; all which yield us a foundation of the observations that are to be drawn from them.

The words rendered strictly, or word for word, lay thus:

'I have earnestly expected Jehovah; my soul hath expected, and in his word have I tarried,' or waited.

'My soul to the Lord, more than (or before) the watchmen in the morning; the watchmen in the morning;' or 'unto the morning.'

'I have waited' or 'expected;' קויתי from קוה 'to expect,' 'to hope,' 'to wait.' 'Verbum hoc est, magno animi desiderio, in aliquem intentum esse, et respicere adeum, ex eo pendere.' The word denotes to be intent on any one with great desire; to behold or regard him, and to depend upon him; and it also expresseth the earnest inclination and intention of the will and mind.

Paul seems to have expressed this word to the full, Rom. viii. 19. by ἀποκαραδοκία; an intent or earnest expectation, expressing itself by putting forth the head, and looking round about with earnestness and diligence. And this is also signified expressly by this word, Psal. lxix. 20. ואקוה לנוד 'and I looked for some to take pity;' 'huc illuc anxie cir-

cumspexi, siqui forte me commiseraturus esset.' I looked round about this way and that way diligently and solicitously, to see if any would pity me or lament with me.

Thus 'I have waited,' is as much as, I have diligently, with intention of soul, mind, will, and affections, looked unto God, in earnest expectation of that from him that I stand in need of, and which must come forth from the forgiveness that is with him.

2. I have, saith he, waited for, or expected Jehovah; he uses the same name of God in his expectation, that he first fixed on in his application to him.

And it is not this or that means, not this or that assistance, but it is Jehovah himself that he expects and waits for. It is Jehovah himself that must satisfy the soul; his favour and loving-kindness, and what flows from them; if he come not himself, if he gives not himself, nothing else will relieve.

3. 'My soul doth wait,' or expect; it is no outward duty that I am at, no lip-labour, no bodily work, no formal, cold, careless performance of a duty; no, 'my soul doth wait:' it is soul-work, heart-work I am at; I wait, I wait with my whole soul.

4. 'In his word do I hope,' or 'wait.' There is not any thing of difficulty in these words; the word used הוחלתי is from יחל 'sunt qui quod affine sit verbo' חלל 'velint anxietatem et nisum includere, ut significet anxie, seu enixe expectare, sustinere, et sperare;' it signifies to hope, expect, endure, and sustain with care, solicitousness, and endeavours. Hence the LXX. have rendered the word by ὑπέμεινεν, and the Vulgar Latin 'sustinui.' I have sustained and waited with patience.

And this on the word; or he sustained his soul with the word of promise that it should not utterly faint. Seeing he had made a discovery of grace and forgiveness, though yet at a great distance; he had a sight of land, though he was yet in a storm at sea; and therefore encourageth himself, or his soul, that it doth not despond.

But yet all this that we have spoken reaches not the intenseness of the soul of the psalmist, in this his expectation of Jehovah. The earnest engagement of his soul in this duty riseth up above what he can express. Therefore he proceeds,

ver. 6. 'My soul' saith he, 'for the Lord,' (that is, expects him, looks for him, waits for him, waits for his coming to me in love and with forgiveness) 'more than the watchers for the morning, the watchers for the morning.'

These latter words are variously rendered, and variously expounded. The LXX. and Vulgar Latin render them 'from the morning watch, until night;' others, 'from those that keep the morning watch, unto those that keep the evening watch.' 'More than the watchers in the morning, more than the watchers in the morning.'

The words also are variously expounded. Austin would have it to signify, the placing of our hopes on the morning of Christ's resurrection, and continuing in them until the night of our own death.

Jerome, who renders the words, 'from the morning watch to the morning watch,' expounds them of continuing our hopes and expectations from the morning that we are called into the Lord's vineyard, to the morning when we shall receive our reward, as much to the sense of the place as the former: and so Chrysostom interprets it of our whole life.

It cannot be denied but that they were led into these mistakes by the translation of the LXX. and that of the Vulgar Latin, who both of them have divided these words, quite contrary to their proper dependance; and read them thus, 'My soul expected the Lord. From the morning watch to the night watch, let Israel trust in the Lord;' so making the words to belong to the following exhortation unto others, which are plainly a part of the expression of his own duty.

The words then are a comparison, and an allusion unto watchmen, and may be taken in one of these two senses:

1. In things civil; as those who keep the watch of the night, do look, and long for, and expect, the morning, when being dismissed from their guard they may take that sleep that they need and desire; which expresses a very earnest expectation, inquiry, and desire: or,

2. In things sacred; with the Chaldee paraphrast, which renders the words, 'more than they that look for the morning watch,' which they carefully observe, that they may offer the morning-sacrifice. In this sense, as saith he, the warders and watchers in the temple, do look diligently after the appearance of the morning, that they may with joy offer

the morning-sacrifice in the appointed season; so, and with more diligence, doth my soul wait for Jehovah.

You see the reading of the words; and how far the sense of them opens itself unto us by that consideration.

Let us then next see briefly the several parts of them, as they stand in relation one to another. We have then,

1. The expression of the duty wherein he was exercised, and that is, earnest waiting for Jehovah.

2. The bottom and foundation of that his waiting and expectation, that is, the word of God, the word of promise; he diligently hoped in the word.

3. The frame of his spirit in, and the manner of his performance of, this duty; expressed,

1. In the words themselves that he uses, according as we opened them before.

2. In the emphatical reduplication, yea triplication, of his expression of it; 'I wait' for God; my 'soul waiteth' for God; my soul 'for the Lord.'

3. In the comparison instituted between his discharge of his duty, and others' performances of a corporal watch, with the greatest care and diligence; 'more than they that watch for the morning;' so that we have,

1. The duty he performed; earnest waiting and expectation.

2. The object of his waiting; Jehovah himself.

3. His supportment in that duty, the word of promise.

4. The manner of his performance of it.

(1.) With earnestness and diligence.

(2.) With perseverance.

Let us then now consider the words, as they contain the frame and working of a sin-entangled soul.

Having been raised out of his depths by the discovery of forgiveness in God, as was before declared, yet not being immediately made partaker of that forgiveness, as to a comforting sense of it, he gathers up his soul from wandering from God, and supports it from sinking under his present condition.

It is, saith he, Jehovah alone with whom is forgiveness that can relieve and do me good; his favour, his loving-kindness, his communication of mercy and grace from thence, is that which I stand in need of; on him therefore do

I with all heedfulness attend; on him do I wait, my soul is filled with expectation from him; surely he will come to me, he will come and refresh me; though he seem as yet to be afar off, and to leave me in these depths, yet I have his word of promise to support and stay my soul, on which I will lean until I obtain the enjoyment of him, and his kindness which is better than life.

And this is the frame of a sin-entangled soul, who hath really by faith discovered forgiveness in God, but is not yet made partaker of a comforting refreshing sense of it. And we may represent it in the ensuing observations.

Obs. 1. The first proper fruit of faith's discovery of forgiveness in God, unto a sin-distressed soul, is waiting in patience and expectation.

Obs. 2. The proper object of a sin-distressed soul's waiting and expecting is God himself, as reconciled in Christ: 'I have waited for Jehovah.'

Obs. 3. The word of promise is the soul's great supportment in waiting for God: 'in thy word do I hope.'

Obs. 4. Sin-distressed souls wait for God with earnest intention of mind, diligence, and expectation; from the redoubling of the expression.

Obs. 5. Continuance in waiting until God appears to the soul is necessary and prevailing; necessary, as that without which we cannot attain assistance; and prevailing, as that wherein we shall never fail.

Obs. 6. Establishment in waiting where there is no present sense of forgiveness, yet gives the soul much secret rest and comfort; this observation ariseth from the influence that these verses have unto those that follow. The psalmist having attained thus far, can now look about him, and begin to deal with others, and exhort them to an expectation of grace and mercy.

And thus, though the soul be not absolutely in the haven of consolation where it would be, yet it hath cast out an anchor that gives it establishment and security. Though it be yet tossed, yet it is secured from shipwreck, and is rather sick than in danger; a waiting condition is a condition of safety.

Hence it is that he now turns himself to others, and upon the experience of the discovery that he had made of forgive-

ness in God, and the establishment and consolation he found in waiting on him, he calls upon, and encourageth others to the same duty, ver. 7, 8.

The propositions laid down, I shall briefly pass through; still with respect unto the state and condition of the soul, represented in the psalm. Many things that might justly be insisted on in the improvement of these truths, have been anticipated in our former general rules. To them we must therefore sometimes have recourse; because they must not be again repeated. On this account, I say, we shall pass through them with all briefness possible; yet so as not wholly to omit any directions that are here tendered unto us, as to the guidance of the soul, whose condition, and the working of whose faith, is here described. This, therefore, in the first place is proposed.

The first proper fruit of faith's discovery of forgiveness in God unto a sin-distressed soul, is waiting in patience and expectation.

This the psalmist openly and directly applies himself unto, and expresseth to have been as his duty, so his practice. And he doth it so emphatically, as was manifested in the opening of the words, that I know not that any duty is any where in the Scripture so recommended and lively represented unto us.

You must, therefore, for the right understanding of it, call to mind what hath been spoken concerning the state of of the soul inquired into; its depths, entanglements, and sense of sin, with its application unto God about those things; as also remember what hath been delivered about the nature of forgiveness, with the revelation that is made of it unto the faith of believers; and that this may be done, where the soul hath no refreshing sense of its own interest therein. It knows not that its own sins are forgiven, although it believes that there is forgiveness with God. Now the principal duty that is incumbent on such a soul, is that laid down in the proposition, namely, patient waiting and expectation.

Two things must be done in reference hereunto. First, The nature of the duty itself is to be declared: and secondly, The necessity and usefulness of its practice is to be evinced and demonstrated.

For the nature of it, something hath been intimated giving light into it, in the opening of the words here used by the psalmist to express it by. But we may observe, that these duties as required of us, do not consist in any particular acting of the soul, but in the whole spiritual frame and deportment of it, in reference unto the end aimed at in and by them. And this waiting, as here and elsewhere commended unto us, and which is comprehensive of the especial duties of the soul, in the case insisted on and described, comprehends these three things. 1. Quietness, in opposition to haste and tumultuating of spirit. 2. Diligence, in opposition to spiritual sloth, despondency, and neglect of means. 3. Expectation, in opposition to despair, distrust, and other proper immediate actings of unbelief.

1. Quietness. Hence this waiting itself is sometimes expressed by silence. To wait, is to be silent. Lam. iii. 26. 'It is good both to hope, דוּמִם and to be silent for the salvation of the Lord;' that is, to 'wait quietly,' as we have rendered the word. And the same word we render sometimes 'to rest,' as Psal. xxxvii. 7. 'Rest on the Lord, דּוֹם לַיהוָה be silent unto him;' where it is joined with hoping or waiting, as that which belongs unto the nature of it; and so in sundry other places. And this God in an especial manner calleth souls unto in straits and distresses. 'In quietness and confidence,' saith he, 'shall be your strength;' Isa. xxx. 15. And the effect of the righteousness of God by Christ, is said to be 'quietness and assurance for ever;' Isa. xxxii. 17. First, quietness, and then assurance. Now this silence and quietness which accompanieth waiting, yea, which is an essential part of it, is opposed first to haste; and haste is the soul's undue lifting up itself, proceeding from a weariness of its condition, to press after an end of its troubles, not according to the conduct of the Spirit of God. Thus when God calleth his people to waiting, he expresseth the contrary acting unto this duty, by the lifting up of the soul; Hab. ii. 3, 4. 'Though the vision tarry, wait for it. Behold, his soul which is lifted up is not upright in him: but the just shall live by faith.' God hath given unto the soul a vision of peace, through the discovery of that forgiveness which is with him; but he will have us wait for an actual participation of it unto rest and comfort. He that will not do so, but lifts up his

soul, that is, in making haste beyond the rule and method of the Spirit of God in this matter, his heart is not upright in him, nor will he know what it is to live by faith. This ruins and disappoints many a soul in its attempts for forgiveness. The prophet, speaking of this matter, tells us that 'he that believeth shall not,' nor will not, 'make haste;' Isa. xxviii. 16. Which words the apostle twice making use of, Rom. ix. 33. x. 11. in both places renders them, 'Whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed,' or confounded. And that because this haste turns men off from believing, and so disappoints their hopes, and leaves them unto shame and confusion. Men with a sense of the guilt of sin, having some discovery made to them of the rest, ease, and peace, which they may obtain to their souls by forgiveness, are ready to catch greedily at it, and to make false, unsound, undue applications of it unto themselves. They cannot bear the yoke that the Lord hath put upon them, but grow impatient under it, and cry with Rachel, 'Give me children or I die.' Any way they would obtain it. Now as the first duty of such a soul is to apply itself unto waiting; so the first entrance into waiting consists in this silence and quietness of heart and spirit. This is the soul's endeavour to keep itself humble, satisfied with the sovereign pleasure of God in its condition, and refusing all ways and means of rest and peace, but what it is guided and directed unto by the word and Spirit.

2. As it is opposed unto haste, so it is unto tumultuating thoughts, and vexatious disquietments; the soul is silent. Psal. xxxix. 9. 'I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, because thou didst it.' He redoubles the expression, whereby he sets out his endeavour to quiet and still his soul in the will of God. In the condition discoursed of, the soul is apt to have many tumultuating thoughts, or a multitude of perplexing thoughts of no use or advantage unto it. How they are to be watched against and rejected, was before declared in our general rules. This quietness in waiting will prevent them. And this is the first thing in the duty prescribed.

2. Diligence, in opposition unto spiritual sloth, is included in it also. Diligence is the activity of the mind in the regular use of means, for the pursuit of any end proposed. The end aimed at by the soul, is a comforting refreshing in-

terest in that forgiveness that is with God. For the attaining thereof, there are sundry means instituted and blessed of God. A neglect of them through regardlessness or sloth, will certainly disappoint the soul from attaining that end. It is confessedly so in things natural. He that soweth not, must not think to reap; he that clotheth not himself, will not be warm; nor he enjoy health, who neglects the means of it. Men understand this as to their outward concerns. And although they have a due respect unto the blessing of God, yet they expect not to be rich without industry in their ways. It is so also in things spiritual. God hath appointed one thing to be the means of obtaining another; in the use of them doth he bless us, and from the use of them, doth his glory arise, because they are his own appointments. And this diligence wholly respecteth practice, or the regular use of means. A man is said to be diligent in business, to have a diligent hand; though it be an affection of the mind, yet it simply respects practice and operation. This diligence in his waiting David expresseth, Psal. xl. 1. קוה קויתי. We render it, 'I have waited patiently;' that is, waiting I have waited; that is, diligently, earnestly in the use of means. So he describes this duty by an elegant similitude, Psal. cxxiii. 2. 'Behold, as the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters; and as the eyes of a maiden to the hand of her mistress; so our eyes wait upon the Lord our God until he have mercy on us.' Servants that wait on their masters, and look to their hands, it is to expect an intimation of their minds as to what they would have them do, that they may address themselves unto it. So, saith he, do we wait for mercy; not in a slothful neglect of duties, but in a constant readiness to observe the will of God in all his commands. An instance hereof we have in the spouse, when she was in the condition here described, Cant. iii. 1, 2. She wanted the presence of her beloved, which amounts to the same state which we have under consideration; for where the presence of Christ is not, there can be no sense of forgiveness. At first she seeks him upon her bed: 'By night upon my bed I sought him whom my soul loveth: I sought him, but I found him not.' She seems herein to have gone no farther than desires; for she was in her bed, where she could do no more; and the issue is, she found him not. But doth she so

satisfy herself; and lay still, waiting until he should come there unto her? No, she says, she will 'rise now, and go about the city in the streets, and in the broad ways I will seek him whom my soul loveth.' She resolves to put herself into the use of all means, whereby one may be sought that is wanting. In the city, streets, and fields, she would inquire after him. And the blessed success she had herein is reported, ver. 4. she 'found him, she held him, she would not let him go.' This then belongs unto the waiting of the soul: diligence in the use of means, whereby God is pleased ordinarily to communicate a sense of pardon and forgiveness, is a principal part of it. What these means are, is known. Prayer, meditation, reading, hearing of the word, dispensation of the sacraments; they are all appointed to this purpose; they are all means of communicating love and grace to the soul. Be not then heartless or slothful; up and be doing; attend with diligence to the word of grace; be fervent in prayer, assiduous in the use of all ordinances of the church, in one or other of them, at one time or other, thou wilt meet with him whom thy soul loveth; and God, through him, will speak peace unto thee.

3. There is expectation in it, which lies in a direct opposition to all the actings of unbelief in this matter, and is the very life and soul of the duty under consideration. So the psalmist declares it, Psal. lxii. 5. 'My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is only from him.' The soul will not, cannot, in a due manner wait on God, unless it has expectations from him; unless, as James speaks, he looks to receive somewhat from him; chap. i. 7. The soul in this condition regards forgiveness, not only as by itself it is desired, but principally as it is by God promised. Thence they expect it. This is expressed in the fourth proposition before laid down; namely, that sin-distressed souls wait for God with earnestness, intention of mind, and expectation. As this ariseth from the redoubling of the expression; so principally from the nature of the comparison that he makes on himself, in his waiting with them that watch for the morning. Those that watch for the morning do not only desire it, and prepare for it, but they expect it, and know assuredly that it will come. Though darkness may for a time be troublesome, and continue longer than

they would desire, yet they know that the morning hath its appointed time of return, beyond which it will not tarry; and therefore they look out for its appearance on all occasions: so it is with the soul in this matter. So says David, Psal. v. 3. 'I will direct my prayer unto thee ואצפה and look up.' So we: the words before are defective, בקר אערך לך 'in the morning,' or rather, every morning, 'I will order unto thee.' We restrain this unto prayer. 'I will direct my prayer unto thee.' But this was expressed directly in the words foregoing; 'In the morning thou shalt hear my voice;' that is, the voice of my prayer and supplications, as it is often supplied. And although the psalmist doth sometime repeat the same thing in different expressions, yet here he seemeth not so to do, but rather proceeds to declare the general frame of his spirit in walking with God. I will, saith he, 'order all things towards God,' so as that I may wait upon him in the ways of his appointment; ואצפה 'and will look up.' It seems in our translation to express his posture in his prayer. But the word is of another importance. It is diligently to look out after that which is coming towards us, and looking out after the accomplishment of our expectation. This is a part of our waiting for God; yea, as was said, the life of it, that which is principally intended in it. The prophet calls it 'his standing upon his watch tower, and watching to see what God would speak unto him,' Hab. ii. 3. namely, in answer unto that prayer which he put up in his trouble. He is now waiting in expectation of an answer from God. And this is that which poor, weak, trembling sinners are so encouraged unto, Isa. xxxv. 3, 4. 'Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees: say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not: behold your God will come.' Weakness and discouragements are the effects of unbelief. These he would have removed with an expectation of the coming of God unto the soul according to the promise. And this I say belongs unto the waiting of the soul in the condition described. Such a one doth expect and hope that God will in his season manifest himself and his love unto him, and give him an experimental sense of a blessed interest in forgiveness. And the accomplishment of this purpose and promise of God, it looks out after continually. It will not despond and be heartless, but stir up

and strengthen itself unto a full expectation to have the desires of his soul satisfied in due time: as we find David doing in places almost innumerable.

This is the duty that in the first place is recommended unto the soul, who is persuaded that there is forgiveness with God, but sees not its own interest therein. Wait on, or for, the Lord. And it hath two properties when it is performed in a due manner; namely, patience and perseverance. By the one men are kept to the length of God's time; by the other they are preserved in a due length of their own duty.

And this is that which was laid down in the first proposition drawn from the words; namely, that continuance in watching, until God appears unto the soul, is necessary, as that without which we cannot attain what we look after, and prevailing, as that wherein we shall never fail.

God is not to be limited, nor his times prescribed unto him. We know our way, and the end of our journey; but our stations of especial rest, we must wait for at his mouth, as the people did in the wilderness. When David comes to deal with God in his great distress, he says unto him, 'O Lord, thou art my God, my times are in thine hand;' Psal. xxxi. 14, 15. His times of trouble and of peace, of darkness and of light, he acknowledged to be in the hand and at the disposal of God; so that it was his duty to wait his time and season for his share and portion in them.

During this state the soul meets with many oppositions, difficulties, and perplexities, especially if its darkness be of long continuance, as with some it abides many years, with some all the days of their lives. Their hope being hereby deferred, makes their hearts sick, and their spirit oftentimes to faint; and this fainting is a defect in waiting, for want of perseverance and continuance which frustrates the end of it. So David, Psal. xxvii. 13. 'I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord.' Had I not received supportment by faith, I had fainted. And wherein doth that consist? what was the fainting which he had been overtaken withal, without the supportment mentioned? It was a relinquishment of waiting on God, as he manifets by the exhortation which he gives to himself and others, ver. 14. 'Wait on the Lord: be of good courage, and he shall

strengthen thy heart: wait, I say, on the Lord.' Wait with courage and resolution that thou faint not. And the apostle puts the blessed event of faith and obedience upon the avoidance of this evil, Gal. vi. 9. 'We shall reap if we faint not.' Hence we have both encouragements given against it, and promises that in the way of God we shall not be overtaken with it. 'Consider the Lord Christ,' saith the apostle, 'the captain of your salvation, lest you be wearied and faint in your minds;' Heb. xii. 3. Nothing else can cause you to come short of the mark aimed at. 'And they,' saith the prophet, 'who wait on the Lord,' that is, in the use of the means by him appointed, 'shall not faint;' Isa. xl. 31.

This continuance then in waiting, is to accompany this duty, upon the account of both the things mentioned in the proposition; that it is indispensably necessary on our own account, and it is assuredly prevailing in the end; it will not fail.

1. It is necessary. They that watch for the morning, to whose frame and actings, the waiting of the soul for God is compared, give not over until the light doth appear, or if they do, if they are wearied and faint, and so cease watching, all their former pains will be lost, and they will lie down in disappointments. So will it be with the soul that deserts its watch, and faints in its waiting. If upon the eruption of new lusts or corruptions; if upon the return of old temptations, or the assaults of new ones; if upon a revived perplexing sense of guilt, or on the tediousness of working and labouring so much and so long in the dark, the soul begins to say in itself, I have looked for light and behold darkness; for peace, and yet trouble cometh; the summer is past, the harvest is ended, and I am not relieved; such and such blessed means have been enjoyed, and yet I have not attained rest; and so gives over its waiting in the way and course before prescribed, it will at length utterly fail and come short of the grace aimed at. 'Thou hast laboured and hast not fainted,' brings in the reward, Rev. ii. 3.

2. Perseverance in waiting is assuredly prevalent; and this renders it a necessary part of the duty itself. If we continue to wait for the vision of peace, it will come, it will not tarry, but answer our expectation of it. Never soul miscarried that abode in this duty unto the end. The joys of

heaven may sometimes prevent consolations in this life; God sometimes gives in the full harvest without sending of the first-fruits aforehand, but spiritual or eternal peace and rest, is the infallible end of permanent waiting for God.

This is the duty that the psalmist declares himself to be engaged in, upon the encouraging discovery which was made unto him of forgiveness in God. 'There is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared. I wait for the Lord, my soul doth wait, and in his word do I hope.' And this is that which in the like condition is required of us. This is the great direction which was given us, in the example and practice of the psalmist, as to our duty and deportment in the condition described. This was the way whereby he rose out of his depths and escaped out of his entanglements. Is this then the state of any of us? let such take directions from hence.

1. Encourage your souls unto waiting on God. Do new fears arise, do old disconsolations continue? say unto your souls, Yet wait on God; 'why are you cast down, O our souls? and why are you disquieted within us? hope in God; for we shall yet praise him, who is the health of our countenance, and our God;' as the psalmist doth in the like case; Psal. xliii. 5. So he speaks elsewhere, 'Wait on God, and be of good courage,' shake off sloth, rouse up yourselves from under despondencies; let not fears prevail. This is the only way for success, and it will assuredly be prevalent; oppose this resolution to every discouragement, and it will give new life to faith and hope; say, 'My flesh faileth, and my heart faileth, but God is the rock of my heart, and my portion for ever;' as Psal. lxxiii. 26. Though thy perplexed thoughts have even wearied and worn out the outward man, as in many they do, so that flesh faileth; and though thou hast no refreshing evidence from within, from thyself, or thy own experience, so that thy heart faileth; yet resolve to look unto God; there is strength in him, and satisfaction in him, for the whole man; he is a rock, and a portion; this will strengthen things which otherwise will be ready to die. This will keep life in thy course, and stir thee up to plead it with God in an acceptable season, when he will be found. Job carriedup his condition unto a supposition that God might slay him; that is, add one stroke, one rebuke unto

another until he was consumed; and so take him out of the world in darkness and in sorrow. Yet he resolved to trust, to hope, to wait on him, as knowing that he should not utterly miscarry, so doing. This frame the church expresseth so admirably, that nothing can be added thereunto, Lam. iii. 17—26. 'Thou hast removed my soul far off from peace, I forgat prosperity, and my hope is perished from the Lord; remembering mine affliction and my misery, the wormwood and the gall. My soul hath them still in remembrance, and is humbled in me. This I recall to my mind, therefore have I hope. It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not. They are new every morning; great is thy faithfulness. The Lord is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I hope in him. The Lord is good unto them that wait for him, to the soul that seeketh him. It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord.' We have here both the condition and the duty insisted on, with the method of the soul's actings in reference unto the one and the other fully expressed. The condition is sad and bitter, the soul is in depths far from peace and rest, ver. 14. In this state it is ready utterly to faint and to give all for lost and gone, both strength for the present, and hopes for the future, ver. 18. This makes its condition full of sorrow and bitterness, and its own thoughts become unto it like 'wormwood and gall,' ver. 19, 20. But doth he lie down under the burden of all this trouble? doth he despond, and give over? No, saith he, I call to mind, that 'there is forgiveness with God;' grace, mercy, goodness, for the relief of distressed souls; such as are in my condition, ver. 21—23. Thence the conclusion is, that as all help is to be looked for, all relief expected, from him alone; so 'it is good that a man should quietly wait, and hope for the salvation of God.' This he stirs up himself unto, as the best, as the most blessed course for his deliverance.

2. Remember, that diligent use of the means for the end aimed at, is a necessary concomitant of, and ingredient unto, waiting on God. Take in the consideration of this direction also. Do not think to be freed from your entanglements, by restless, heartless desiring that it were otherwise with you. Means are to be used that relief may be obtained. What those means are, is known unto all. Mortification of

sin, prayer, meditation, due attendance upon all gospel ordinances; conferring in general about spiritual things, advising in particular about our own state and condition, with such who having received the tongue of the learned, are able to speak a word in season to them that are weary, are required to this purpose. And in all these are diligence and perseverance to be exercised; or in vain shall men desire a delivery from their entanglements.

God the proper object of the soul's waiting in its distresses and depths.

We have seen what the duty is, intended in the proposition; we are nextly to consider the reason also of it, why this is the great, first, and principal duty of souls; who in their depths have it discovered unto them that there is forgiveness with God; and the reason hereof is, that which is expressed in our second observation before-mentioned; namely,

That the proper object of a sin-distressed soul's waiting and expectation, is God himself as revealed in Christ. 'I have,' saith the psalmist, 'waited for Jehovah;' it is not this or that mercy or grace, this or that help or relief; but it is Jehovah himself that I wait for.

Here then we must do two things; first, Shew in what sense God himself is the object of the waiting of the soul; secondly, How it appears from hence that waiting is so necessary a duty.

First, It is the Lord himself, Jehovah himself, that the soul waiteth for. It is not grace, mercy, or relief absolutely considered, but the God of all grace and help, that is the full adequate object of the soul's waiting and expectation; only herein he is not considered absolutely in his own nature; but as there is forgiveness with him. What is required hereunto, hath been at large before declared. It is as he is revealed in and by Jesus Christ; as in him he hath found a ransom, and accepted the atonement for sinners in his blood; as he is a God in covenant; so he is himself the object of our waiting. And that,

'1. Because all troubles, depths, entanglements, arise

from, 1. The absence of God from the soul; and, 2. From his displeasure.

1. The absence of God from the soul, by his departure, withdrawing, or hiding himself from it, is that which principally casts the soul into its depths. 'Woe unto them,' saith the Lord, 'when I depart from them;' Hos. ix. 12. And this woe, this sorrow, doth not attend only a universal, a total departure of God from any; but that also which is gradual, or partial, in some things, in some seasons. When God withdraws his enlightening, his refreshing, his comforting presence, as to any ways or means whereby he hath formerly communicated himself unto the souls of any; then 'woe unto them,' sorrows will befall them, and they will fall into depths and entanglements. Now this condition calls for waiting. If God be withdrawn, if he hides himself, what hath the soul to do, but to wait for his return? So saith the prophet, Isa. viii. 17. 'I will wait upon the Lord that hideth his face from the house of Jacob, and I will look for him.' If God hide himself, this is the natural and proper duty of the soul, to wait and to look for him. Other course of relief it cannot apply itself unto. What that waiting is, and wherein it doth consist, hath been declared. Patient seeking of God in the ways of his appointment is comprised in it; this the prophet expresseth in that word, 'I will look for him;' indeed the same in the original with that in the psalm, וקויתי לו; and I will earnestly look out after him with expectation of his return unto me.

2. A sense of God's displeasure is another cause of these depths and troubles, and of the continuance of the soul in them, notwithstanding it hath made a blessed discovery by faith, that there is with him forgiveness; this hath been so fully manifested through the whole preceding discourse, that it need not again be insisted on. All hath respect unto sin, and the reason of the trouble that ariseth from sin, is because of the displeasure of God against it. What then is the natural posture and frame of the soul towards God as displeased? shall he contend with him? shall he harden himself against him? shall he despise his wrath and anger, and contemn his threatenings? or shall he hide himself from him, and so avoid the effects of his wrath? who knows not how ruinous and pernicious to the soul such

courses would be? and how many are ruined by them every day? Patient waiting is the soul's only reserve on this account also. And

Secondly, This duty in the occasion mentioned is necessary, upon the account of the greatness and sovereignty of him with whom we have to do. 'My soul waiteth for Jehovah.' Indeed, waiting is a duty that depends on the distance that is between the persons concerned in it, namely, he that waiteth, and he that is waited on; so the psalmist informs us, Psal. cxxiii. 2. It is an action like that of servants and handmaids towards their masters or rulers. And the greater this distance is, the more cogent are the reasons of this duty on all occasions. And because we are practically averse from the due performance of this duty, or at least quickly grow weary of it, notwithstanding our full conviction of its necessity, I shall a little insist on some such considerations of God and ourselves, as may not only evince the necessity of this duty, but also satisfy us of its reasonableness; that by the first we may be engaged into it, and by the latter preserved in it.

Two things we may to this purpose consider in God, in Jehovah, whom we are to wait for. First, His being, and the absolute and essential properties of his nature. Secondly, Those attributes of his nature which respect his dealing with us; both which are suited to beget in us affections, and a frame of spirit compliant with the duty proposed.

Considerations of God rendering our waiting on him reasonable and necessary. His glorious being.

First, Let us consider the infinite glorious being of Jehovah, with his absolute, incommunicable, essential excellencies; and then try whether it doth not become us in every condition to wait for him, and especially in that under consideration. This course God himself took with Job to recover him from his discontents and complaints, to reduce him to quietness and waiting. He sets before him his own glorious greatness, as manifested in the works of his power, that thereby being convinced of his own ignorance, weakness,

and infinite distance in all things from him, he might humble his soul into the most submissive dependance on him, and waiting for him. And this he doth accordingly, chap. xlii. 6. 'I abhor,' saith he, 'myself, and repent in dust and ashes.' His soul now comes to be willing to be at God's disposal, and therein he found present rest, and a speedy healing of his condition. It is 'the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy;' Isa. lvii. 15. with whom we have now to do: 'He that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants of it are as grasshoppers before him; yea, the nations are as the drop of the bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance; he takes up the isles as a very little thing; all nations before him are as nothing; they are counted unto him less than nothing, and vanity;' Isa. xl. 15. 17. 22. To what end doth the Lord set forth and declare his glorious greatness and power? It is that all might be brought to trust in him, and to wait for him, as at large is declared in the close of the chapter. For shall grasshoppers, a drop of the bucket; dust of the balance, things less than nothing, repine against, or wax weary of, the will of the immense, glorious, and lofty One? He that 'taketh up all isles as a very little thing,' may surely, if he please, destroy, cast, and forsake one isle, one city in an isle, one person in a city; and we are before him but single persons. Serious thoughts of this infinite all-glorious Being, will either quiet our souls, or overwhelm them. All our weariness of his dispensations towards us, arises from secret imaginations, that he is such a one as ourselves; one that is to do nothing but what seems good in our eyes. But if we cannot comprehend his being, we cannot make rules to judge of his ways and proceedings. And how small a portion is it that we know of God? The nearest approaches of our reasons and imaginations, leave us still at an infinite distance from him. And indeed, what we speak of his greatness, we know not well what it signifies, we only declare our respect unto that which we believe, admire, and adore, but are not able to comprehend. All our thoughts come as short of his excellent greatness, as our natures do of his; that is infinitely. Behold the universe, the glorious fabric of heaven and earth; how little is it that we know of its beauty, order, and disposal; yet was it all the product of

the word of his mouth; and with the same facility can he, when he pleaseth, reduce it to its primitive nothing. And what are we poor worms of the earth, an inconsiderable unknown part of the lower series and order of the works of his hands, few in number, fading in condition, unregarded unto the residue of our fellow creatures, that we should subduct ourselves from under any kind of his dealings with us, or be weary of waiting for his pleasure? This he presseth on us, Psal. xlvi. 10. 'Be still, and know that I am God.' Let there be no more repinings, no more disputings, continue waiting in silence and patience; consider who I am; 'Be still, and know that I am God.'

Farther, to help us in this consideration, let us a little also fix our minds towards some of the glorious, essential, incommunicable properties of his nature, distinctly. As,

1. His eternity. This Moses proposeth to bring the souls of believers to submission, trust, and waiting, Psal. xc. 1. 'From everlasting to everlasting thou art God.' One that hath his being and subsistence not in a duration of time, but in eternity itself: so doth Habbakuk also, chap i. 12. 'My Lord, my God, my Holy One, art thou not from everlasting?' and hence he draws his conclusion against making haste in any condition, and for tarrying and waiting for God. The like consideration is managed by David also, Psal. cii. 27. How inconceivable is this glorious divine property unto the thoughts and minds of men? How weak are the ways and terms whereby they go about to express it? One says, it is a 'nunc stans:' another, that it is a perpetual duration. He that says most, only signifies what he knows of what it is not. We are of yesterday, change every moment, and are leaving our station to-morrow. God is still the same, was so before the world was, from eternity. And now I cannot think what I have said, but only have intimated what I adore. The whole duration of the world from the beginning unto the end, takes up no space in this eternity of God. For how long soever it hath continued, or may yet continue, it will all amount but to so many thousand years, so long a time: and time hath no place in eternity. And for us who have in this matter to do with God, what is our continuance unto that of the world! a moment, as it were, in comparison of the whole. When men's liveswere

of old prolonged beyond the date and continuance of empires or kingdoms now, yet this was the winding up of all; such a one lived so many years, 'and then died;' Gen. v. And what are we poor worms, whose lives are measured by inches, in comparison of their span? what are we before the eternal God? God always immutably subsisting in his own infinite being? a real consideration hereof will subdue the soul into a condition of dependance on him, and of waiting for him.

2. The immensity of his essence, and his omnipresence is of the same consideration. 'Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord;' Jer. xxiii. 24. 'The heavens, even the heaven of heavens, the supreme and most comprehensive created being cannot contain him,' saith Solomon. In his infinitely glorious being he is present with, and indistant from, all places, things, times, all the works of his hands, and is no less gloriously subsisting where they are not. God is where heaven and earth are not, no less than where they are; and where they are not is himself; where there is no place, no space, real or imaginary, God is, for place and imagination have nothing to do with immensity; and he is present every where in creation, where I am writing, where you are reading; he is present with you, indistant from you. The thoughts of men's hearts for the most part are, that God as to his essence is in heaven only; and it is well if some think he is there, seeing they live and act as if there were neither God nor devil but themselves. But on these apprehensions such thoughts are ready secretly to arise, and effectually to prevail, as are expressed, Job xxii. 13, 14. 'How doth God know? Can he judge through the dark? thick clouds are as a covering unto him that he seeth not; and he walketh in the circuit of the heavens.' Apprehensions of God's distance from men, harden them in their ways. But it is utterly otherwise; God is every where, and a man may on all occasions say with Jacob, 'God is in this place, and I knew it not.' Let the soul then who is thus called to wait on God, exercise itself with thoughts about this immensity of his nature and being. Comprehend it, fully understand it, we can never; but the consideration of it will give that awe of his greatness upon our hearts, as that we shall learn to tremble before him, and to be willing to wait for him in all things.

3. Thoughts of the holiness of God, or infinite self-purity of this eternal immense being, are singularly useful to the same purpose. This is that which Eliphaz affirms that he received by vision, to reply to the complaint and impatience of Job, chap. xxxiv. 12—19. After he hath declared his vision, with the manner of it, this he affirms to be the revelation that by voice was made unto him; 'Shall mortal man be more just than God? shall a man be more pure than his Maker? Behold he puts no trust in his servants, and his angels he chargeth with folly. How much less on them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust, who are crushed before the moth?' If the saints and angels in heaven do not answer this infinite holiness of God in their most perfect condition, is it meet for worms of the earth to suppose that any thing which proceeds from him is not absolutely holy and perfect, and so best for them? This is the fiery property of the nature of God, whence he is called a consuming fire, and everlasting burnings: and the law whereon he had impressed some representation of it, is called a fiery law, as that which will consume and burn up whatever is perverse and evil. Hence the prophet, who had a representation of the glory of God in a vision, and heard the seraphims proclaiming his holiness, cried out, 'Woe is me, for I am undone, because I am a man of unclean lips;' Isa. vi. 5. He thought it impossible that he should bear that near approach of the holiness of God. And with the remembrance hereof doth Joshua still the people with the terror of the Lord, chap. xiv. 19. Let such souls then as are under troubles and perplexities on any account, endeavour to exercise their thoughts about this infinite purity and fiery holiness of God. They will quickly find it their wisdom to become as weaned children before him, and content themselves with what he shall guide unto them, which is to wait for him. This fiery holiness streams from his throne, Dan. vii. 10. and would quickly consume the whole creation, as now under the curse and sin, were it not for the interposing of Jesus Christ.

4. His glorious majesty as the ruler of all the world. Majesty relates unto government, and it calls us to such an awe of him as doth render our waiting for him comely and necessary. God's throne is said to be in hea-

ven, and there principally do the glorious beams of his terrible majesty shine forth. But he hath also made some representation of it on the earth, that we might learn to fear before him. Such was the appearance that he gave of his glory in the giving of the law, whereby he will judge the world, and condemn the transgressors of it, who obtain not an acquitment in the blood of Jesus Christ. See the description of it in Exod. xix. 16. 18. 'So terrible was the sight hereof, that Moses himself said, I exceedingly fear and quake;' Heb. xii. 21. And what effect it had upon all the people is declared, Exod. xx. 18, 19. They were not able to bear it, although they had good assurance that it was for their benefit and advantage, that he so drew nigh and manifested his glory unto them. Are we not satisfied with our condition? cannot we wait under his present dispensations? let us think how we may approach unto his presence, or stand before his glorious majesty. Will not the dread of his excellency fall upon us? will not his terror make us afraid? shall we not think his way best, and his time best, and that our duty is to be silent before him? And the like manifestation hath he made of his glory, as the great judge of all upon the throne unto sundry of the prophets; as unto Isaiah, chap. vi. 1—4. to Ezekiel, chap. i. to Daniel, chap. vii. 9, 10. to John, Revelation i. Read the places attentively, and learn to tremble before him. These are not things that are foreign unto us. This God is our God. The same throne of his greatness and majesty is still established in the heaven. Let us then in all our hastes and heats that our spirits in any condition are prone unto, present ourselves before this throne of God, and then consider what will be best for us to say or do; what frame of heart and spirit will become us, and be safest for us. All this glory doth encompass us every moment, although we perceive it not. And it will be but a few days before all the veils and shades that are about us, shall be taken away and depart. And then shall all this glory appear unto us unto endless bliss, or everlasting woe. Let us therefore know that nothing in our dealings with him doth better become us, than silently for to wait for him, and what he will speak unto us in our depths and straits.

5. It is good to consider the instances that God hath

given of this his infinite greatness, power, majesty, and glory. Such was his mighty work of creating all things out of nothing. We dwell on little mole-hills in the earth, and yet we know the least part of the excellency of that spot of ground which is given us for our habitation here below. But what is it unto the whole habitable world, and the fulness thereof? And what an amazing thing is its greatness, with the wide and large sea, with all sorts of creatures therein! The least of these hath a beauty, a glory, an excellency, that the utmost of our inquiries end in admiration of. And all this is but the earth, the lower depressed part of the world. What shall we say concerning the heavens over us, and all those creatures of light, that have their habitations in them? who can conceive the beauty, order, use, and course of them? The consideration hereof caused the psalmist to cry out, 'Lord, our Lord, how excellent and glorious art thou!' Psal. viii. 1. And what is the rise, spring, and cause of these things? are they not all the effect of the word of the power of this glorious God? and doth he not in them, and by them, speak us into a reverence of his greatness? The like also may be said concerning his mighty and strange works of providence in the rule of the world. Is not this he who brought the flood of old upon the world of ungodly men? Is it not he who consumed Sodom and Gomorrah with fire from heaven, setting them forth as examples unto them that should afterward live ungodly, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire? Is it not he who destroyed Egypt with his plagues, and drowned Pharaoh with his host in the Red Sea? Is it not he, one of whose servants slew a hundred and fourscore and five thousand in Senacherib's army in one night? that opened the earth to swallow up Dathan and Abiram? and sent out fire from the altar to devour Nadah and Abihu? and have not all ages been filled with such instances of his greatness and power?

The end why I have insisted on these things, is to shew the reasonableness of the duty which we are pressing unto; namely, to wait on God quietly and patiently, in every condition of distress. For what else becomes us when we have to do with this great and Holy One? And a due consideration of these things will exceedingly influence our minds thereunto.

Secondly, This waiting for God respecteth the whole of the condition expressed in the psalm, and this containeth not only spiritual depths about sin, which we have at large insisted on, but also providential depths, depths of trouble or affliction; that we may be exercised withal in the holy wise providence of God. In reference also unto these, waiting in patience and silence is our duty. And there are two considerations that will assist us in this duty with respect unto such depths, that is, of trouble or affliction. And the first of these is, the consideration of those properties of God, which he exerciseth in an especial manner in all his dealings with us, and which in all our troubles we are principally to regard. The second is, the consideration of ourselves, what are we, and what we have deserved.

Let us begin with the former; and there are four things in God's dispensations towards us, and dealing with us, that in this matter we should consider, all suited to work in us the end aimed at.

1. The first is his sovereignty; this he declares, this we are to acknowledge, and submit unto, in all the great and dreadful dispensations of his providence, in all his dealings with our souls. May he not do what he will with his own? who shall say unto him, What doest thou? or if they do so, what shall give them countenance in their so doing? He made all this world of nothing, and could have made another, more, or all things, quite otherwise than they are. It would not subsist one moment without his omnipotent supportment. Nothing would be continued in its place, course, use, without his effectual influence and countenance. If any thing can be, live, or act, a moment without him, we may take free leave to dispute its disposal with him, and to haste unto the accomplishment of our desires; but from the angels in heaven, to the worms of the earth, and the grass of the field, all depend on him and his power continually. Why was this part of the creation an angel, that a worm, this a man, that a brute beast? Is it from their own choice, designing, or contrivance, or brought about by their own wisdom? or is it merely from the sovereign pleasure and will of God? And what a madness is it, to repine against what he doth, seeing all things are, as he makes them, and disposeth them; nor can be otherwise.

Even the repiner himself hath his being and subsistence upon his mere pleasure. This sovereignty of God, Elihu pleads in his dealings with Job, chap. xxxiii. 8—11. He apprehended that Job had reasoned against God's severe dispensations towards him, and that he did not humble himself under his mighty hand wherewith he was exercised, nor wait for him in a due manner; and therefore, what doth he propose unto him to bring him unto this duty? what doth he reply unto his reasonings and complaints? 'Behold,' says he, ver. 12. 'in this thou art not just, I will answer thee; God is greater than man;' ver. 13. 'Why dost thou strive against him? for he giveth not account of any of his matters.' Be it that in other things thou art just and innocent, that thou art free from the things wherewith thy friends have charged thee; yet in this matter thou art not just; it is neither just nor equal, that any man should complain of, or repine against, any of God's dispensations. Yea, but I suppose that these dealings of God are very grievous, very dreadful, such as he hath, it may be, scarce exercised towards any from the foundation of the world; to be utterly destroyed and consumed in a day, in all relations and enjoyments, and that at a time and season when no such thing was looked for, or provided against; to have a sense of sin revived on the conscience, after pardon obtained, as it is with me; all is one, saith he, if thou complainest, thou art not just; and what reason doth he give thereof? why, 'God is greater than man;' infinitely so, in power and sovereign glory; he is so absolutely therein, that 'he giveth not account of any of his matters;' and what folly, what injustice is it to complain of his proceedings. Consider his absolute dominion over the works of his hands, over thyself, and all that thou hast; his infinite distance from thee, and greatness above thee, and then see whether it be just or no to repine against what he doth. And he pursues the same consideration, chap. xxxiv. 18, 19. If when kings and princes rule in righteousness, it is a contempt of their authority to say unto them, they are wicked and ungodly; then wilt thou speak against him, contend with him, 'that accepteth not the persons of princes, nor regardeth the rich more than the poor? for they are all the works of his hands.' And ver. 29. 'When he giveth quietness, who can make trouble? and when he

hideth his face, who can behold him? whether it be done against a nation, or against a man only.' All is one, whatever God doth, and towards whomsoever, be they many or few, a whole nation or city, or one single person, be they high or low, rich or poor, good or bad, all are the works of his hands, and he may deal with them as seems good unto him. And this man alone, as God afterward declares, made use of the right and proper mediums to take off Job from complaining, and to compose his spirit to rest and peace, and to bring him to wait patiently for God. For whereas his other friends injuriously charged him with hypocrisy, and that he had in an especial manner, above other men, deserved those judgments of God which he was exercised withal; he who was conscious unto his own integrity, was only provoked and exasperated by their arguings, and stirred up to plead his own innocency and uprightness. But this man, allowing him the plea of his integrity, calls him to the consideration of the greatness and sovereignty of God, against which there is no rising up. And this God himself afterward calls him unto.

Deep and serious thoughts of God's sovereignty, and absolute dominion or authority over all the works of his hands, are an effectual means to work the soul unto this duty. Yea, this is that which we are to bring our souls to. Let us consider with whom we have to do; are not we and all our concernments in his hands, as the clay in the hand of the potter? and may he not do what he will with his own? shall we call him unto an account? is not what he doth good and holy because he doth it? do any repining thoughts against the works of God arise in our hearts? are any complaints ready to break out of our mouths? let us lay our hands on our hearts, and our mouths in the dust, with thoughts of his greatness and absolute sovereignty, and it will work our whole souls into a better frame.

And this extends itself unto the manners, times, and seasons of all things whatever. As in earthly things; if God will bring a dreadful judgment of fire upon a people, a nation; ah, why must it be London? if on London, why so terrible, raging, and unconquerable? why the city, not the suburbs? why my house, not my neighbours? why had such a one help and I none? all these things are wholly to

be referred to God's sovereign pleasure. There alone can the soul of man find rest and peace. It is so in spiritual dispensations also.

Thus Aaron, upon the sudden death of his two eldest sons, being minded by Moses of God's sovereignty and holiness, immediately held his peace, or quietly humbled himself under his mighty hand, Levit. x. 3, 4. And David, when things were brought into extreme confusion by the rebellion of Absalom, followed by the ungodly multitude of the whole nation, relinquisheth all other arguments and pleas, and lets go complaints in a resignation of himself and all his concernments unto the absolute pleasure of God, 2 Sam. xv. 25, 26. And this in all our extremities must we bring our souls unto, before we can attain any rest or peace, or the least comfortable persuasion that we may not yet fall under greater severities, in the just indignation of God against us.

2. The wisdom of God is also to be considered and submitted unto. Job ix. 4. 'He is wise in heart: who hath hardened himself against him and prospered?' This the prophet joins with his greatness and sovereignty, Isa. xl. 12—14. 'There is no searching of his understanding,' ver. 28. And the apostle winds up all his considerations of the works of God, in a holy admiration of his knowledge and wisdom, whence his 'judgment becomes unsearchable, and his ways past finding out;' Rom. xi. 33, 34. He seeth and knoweth all things, in all their causes, effects, consequences, and circumstances, in their utmost reach and tendency, in their correspondencies one unto another, and suitableness unto his own glory, and so alone judgeth aright of all things. The wisest of men, as David speaks, walk in a shade. We see little, we know little, and that but of a very few things, and in an imperfect manner; and that of their present appearances, abstracted from their issues, successes, ends, and relations unto other things. And if we would be farther wise in the works of God, we shall be found to be like the wild ass's colt. What is good for us or the church of God, what is evil to it or us, we know not at all; but all things are open and naked unto God. The day will come, indeed, wherein we shall have such a prospect of the works of God, see one thing so set against another, as to find goodness,

beauty, and order, in them all; that they were all done in number, weight, and measure; that nothing could have been otherwise without an abridgment of his glory and disadvantage of them that believe in him. But for the present, all our wisdom consists in referring all unto him. He who doth these things is infinitely wise, he knows what he doth, and why, and what will be the end of all. We are apt, it may be, to think, that at such seasons all things will go to rack with ourselves, with the church, or with the whole world: how can this breach be repaired, this loss made up, this ruin recovered? peace is gone, trade is gone, our substance is gone, the church is gone, all is gone, confusion and utter desolation lie at the door. But if a man who is unskilled and unexperienced should be at sea, it may be, every time the vessel wherein he is, seems to decline on either side, he would be apt to conceive, they should be all cast away; but yet, if he be not childishly timorous, when the master shall tell him that there is no danger, bid him trust to his skill and it shall be well with him, it will yield quietness and satisfaction. We are indeed in a storm, the whole earth seems to reel and stagger like a drunken man; but yet our souls may rest in the infinite skill and wisdom of the great pilot of the whole creation, who steers all things according to the counsel of his will. His works are manifold; 'in wisdom hath he made all these things;' Psal. civ. 24. And in the same wisdom doth he dispose of them. 'All these things come forth from the Lord of hosts, who is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working;' Isa. xxviii. 29. What is good, meet, useful for us, for ours, for the churches, for the city, for the land of our nativity he knows, and of creatures not one. This infinite wisdom of God also are we therefore to resign and submit ourselves unto. His hand in all his works is guided by infinite wisdom. In thoughts thereof, in humbling ourselves thereunto, shall we find rest and peace, and this in all our pressures will work us to a waiting for him.

3. The righteousness of God is also to be considered in this matter. That name in the Scripture is used to denote many excellencies of God, all which are reducible unto the infinite rectitude of his nature. I intend that at present, which is called 'justitia regiminis,' his righteousness in rule

or government. This is remembered by Abraham, Gen. xviii. 25. 'Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?' And by the apostle: 'Is God unjust who taketh vengeance? God forbid.' This our souls are to own in all the works of God. They are all righteous; all his who will do no iniquity, 'whose throne is established in judgment.' However they may be dreadful, grievous, and seem severe, yet they are all righteous. It is true, he will sometimes 'rise up and do strange acts, strange works,' Isa. xxviii. 21. such as he will not do often nor ordinarily; such as shall fill the world with dread and amazement. He will 'answer his people in terrible things.' But yet all shall be in righteousness. And to complain of that which is righteous, to repine against it, is the highest unrighteousness that may be. Faith then, fixing the soul on the righteousness of God, is an effectual means to humble it under his mighty hand. And to help us herein we may consider,

1. That 'God judgeth not as man judgeth.' We judge by the 'seeing of the eye, and hearing of the ear,' according to outward appearances and evidences. 'But God searcheth the heart.' We judge upon what is between man and man; God principally upon what is between himself and man. And what do we know or understand of these things? or what there is in the heart of man; what purposes, what contrivances, what designs, what corrupt affections, what sins, what transactions have been between God and them; what warnings he hath given them, what reproofs, what engagements they have made, what convictions they have had, what use they were putting their lives, their substance, their families, unto? Alas! we know nothing of these things, and so are able to make no judgment of the proceedings of God upon them; but this we know, that he 'is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works;' yea, the most terrible of them. And when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, ah how glorious will be his drowning of the old world, firing of Sodom, swallowing up of Dathan and Abiram in the earth, the utter rejection of the Jews, with all other acts of his providence seeming to be accompanied with severity? And so will our own trials inward or outward appear to be.

2. God is judge of all the world, of all ages, times, places, persons, and disposeth of all, so as they may tend

unto the good of the whole, and his own glory in the universe. Our thoughts are bounded, much more our observations and abilities to measure things, within a very small compass. Every thing stands alone unto us, whereby we see little of its beauty or order; nor do know how it ought justly to be disposed of. That particular may seem deformed unto us, which when it is under his eye, who sees all at once, past, present, and to come, with all those joints and bands of wisdom and order, whereby things are related unto one another, is beautiful and glorious; for as nothing is of itself, nor by itself, nor to itself, so nothing stands alone; but there is a line of mutual respect that runs through the creation, and every particular of it, and that in all its changes and alterations from the beginning to the end, which gives it its loveliness, life, and order. He that can at once see but one part of a goodly statue or colossus, might think it a very deformed piece; when he that views it altogether, is assured of its due proportion, symmetry, and loveliness. Now all things, ages, and persons, all thus at once are objected unto the sight of God, and he disposeth them with respect unto the whole, that every one may fill up its own place, and sustain its part and share in the common tendency of all to the same end.

And hence it is that in public judgments and calamities, God oftentimes suffers the godly to be involved with the wicked, and that not on the account of their own persons, but as they are parts of that body which he will destroy. This Job expresseth somewhat harshly, but there is truth in his assertion, chap. ix. 22, 23. 'This is one thing, therefore I said it, He destroyeth the righteous with the wicked. If the scourge slay suddenly, he will laugh at the trial of the innocent.' God in public desolations oftentimes takes good and bad together; a sudden scourge involves them all; and this God doth for sundry reasons. As,

1. That he may manifest his own holiness; which is such that he can, without the least injustice or oppression, even upon the account of their own provocations, take away the houses, possessions, estates, liberties, and lives of the best of his own saints. For how should a man, any man, the best of men, be just with God, if he would contend with him? No man can answer to him one of a thousand, Job ix. 31.

This they will also own and acknowledge; upon the account of righteousness, none can open his mouth about his judgments, without the highest impiety and wickedness.

2. He doth so, that his own people may learn to know his terror, and to rejoice always before him with trembling. Therefore Job affirms, that 'in the time of his prosperity he was not secure,' but still trembled in himself with thoughts of the judgments of God. Doubtless much wretched carnal security would be ready to invade and possess the hearts of believers, if God should always and constantly pass them by in the dispensations of his public judgments.

3. That it may be a stone of offence, and a stumbling-block unto wicked men, who are to be hardened in their sins, and prepared for ruin. When they see that all things fall alike unto all, and that those who have made the strictest profession of the name and fear of God, fare no better than themselves, they are encouraged to despise the warnings of God, and the strokes of his hand; and so to rush on unto the destruction whereunto they are prepared.

4. God doth it to proclaim unto all the world, that what he doth here is no final judgment, and ultimate determination concerning things and persons. For who can see the 'wise man dying as a fool,' the righteous and holy perishing in their outward concernments as the ungodly and wicked, but must conclude, that the righteous God the judge of all, hath appointed another day, wherein all things must be called over again, and every one then receive his final reward, according as his works shall appear to have been. And thus are we to humble ourselves unto the righteousness wherewith the hand of God is always accompanied.

5. His goodness and grace is also to be considered in all the works of his mighty hands. As there is no unrighteousness in him, so also all that is good and gracious. And whatever there is in any trouble of allay from the utmost wrath, is of mere goodness and grace. Thy houses are burned, but perhaps thy goods are saved; is there no grace, no goodness therein? or perhaps thy substance also is consumed, but yet thy person is alive; and should a living man complain? But say what thou wilt, this stroke is not hell, which thou hast deserved long ago; yea, it may be a means of preventing thy going thither; so that it is accompanied

with infinite goodness, patience, and mercy also. And if the considerations hereof will not quiet thy heart, take heed lest a worse thing befall thee.

And these things amongst others are we to consider in God, to lead our hearts into an acquiescing in his will, a submission under his mighty hand, and a patient waiting for the issue.

Secondly, Consider our mean and abject condition, and that infinite distance wherein we stand from him with whom we have to do. When Abraham, the father of the faithful and friend of God, came to treat with him about his judgments, he doth it with this acknowledgment of his condition, that he was 'mere dust and ashes,' Gen. xviii. 27. a poor abject creature that God at his pleasure had formed out of the dust of the earth, and which in a few days was to be reduced again into the ashes of it. We can forget nothing more perniciously than what we are. 'Man is a worm,' saith Bildad, 'and the son of man is but a worm;' Job xxv. 6. And therefore, says Job himself, 'I have said to corruption, Thou art my father: and to the worms, Thou art my mother and my sister;' chap. xvii. 14. His affinity, his relation unto them is the nearest imaginable, and he is no otherwise to be accounted of; and there is nothing that God abhors more than an elation of mind in the forgetfulness of our mean frail condition. 'Thou sayest,' said he to the proud prince of Tyrus, 'that thou art a God,' but, saith he, 'wilt thou say thou art a God in the hands of him that slayeth thee?' Ezek. xxviii. 9. That severe conviction did God provide for his pride. 'Thou shalt be a man, and no God, in the hand of him that slayeth thee.' And when Herod prided himself in the acclamations of the vain multitude ('the voice of a god and not of a man'), the angel of the Lord filled that god immediately with worms, which slew him and devoured him, Acts xii. 23. There is indeed nothing more effectual to abase the pride of the thoughts of men, than a due remembrance that they are so. Hence the psalmist prays, Psal. ix. 20. 'Put them in fear, O Lord, that the nations may know themselves to be but men:' so and no more: אנוש רמה poor, miserable, frail, mortal man, as the word signifies. What is man? what is his life? what is his strength? said one: the dream of a shadow; a mere nothing;

or, as David much better, 'every man living in his best condition is altogether vanity,' Psal. xxxix. 5. And James, 'our life,' which is our best, our all, 'is but a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away;' chap. iv. 14. But enough hath been spoken by many on this subject. And we that have seen so many thousands each week in one city carried away to the grave, have been taught the truth of our frailty, even as with thorns and briers. But I know not how it comes to pass, there is not any thing we are more apt to forget, than what we ourselves are. And this puts men on innumerable miscarriages towards God and one another. Thou therefore that art exercised under the hand of God in any severe dispensation, and art ready on all occasions to fill thy mouth with complaints, sit down a little, and take a right measure of thyself, and see whether this frame and posture becomes thee. It is the great God against whom thou repinest, and thou art a man, and that is a name of a worm, a poor, frail, dying worm; and it may be whilst thou art speaking, thou art no more. And wilt thou think it meet for such a one as thou art, to magnify thyself against the great possessor of heaven and earth? Poor clay, poor dust and ashes, poor dying worm, know thy state and condition, and fall down quietly under the mighty hand of God. Though thou wranglest with men about thy concernments, let God alone. The potsherds may contend with the potsherds of the earth; 'but woe unto him that striveth with his Maker.'

2. Consider that in this frail condition, we have all greatly sinned against God. So did Job, chap. vii. 20. 'I have sinned; what shall I do unto thee, O thou preserver of men?' If this consideration will not satisfy thy mind, yet it will assuredly stop the mouths of all the sons of men. Though all the curses of the law should be executed upon us, yet 'every mouth must be stopped, because all the world is become guilty before God;' Rom. iii. 19. 'And why should a living man complain?' saith the prophet, Lam. iii. 39. Why it may be, it is because that his trouble is great and inexpressible, and such as seldom or never befell any before him; but what then, saith he, 'shall a man complain against the punishment of his sins?' If this living man be a sinful

man, as there is none that liveth and sinneth not, whatever his state and condition be, he hath no ground of murmuring or complaint. For a sinful man to complain, especially whilst he is yet a living man, is most unreasonable. For,

1. Whatever hath befallen us, it is just on the account that we are sinners before God; and to repine against the judgments of God, that are rendered evidently righteous upon the account of sin, is to anticipate the condition of the damned in hell, a great part of whose misery it is, that they always repine against that sentence and punishment which they know to be most righteous and holy. If this were now a place, if that were now my design, to treat of the sins of all professors, how easy were it to stop the mouths of all men about their troubles. But that is not my present business; I speak unto particular persons, and that not with an especial design to convince them of their sins, but to humble their souls. Another season may be taken to press that consideration, directly and professedly also. At present let us only, when our souls are ready to be entangled with the thoughts of any severe dispensation of God, and our own particular pressures, troubles, miseries, occasioned thereby, turn into ourselves, and take a view every one of his own personal provocations. And when we have done so, see what we have to say to God, what we have to complain of; let the man hold his tongue, and let the sinner speak. Is not God holy, righteous, wise, in what he hath done? and if he be, why do we not subscribe unto his ways, and submit quietly unto his will?

2. But this is not all. We are not only such sinners, as to render these dispensations of God evidently holy, these judgments of his, righteous; but also to manifest, that they are accompanied with unspeakable patience, mercy, and grace. To instance in one particular: Is it the burning of our houses, the spoiling of our goods, the ruin of our estates alone, that our sins have deserved? If God had made the temporary fire on earth, to have been unto us a way of entrance into the eternal fire of hell, we had not had whereof righteously to complain. May we not then see a mixture of unspeakable patience, grace, and mercy, in every dispensation? and shall we then repine against it? Is it not better advice, 'Go and sin no more, lest a worse thing befall thee?'

For a sinner out of hell not to rest in the will of God, not to humble himself under his mighty hand, is to make himself guilty of the especial sin of hell. Other sins deserve it, but repining against God is principally, yea, only committed in it. The church comes to a blessed quieting resolution in this case, Micah vii. 9. 'I will bear the indignation of the Lord, because I have sinned against him;' bear it quietly, patiently, and submit under his hand therein.

3. Consider that of ourselves we are not able to make a right judgment of what is good for us; what evil unto us, or what tends most directly unto our chiefest end; Psal. xxxix. 6. 'Surely man walketh in a vain shew;' בְּצֶלֶם in an image full of false representations of things; in the midst of vain appearances, that he knows not what to choose or do aright, and therefore spends the most of his time and strength about things that are of no use or purpose unto him; 'Surely they are disquieted in vain.' And hereof he gives one especial instance; 'he heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather;' which is but one example of the manifold frustrations that men meet withal in the whole course of their lives, as not knowing what is good for them. We all profess to aim at one chief and principal end, namely, the enjoyment of God in Christ, as our eternal reward; and in order thereunto, to be carried on in the use of the means of faith and obedience, tending to that end. Now if this be so, the suitableness or unsuitableness of all other things, being good or evil unto us, is to be measured by their tendency unto this end. And what know we hereof? as unto the things of this life, do we know whether it will be best for us to be rich or poor, to have houses or to be harbourless, to abound or to want, to leave wealth and inheritances unto our children, or to leave them naked unto the providence of God? do we know what state, what condition will most further our obedience, best obviate our temptations, or call most on us to mortify our corruptions? and if we know nothing at all of these things, as indeed we do not, were it not best for us to leave them quietly unto God's disposal? I doubt not but it will appear at the last day, that a world of evil in the hearts of men was stifled by the destruction of their outward concernments, more by their inward troubles. That many were delivered from

temptations by it, who otherwise would have been overtaken to their ruin and scandal of the gospel; that many a secret inposthume hath been lanced and cured by a stroke, for God doth not send judgments on his own, for judgments' sake, for punishment' sake; but always to accomplish some blessed design of grace towards them. And there is no one soul in particular which shall rightly search itself, and consider its state and condition, but will be able to see wisdom, grace, and care towards itself, in all dispensations of God. And if I would here enter upon the benefits that through the sanctifying hand of God, do redound unto believers, by afflictions, calamities, troubles, distresses, temptations, and the like effects of God's visitations, it would be of use unto the souls of men in this case. But this subject hath been so often, and so well spoken unto, that I shall not insist upon it. I desire only that we would seriously consider, how utterly ignorant we are of what is good for us, or useful unto us, in these outward things, and so leave them quietly unto God's disposal.

4. We may consider that all these things about which we are troubled, fall directly within the compass of that good word of God's grace, that he will make 'all things work together for the good of them that love him;' Rom. viii. 28. All things that we enjoy, all things that we are deprived of, all that we do, all that we suffer; our losses, troubles, miseries, distresses, in which the apostle instanceth in the following verses, they shall all 'work together for good:' together with one another, and all with, and in subordination unto, the power, grace, and wisdom of God. It may be, we see not how, or by what means it may be effected; but he is infinitely wise and powerful who hath undertaken it, and we know little or nothing of his ways. There is nothing that we have, or enjoy, or desire, but it hath turned unto some unto their hurt. Riches have been kept for men unto their hurt. Wisdom and high places have been the ruin of many. Liberty and plenty are to most a snare. Prosperity slays the foolish. And we are not of ourselves, in any measure able to secure ourselves from the hurt and poison that is in any of these things, but that they may be our ruin also, as they have already been, and every day are, unto multitudes of the children of men. It is enough to fill the soul

of any man with horror and amazement, to consider the ways and ends of most of them that are intrusted with this world's goods. Is it not evident that all their lives they seem industriously to take care that they may perish eternally? Luxury, riot, oppression, intemperance, and of late especially, blasphemy and atheism, they usually give up themselves unto. And this is the fruit of their abundance and security. What now if God should deprive us of all these things? Can any one certainly say, that he is worsted thereby? might they not have turned unto his everlasting perdition, as well as they do so of thousands as good by nature, and who have had advantages to be as wise as we? and shall we complain of God's dispensations about them? And what shall we say, when he himself hath undertaken to make all things that he guides unto us, to work together for our good? Anxieties of mind, and perplexities of heart about our losses, is not that which we are called unto in our troubles; but this is that which is our duty; let us consider whether we love God or no, whether 'we are called according to his purpose:' if so, all things are well in his hand, who can order them for our good and advantage. I hope many a poor soul will from hence, under all their trouble, be able to say with him that was banished from his country, and found better entertainment elsewhere, My friends, I had perished, if I had not perished; had I not been undone by fire, it may be I had been ruined in eternal fire, God hath made all to work for my good.

The end of all these discourses is to evince the reasonableness of the duty of waiting on God, which we are pressing from the psalmist. Ignorance of God and ourselves, is the great principle and cause of all our disquietments. And this ariseth mostly, not from want of light and instruction, but for want of consideration and application. The notions insisted on concerning God are obvious and known unto all; so are these concerning ourselves; but by whom almost are they employed and improved as they ought? the frame of our spirits is as though we stood upon equal terms with God, and did think with Jonah, that we might do well to be angry with what he doth; did we rightly consider him, did we stand in awe of him as we ought, it had certainly been otherwise with us.

Influence of the promises into the soul's waiting in time of trouble. The nature of them.

HAVING therefore laid down these considerations from the second observation taken from the words, namely, that Jehovah himself is the proper object of the soul's waiting in the condition described; I shall only add one direction, how we may be enabled to perform and discharge this duty aright, which we have manifested to have been so necessary, so reasonable, so prevalent for the obtaining of relief; and this ariseth from another of the propositions laid down for the opening of these verses not as yet spoken unto; namely, that

The word of promise is the soul's great supportment in waiting for God. So saith the psalmist, 'In his word do I hope;' that is, the word of promise. As the word in general is the adequate rule of all our obedience unto God, and communion with him; so there are especial parts of it, that are suited unto these especial actings of our souls towards him. Thus the word of promise, or the promise in the word, is that which our faith especially regards, in our hope, trust, and waiting on God, and it is suited to answer unto the immediate actings of our souls therein. From this word of promise, therefore, that is, from these promises, doth the soul in its distress take encouragement to continue waiting on God, and that on these two accounts:

First, Because they are declarative of God, his mind and his will; and, secondly, Because they are communicative of grace and strength to the soul; of which latter we shall not here treat.

First, The end and use of the promise, is to declare, reveal, and make known God unto believers, and that in an especial manner in him, and concerning him, which may give them encouragement to wait for him.

1. The promises are a declaration of the nature of God, especially of his goodness, grace, and love. God hath put an impression of all the glorious excellencies of his nature on his word, especially as he is in Christ, on the word of the gospel. There as in a glass do we behold his glory in the face of Jesus Christ. As his commands express unto us

his holiness, his threatenings, his righteousness, and severity; so do his promises, his goodness, grace, love, and bounty. And in these things do we learn all that we truly and solidly know of God; that is, we know him in and by his word. The soul, therefore, that in this condition is waiting on, or for God, considers the representation which he makes of himself, and of his own nature in and by the promises, and receives supportment and encouragement in its duty. For if God teach us by the promises what he is, and what he will be unto us, we have firm ground to expect from him all fruits of benignity, kindness, and love. Let the soul frame in itself that idea of God, which is exhibited in the promises, and it will powerfully prevail with it to continue in an expectation of his gracious returns; they all expressing goodness, love, patience, forbearance, long-suffering, pardoning mercy, grace, bounty, with a full satisfactory reward. This is the beauty of the Lord mentioned with admiration by the prophet; 'How great is his goodness! how great is his beauty!' Zech. ix. 17. which is the great attractive of the soul to adhere constantly unto him. Whatever difficulties arise, whatever temptations interpose, or wearisomeness grows upon us, in our straits, troubles, trials, and desertions, let us not entertain such thoughts of God, as our own perplexed imaginations may be apt to suggest unto us. This would quickly cast us into a thousand impatiencies, misgivings, and miscarriages; but the remembrance of, and meditation on, God in his promises as revealed by them, as expressed in them, is suited quite unto other ends and purposes. There appears, yea, gloriously shines forth, that love, that wisdom, that goodness, tenderness, and grace, as cannot but encourage a believing soul to abide in waiting for him.

2. The word of promise doth not only express God's nature as that wherein he proposeth himself unto the contemplation of faith, but it also declares his will and purpose of acting towards the soul suitable unto his own goodness and grace. For promises are the declarations of God's purpose and will, to act towards believers in Christ Jesus, according to the infinite goodness of his own nature, and this is done in great variety, according to the various conditions and wants of them that do believe. They all proceed from

the same spring of infinite grace, but are branched into innumerable particular streams according as our necessities do require. To these do waiting souls repair for stay and encouragement. Their perplexities principally arise from their misapprehensions of what God is in himself, and of what he will be unto them: and whither should they repair to be undeceived, but unto that faithful representation that he hath made of himself and his will in the word of his grace? 'For no man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath revealed him;' John i. 18. Now the gospel is nothing but the word of promise explained in all the springs, causes, and effects of it; thither must we repair to be instructed in this matter. The imaginations and reasonings of men's hearts will but deceive them in these things. The informations or instructions of other men may do so; nor have they any truth in them, farther than they may be resolved into the word of promise. Here alone they may find rest and refreshment. The soul of whom we speak, is under troubles, perplexities, and distresses, as to its outward condition; pressed with many straits it may be on every hand; and, as to its spiritual estate, under various apprehensions of the mind and will of God towards it, as hath before at large been explained. In this condition it is brought in some measure unto a holy submission unto God, and a patient waiting for the issue of its trials. In this estate it hath many temptations to, and much working of, unbelief. The whole of its opposition amounts to this, that it is neglected of God, that its way is hid, and his judgment is passed over from him, that it shall not be at present delivered, nor hereafter saved. What course can any one advise such a one unto for his relief, and to preserve his soul from fainting or deserting the duty of waiting on God wherein he is engaged, but only this, to search and inquire what revelation God hath made of himself and his will concerning him in his word. And this the promise declares. Here he shall find hope, patience, faith, expectation, to be all increased, comforted, encouraged. Herein lies the duty and safety of any in this condition. Men may bear the first impression of any trouble with the strength, courage, and resolution of their natural spirits; under some continuance of them they may support them-

selves with former experiences, and other usual springs and means of consolation. But if their wounds prove difficult to be cured, if they despise ordinary remedies, if their diseases are of long continuance, this is that which they must betake themselves unto. They must search into the word of promise, and learn to measure things, not according to the present state and apprehensions of their mind, but according unto what God hath declared concerning them. And there are sundry excellencies in the promises when hoped in, or trusted in, that tend unto the establishment of the soul in this great duty of waiting. As,

1. That grace in them, that is, the good will of God in Christ, for help, relief, satisfaction, pardon, and salvation, is suited unto all particular conditions and wants of the soul. As light ariseth from the sun, and is diffused in the beams thereof to the especial use of all creatures, enabled by a visive faculty to make use of it; so cometh grace forth from the eternal good will of God in Christ, and is diffused by the promises, with a blessed contemporation unto the conditions and wants of all believers. There can nothing fall out between God and any soul, but there is grace suited unto it in one promise or another, as clearly and evidently, as if it were given unto him particularly and immediately. And this they find by experience, who at any time are enabled to mix effectually a promise with faith.

2. The word of promise hath a wonderful, mysterious, especial impression of God upon it. He doth by it secretly and ineffably communicate himself unto believers. When God appeared in a dream unto Jacob, he awaked and said, 'God is in this place, and I knew it not.' He knew God was every where, but an intimation of his especial presence surprised him. So is a soul surprised when God opens himself and his grace in a promise unto him. It cries out, 'God is here, and I knew it not.' Such a near approach of God in his grace it finds, as is accompanied with a refreshing surprisal.

3. There is an especial engagement of the veracity and truth of God in every promise. Grace and truth are the two ingredients of an evangelical promise; the matter and form whereof they do consist. I cannot now stay to shew wherein this especial engagement of truth in the promise doth

consist. Besides, it is a thing known and confessed. But it hath an especial influence to support the soul when hoped in, in its duty of waiting. For that hope can never make ashamed, or leave the soul unto disappointments, which stays itself on divine veracity under a special engagement.

And this is that duty which the psalmist engageth himself in, and unto the performance of, as the only way to obtain a comfortable interest in that forgiveness which is with God, and all the gracious effects thereof. And in the handling hereof, as we have declared its nature and necessity, so we have the psalmist's directions for its practice, unto persons in the like condition with him, for the attaining of the end by him aimed at; so that it needs no farther application. That which remains of the psalm is the address which he makes unto others, with the encouragement which he gives them to steer the same course with himself; and this he doth in the two last verses, which, to complete the exposition of the whole psalm, I shall briefly explain and pass through, as having already dispatched what I principally aimed at.

Ver. 7.—'Let Israel hope in the Lord: for with the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plenteous redemption.

Ver. 8.—And he shall redeem Israel from all his iniquities.'

I shall proceed in the opening of these words, according unto the method already insisted on. First, the meaning of the principal words shall be declared; then the sense and importance of the whole. Thirdly, the relation that they have unto the condition of the soul expressed in the psalm must be manifested; from all which, observations will arise for our instruction and direction in the like cases, wherein we are or may be concerned.

'Let Israel hope in the Lord;' יחל ישראל אל־יהוה 'Hope Israel in Jehovah.' Trust or expect; the same word with that, ver. 5. 'In his word do I hope;' properly, to expect, to look for, which includes hope, and adds some farther degree of the soul's acting towards God; it is an earnest looking after the thing hoped for; 'expecta ad Dominum;' hope in him, and look up to him; 'for with the Lord,' 'quia' or 'quoniam,' because, seeing that with the Lord; חסד 'mercy;' the verb substantive, as usual, is omitted, which we supply, 'there

is mercy,' grace, bounty, goodness, good will. This word is often joined with another, discovering its importance, and that is אמת 'truth.' חסד ואמת 'goodness,' or 'mercy and truth.' These are, as it were, constituent parts of God's promises. It is of goodness, grace, bounty, to promise any undue mercy; and it is of truth or faithfulness to make good what is so promised. The LXX. commonly render this word by ἔλεος, that is, 'pardoning mercy,' as it is every where used in the New Testament.

'And with him is plenteous redemption;' עמו 'with him,' as before speaking unto God, ver. 4. עמך 'with thee' there is; the meaning of which expression hath been opened at large. Redemption פדות from פדה 'to redeem;' the same with פדין λύτρωσις, ἀπολύτρωσις, 'redemption:' this word is often used for a proper redemption, such as is made by the intervention of a price, and not a mere assertion unto liberty by power, which is sometimes also called redemption. Thus it is said of the money that the first-born of the children of Israel, which were above the number of the Levites, were redeemed with, that Moses took הפדין the 'redemption;' that is, the redemption-money, the price of their redemption, Numb. iii. 49. Psal. xlix. 8. The redemption of men's souls is precious; it cost a great price. The redemption then that is with God, relates unto a price; goodness or mercy with respect unto a price, becomes redemption, that is actively, the cause or means of it. What that price is, see Matt. xx. 20. 1 Pet. i. 18.

'Plenteous redemption,' הרבה 'multa, copiosa,' much, abundant, plenteous. It is used both for quantity and quality; much in quantity, or plenteous, abundant; and in quality, that is, precious, excellent. And it is applied in a good and bad sense; so it is said of our sins, Ezek. ix. 6. our sins רבו are 'increased' or 'multiplied,' or are 'great;' many in number, and heinous in their nature or quality. And in the other sense, it is applied unto the mercy of God, whereby they are removed; it is great or plenteous, it is excellent or precious.

Ver. 8. 'And he,' that is, the Lord Jehovah, he with whom is plenteous redemption, יפדה 'shall redeem;' or make them partakers of that redemption that is with him. 'He shall redeem Israel,' that is, those who hope and trust in him.

'From all his iniquities;' מכל עונותיו 'his iniquities,' that is, of the elect Israel, and every individual amongst them. But the word signifies trouble as well as sin, especially that trouble or punishment that is for sin. So Cain expresseth himself, upon the denunciation of his sentence; גדול עוני מנשוא 'my sin,' that is, the punishment thou hast denounced against my sin, 'is too great or heavy for me to bear;' Gen. iv. 13. There is a near affinity between sin and trouble; 'noxam pœna sequitur,' punishment is inseparable from iniquity. עון then the word here used signifies either sin, with reference unto trouble due to it; or trouble, with respect unto sin whence it proceeds. And both may here be well intended. 'God shall redeem Israel from all his sins, and troubles that have ensued thereon.' And this is the signification of the words, which indeed are plain and obvious.

And these words close up the psalm. He who began with depths, his own depths of sin and trouble, out of which, and about which, he cried out unto God, is so encouraged by that prospect of grace and forgiveness with God, which by faith he had obtained, as to preach unto others, and to support them in expectation of deliverance from all their sin and trouble also.

And such for the most part are all the exercises and trials of the children of God. Their entrance may be a storm, but their close is a calm. Their beginning is oftentimes trouble, but their latter end is peace; peace to themselves, and advantage to the church of God. For men in all ages coming out of great trials of their own, have been the most instrumental for the good of others. For God doth not greatly exercise any of his, but with some especial end for his own glory.

Secondly, The sense and intendment of the psalmist in these words, is to be considered; and that resolves itself into three general parts.

1. An exhortation or admonition; 'Israel hope in the Lord,' or 'expect Jehovah.'

2. A ground of encouragement unto the performance of the duty exhorted unto; 'Because with the Lord there is much, plenteous, abundant, precious redemption.'

3. A gracious promise of a blessed issue, which shall be

given unto the performance of this duty; 'He shall redeem Israel from all his sins, and out of all his troubles.'

In the exhortation there occurs,

1. The persons exhorted; that is, Israel; not Israel according to the flesh; for they are 'not all Israel which are of Israel,' Rom. ix. 6. but it is the Israel mentioned, Psal. lxxiii. 1. The whole Israel of God, to whom he is good, such as are of a clean heart; that is, all those who are interested in the covenant, and do inherit the promise of their forefathers, who was first called by that name. All believers; and the psalmist treats them all in general in this matter.

1. Because there is none of them but have their trials and entanglements about sin, more or less. As there is 'none that liveth and sinneth not;' so there is none sinneth, and is not entangled and troubled. Perhaps then, they are not all of them in the same condition with him, in the depths that he was plunged into. Yet more or less, all and every one of them is so far concerned in sin, as to need his direction. All the saints of God either have been, or are, or may be, in these depths. It is a good saying of Austin on this place, 'Valde sunt in profundo qui non clamant de profundo.' 'None so in the deep as they who do not cry and call out of the deep.' They are in a deep of security, who are never sensible of a deep of sin.

2. There is none of them, whatever their present condition be, but they may fall into the like depths with those of the psalmist. There is nothing absolutely in the covenant, nor in any promise, to secure them from it. And what befalleth any one believer, may befall them all. If any one believer may fall totally away, all may do so, and not leave one in the world, and so an end be put to the kingdom of Christ; which is no small evidence that they cannot so fall. But they may fall into depths of sin; that some of them have done so, we have testimonies and instances beyond exception. It is good then, that all of them should be prepared for that duty which they may all stand in need of, and a right discharge of it. Besides, the duty mentioned is not absolutely restrained to the condition before described. But it is proper and accomodate unto other seasons also. Therefore are all the Israel of God exhorted unto it.

2. The duty itself, is hoping in Jehovah, with such a hope or trust, as hath an expectation of relief joined with it. And there are two things included in this duty.

1. The renunciation of any hopes, in expectation of deliverance either from sin or trouble, any other way: 'hope in Jehovah;' this is frequently expressed, where the performance of this duty is mentioned. See Hos. xiv. 3. Jer. iii. 22, 23. And we have declared the nature of it in the exposition of the first and second verses.

2. Expectation from him; and this also hath been insisted on in the observations from the verses immediately preceding, wherein also the whole nature of this duty was explained, and directions were given for the due performance of it.

2. The encouragement tendered unto this duty, is the next thing in the words; 'For with the Lord is plenteous redemption:' wherein we may observe,

1. What it is that he professeth, as the great encouragement unto the duty mentioned, and that is redemption; the redemption that is with God: upon the matter the same with the forgiveness before-mentioned; mercy, pardon, benignity, bounty. He doth not bid them hope in the Lord, because they were the seed of Abraham, the peculiar people of God, made partakers of privileges above all the people in the world; much less because of their worthiness, or that good that was in themselves, but merely upon the account of mercy in God; of his grace, goodness, and bounty. The mercy of God, and the redemption that is with him, is the only ground unto sinners for hope and confidence in him.

2. There are two great concernments of this grace, the one expressed, the other implied in the words. The first is, that it is much, plenteous, abundant. That which principally discourageth distressed souls from a comfortable waiting on God, is, their fears lest they should not obtain mercy from him, and that because their sins are so great, and so many; or attended with such circumstances and aggravations, as that it is impossible they should find acceptance with God. This ground of despondency and unbelief the psalmist obviates, by representing the fulness, the plenty, the boundless plenty of the mercy that is with God. It is such as will suit the condition of the greatest sinners in

their greatest depths; the stores of its treasures are inexhaustible. And the force of the exhortation doth not lie so much in this, that there is redemption with God, as that this redemption is plenteous or abundant.

2. Here is an intimation in the word itself, of that relation which the goodness and grace of God proposed, hath to the blood of Christ; whence it is called redemption. This, as was shewed in the opening of the words, hath respect unto a price: the price whereby we are bought, that is, the blood of Christ. This is that whereby way is made for the exercise of mercy towards sinners; redemption, which properly denotes actual deliverance, is said to be with God, or in him, as the effect in the cause. The causes of it are, his own grace and blood of Christ. There are these prepared for the redeeming of believers from sin and trouble, unto his own glory. And herein lieth the encouragement that the psalmist proposeth unto the performance of the duty exhorted unto; namely, to wait on God. It is taken from God himself, as all encouragements unto sinners to draw nigh unto him, and to wait for him, must be. Nothing but himself can give us confidence to go unto him. And it is suited unto the state and condition of the soul under consideration. Redemption and mercy are suited to give relief from sin and misery.

3. The last verse contains a promise of the issue of the performance of this duty; 'He shall redeem his people from all their iniquities.' Two things are observable in the words.

1. The certainty of the issue; or event of the duty mentioned והוא יפדה 'and he shall;' or, 'he will redeem;' he will assuredly do so. Now, although this in the psalmist is given out by revelation, and is a new promise of God; yet, as it relates to the condition of the soul here expressed, and the discovery made by faith, of forgiveness and redemption with God, the certainty intended in this assertion is built upon the principles before laid down. Whence therefore doth it appear, whence may we infallibly conclude, that God will redeem his Israel from all their iniquities? I answer,

1. The conclusion is drawn from the nature of God. There is forgiveness and redemption with him, and he will

act towards his people suitably to his own nature. There is redemption with him, and therefore he will redeem; forgiveness with him, and therefore he will forgive. As the conclusion is certain and infallible, that wicked men, ungodly men, shall be destroyed, because God is righteous and holy; his righteousness and holiness indispensably requiring their destruction; so is the redemption and salvation of all that believe, certain on this account; namely, because there is forgiveness with him; he is good and gracious, and ready to forgive; his goodness and grace requires their salvation.

2. The conclusion is certain upon the account of God's faithfulness in his promises. He hath promised, that those who wait on him 'shall not be ashamed;' that their expectation shall not be disappointed; whence the conclusion is certain, that in his time and way they shall be redeemed.

2. There is the extent of this deliverance or redemption; 'shall redeem Israel from all their iniquities.' It was shewed in the opening of the verse, that this word denotes either sin procuring trouble, or trouble procured by sin; and there is a respect unto both sin and its punishment. From both, from all of both kind, God will redeem his Israel. Not this or that evil; this or that sin, but from all evil, all sin. He will take all sins from their souls, and wipe all tears from their eyes. Now God is said to do this on many accounts.

1. On the account of the great cause of all actual deliverance and redemption, the blood of Christ. He hath laid an assured foundation of the whole work; the price of redemption is paid, and they shall in due time enjoy the effects and fruits of it.

2. Of the actual communication of the effects of that redemption unto them. This is sure to all the elect of God, to his whole Israel. They shall all be made partakers of them. And this is the end of all the promises of God, and of the grace and mercy promised in them; namely, that they should be means to exhibit and give out to believers that redemption which is purchased and prepared for them; and this is done two ways.

1. Partially, initially, and gradually, in this life. Here God gives in unto them the pardon of their sins being justified freely by his grace; and in this sanctification of them through his Spirit, gives them delivery from the power

and dominion of sin. Many troubles also he delivers them from, and from all as far as they are penal, or have any mixture of the curse in them.

2. Completely; namely, when he shall have freed them from sin and trouble, and from all the effects and consequents of them, by bringing them unto the enjoyment of himself in glory.

Thirdly, The words being thus opened, we may briefly, in the next place, consider what they express concerning the state, condition, or actings of the soul, which are represented in this psalm.

Having himself attained unto the state before described, and being engaged resolvedly into the performance of that duty which would assuredly bring him into a haven of full rest and peace; the psalmist applies himself unto the residue of the Israel of God, to give them encouragement unto this duty with himself, from the experience that he had of a blessed success therein. As if he had said unto them; Ye are now in afflictions, and under troubles, and that upon the account of your sins and provocations. A condition, I confess, sad and deplorable; but yet there is hope in Israel concerning these things. For consider how it hath been with me, and how the Lord hath dealt with me. I was in depths inexpressible, and saw for awhile no way or means of delivery. But God hath been pleased graciously to reveal himself unto me, as God pardoning iniquity, transgression, and sin; and in the consolation and supportment which I have received thereby, I am waiting for a full participation of the fruits of his love. Let me therefore prevail with you who are in the like condition, to steer the same course with me. Only let your expectations be fixed in mercy and sovereign grace, without any regard unto any privilege or worth in yourselves. Rest in the plenteous redemption, those stores of grace which are with Jehovah, and according to his faithfulness in his promises, he will deliver you out of all perplexing troubles.

Having thus opened the words, I shall now only name the doctrinal observations that are tendered from them, and so put a close to these discourses. As,

Obs. 1. The Lord Jehovah is the only hope for sin-distressed souls. 'Hope in the Lord.' This hath been sufficei-

ently discovered and confirmed on sundry passages in the psalm.

Obs. 2. The ground of all hope and expectation of relief in sinners, is mere grace, mercy, and redemption. 'Hope in the Lord, for with him there is redemption.' All other grounds of hope are false and deceiving.

Obs. 3. Inexhaustible stores of mercy and redemption, are needful for the encouragement of sinners to rest and wait on God. 'With him is plentiful redemption.' Such is your misery, so pressing are your fears and disconsolations, that nothing less than boundless grace can relieve or support you; there are therefore such treasures and stores in God as are suited hereunto. With him is 'plenteous redemption.'

Obs. 4. The ground of all the dispensation of mercy, goodness, grace, and forgiveness, which is in God to sinners, is laid in the blood of Christ. Hence it is here called 'redemption.' Unto this also we have spoken at large before.

Obs. 5. All that wait on God on the account of mercy and grace shall have an undoubted issue of peace. 'He shall redeem Israel. 'Let him,' saith God, 'lay hold on my arm, that he may have peace, and he shall have peace;' Isa. xxvii. 5.

Obs. 6. Mercy given to them that wait on God, shall in the close and issue, be every way full and satisfying. 'He shall redeem his people from all their iniquities.'

And these propositions do arise from the words, as absolutely considered, and in themselves. If we mind their relation unto the peculiar condition of the soul represented in this psalm, they will yet afford us the ensuing observations.

Obs. 1. They who out of depths have by faith and waiting obtained mercy, or are supported in waiting for a sense of believed mercy and forgiveness, are fitted, and only they are fitted, to preach and declare grace and mercy unto others.

This was the case with the psalmist. Upon his emerging out of his own depths and straits, he declares the mercy and redemption whereby he was delivered, unto the whole Israel of God.

Obs. 2. A saving participation of grace and forgiveness, leaves a deep impression of its fulness and excellency on the

soul of a sinner; so was it here with the psalmist. Having himself obtained forgiveness, he knows no bounds or measure, as it were, in the extolling of it. There is with God mercy, redemption, plenteous redemption, redeeming from all iniquity; I have found it so, and so will every one do that shall believe it.

Now these observations might all of them, especially the two last, receive a useful improvement. But whereas what I principally intended from this psalm, hath been at large insisted on, upon the first verses of it, I shall not here farther draw forth any meditations upon them, but content myself with the exposition that hath been given of the design of the psalmist, and sense of his words in these last verses.

A

TREATISE

OF THE

DOMINION OF SIN AND GRACE,

WHEREIN

SIN'S REIGN IS DISCOVERED,
IN WHOM IT IS, AND IN WHOM IT IS NOT: HOW THE LAW SUPPORTS IT:
HOW GRACE DELIVERS FROM IT, BY SETTING UP ITS
DOMINION IN THE HEART.

For sin shall not have dominion over you, for ye are not under the law but under grace.—Rom. vi. 14.

TO THE SERIOUS READER.

ONE of the great gospel inquiries that a Christian ought to be most critical and curious in resolving to himself, upon the most impartial examination of his own heart, concerning his spiritual state, and standing in grace, is, Whether he be in the faith or no? which doubt can be resolved but two ways; either by faith itself, closing with its true objects as offered in the gospel in its direct act; and so it evidenceth itself, being the evidence of things not seen, as all the natural senses evidence themselves by their own acts upon their proper objects: for he that sees the sun, hath argument enough to himself, that he is not blind, but hath a seeing eye; and faith, therefore, is frequently represented to us by seeing, as John vi. 40. and elsewhere; which evidence is according to the degrees of faith, weaker or stronger, and hence carries lesser or greater assurances with it; but such as are of the highest and best nature, giving the greatest glory to the grace and truth of God, and the firmest stay to the soul in the greatest storms of temptation, being as an anchor fastened within the veil, sure and steadfast. Or else additionally, that our joy may be full; and for farther confirmation, especially in such cases wherein our faith seems to fail us, and we are like Thomas, God hath out of his abundant grace in the gospel provided arguments for us to raise from spiritual sense, to judge of our state and standing by. But this requires the teachings of the Spirit, and thence a spirit of discerning, experience of, and insight into, our own hearts and ways, with senses exercised by reason of use, that

these grounds and arguments may be matter of comfort and establishment unto us.

I call these latter evidences, subordinate ones, and additional to that of faith, of great use by way of establishment and confirmation unto believers, provided they be not abused to sole resting and reliance upon them, to the great prejudice of our life of faith, for we live by faith (so must all repenting sinners when they have attained to the highest pitch of holiness in this life), and not by sense, no, not spiritual sense; it is a good handmaid to faith, but no good mistress to it.

Moreover, trials of this nature are often of a marvellous awakening and convincing nature unto poor secure sinners, formal and hypocritical professors, for many of them hold true with great demonstration in the negative, 1 John iii. 14. 'He that loveth not his brother, abideth in death.' And ver. 10. 'In this the children of God and the children of the devil are manifest: whosoever doeth not righteousness is not of God, neither he that loveth not his brother.' Now these tests come upon an unregenerate man, as clear and strong convictions of his undone estate, when by gospel light shining into his dark heart, it evidently appears, that there is a total absence of such eminent graces, that are inseparable from a child of God. But when a poor broken-hearted, self-condemning sinner comes to try himself by these tests, especially under great temptation, he chargeth all that he finds in himself for hypocrisy, formality, and sin, sits altogether in darkness in respect of those sparks of internal light, and is fain at last when he hath broken all his flints, and worn out all his steel, in compassing himself about with sparks of his own kindling, to turn unto Christ by faith, 'as a prisoner of hope, believing in hope against hope;' and from him to fetch by a direct act of faith, as from the sun of righteousness, all his light of life and comfort,

and then he will be able to light all his small tapers, yea, all inferior arguments of his good estate will flow in with much enlargement, and increase of consolation. As streams of living water flowing forth of the fountain, set open for sin and for uncleanness, into the belly of the true believing sinner, receiving by faith of the fulness of Christ through the Spirit, abundantly supplying him with rivers of true, substantial, living graces and consolations, being filled with the fruits of righteousness, to the praise and glory of Christ.

Now among disquisitions of this latter nature and use, this is none of the least, whether we are under the dominion of sin or no; either we are or are not; if we are, our state is most certainly dangerous; for such are under the law, and the law hath concluded all under wrath. If we are not under sin's dominion, we are in a blessed and happy estate, being under grace; for these two dominions divide the world, and every son and daughter of Adam is under one or the other, and none can be under both at the same time. Now our being under grace can be no way better evidenced than by our being in Christ by faith, for he that is so 'is a new creature, is passed from death to life,' will still be mortifying sin, the strong man in sin's dominion being cast out; and therefore faith is said to be our victory, through the supply of all grace received from Jesus Christ. Indeed, it calls for no small spiritual skill and understanding, to pass a right judgment in these matters. Undoubtedly many are deceived in taking wrong measures to search out these deep things of God, taking them to belong to the mere faculties and endowments of a natural man, not considering that they are of the Spirit's revelation only. And hence it is, that many poor creatures in a bondage state under the law, and therefore under sin's dominion, do work like slaves in the dunghill of their own hearts, to find out some natural

religion or moral goodness in themselves, to recommend them unto God; but, such recommendation must be under the law, it cannot be under grace; and therefore, such are under the dominion of sin infallibly, as the Israelites were, 'which followed after the law of righteousness, but attained not unto the law of righteousness. Wherefore? Because they sought it not by faith, but as it were by the works of the law. For they stumbled at that stumbling-stone;' Rom. ix. 31, 32. And it is greatly to be bewailed, that many professors that sit under the means of grace, are so tender of their secure and palliated consciences, that they cannot endure that the rays of true gospel light should shine directly into their hearts, being contented with a name only, that they do live; they are loath to come to any narrow search or trial, lest they should be found out, and appear to themselves in their ugly shapes, whilst they are willing that all the world should have a good opinion of them; under which they cannot admit of any inward disturbances, but desire to sleep in a whole skin.

Others there are, sincere, broken-hearted believers, scared at the rock of presumption, on which they see so many professors wrecked daily, are apt to fall upon the other extreme, and too wrongfully, to free grace, condemn themselves, as being under the dominion of sin, and therefore censure themselves to be under the law and wrath, notwithstanding all their seeming faith and holiness, calling that presumption, and this hypocrisy. Hence, returning to a kind of 'spirit of bondage again to fear,' their faith is shaken by prevailing unbelief, their peace is broken, and all gospel ordinances rendered ineffectual, as to their true ends of profit, edification, and comfort. Hence, though they are truly under grace, they do not know, or rather through temptation, will not acknowledge it, 'but go mourning all the day long, because of the oppressor and the

enemy.' But I beseech such a poor soul to consider a little, and not 'to receive the grace of God in vain.' Dost thou groan under the usurpation and oppression of remaining sin, and is this the dominion of it? is there no difference between sin's dominion, and sin's tyranny and usurpation? Dominion is upon account of right of conquest, or subjection, there is upon both that sin reigns in, carnal and unregenerate men, 'who yield up their members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin, but you reckon yourselves dead unto sin,' having no joy in its prevalency, but grief; being planted in this respect, 'in the likeness of Christ's death, who died unto sin once, but dieth no more. Sin shall have no more dominion over him; likewise reckon ye also yourselves dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord:' i. e. to be under grace, to put yourself freely and joyfully under the conduct and dominion of Jesus Christ, and to keep up a continual fight and opposition against the prevailing power of sin. Indeed sin will often, as an out-lying watchful enemy, make its assaults and incursions on the best of God's children, as it did on David, Hezekiah, Peter; and though it may make breaches upon them, sin shall not have a dominion, and set up a throne of iniquity in their hearts. Grace will beat out sin's throne; for indeed, the words of this text, that is, the subject of the ensuing treatise, carry the force of a promise to the saints, to animate and encourage them to fight against sin, under the banner of our Lord Jesus, 'the captain of our salvation made perfect through sufferings; for sin shall not have dominion,' &c.

In treating of which text, this late learned and reverend author hath acted the part of a good workman, that rightly divided the word of God (as in all his other writings of the like nature), giving every one their portion, as it belongs to them, with so much perspi-

cuity and demonstration, that if (Christian reader) thou wilt afford a little time and pains to read, meditate, dilate, and digest well, the truths here laid before thee, through the blessing of the God of all grace, thou wilt find much satisfaction and real spiritual advantage unto thy soul, either to awaken and recover thee from under the dominion of sin (the dangerous and palpable symptoms thereof, being here plainly made manifest), or else to discover thy happy estate in being taken from 'under the law,' and brought under the dominion of grace, whereby thou mayest assume great encouragement to thyself, to proceed more cheerfully in 'running the race set before thee.'

It is enough to say, that the author hath left his encomium firmly rooted in the minds of all pious and learned men, that are acquainted with his writings, polemic or practical: yea, his renown will always be great in after generations among the churches of Christ, and all true lovers of the great truths of the gospel. And that he is the author of this small tract, is sufficient to recommend it to thy most serious perusal, taking this assurance, that it was left (among other writings of great value) thus perfected for the press by his own hand, and is now by his worthy relict published for the benefit of others besides herself. I doubt not but thou wilt say, that it will answer the several lines that hath been drawn in thy heart, by sin or grace, 'as face answereth face in a glass,' and that this may be the effect of thy perusal thereof, in order to thy spiritual and eternal welfare, is the hearty desire and prayer of,

Thy unfeigned well-wisher,

J. C.

A

TREATISE

OF THE

DOMINION OF SIN AND GRACE.

For sin shall not have dominion over you, for ye are not under the law, but under grace.—Rom. vi. 14.

CHAP. I.

What sin is consistent with the state of grace, and what not. Sin's great design in all, to obtain dominion: it hath it in unbelievers, and contends for it in believers. The ways by which it acts.

The psalmist treating with God in prayer about sin, acknowledgeth, that there are in all men unsearchable errors of life, beyond all human understanding or comprehension; with such daily sins of infirmity, as stand in need of continual cleansing and pardon, Psal. xix. 12. 'Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults.' But yet he supposeth that these things are consistent with a state of grace, and acceptation with God. He had no thought of any absolute perfection in this life; of any such condition as should not stand in need of continual cleansing and pardon. Wherefore there are or may be such sins in believers, yea, many of them, which yet under a due application unto God, for purifying and pardoning grace, shall neither deprive us of peace here, nor endanger our salvation hereafter.

But he speaks immediately of another sort of sins, which partly from their nature, or what they are in themselves, and partly from their operation and power, will certainly prove destructive unto the souls of men wherever they are. Ver. 13. 'Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me: then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression.'

This is the hinge whereon the whole cause and state of my soul doth turn. Although I am subject to many sins of various sorts, yet under them all I can and do maintain my integrity, and covenant uprightness in walking with God; and where I fail, am kept within the reach of cleansing and pardoning mercy, continually administered unto my soul by Jesus Christ. But there is a state of life in this world, wherein sin hath dominion over the soul; acting itself presumptuously, wherewith integrity and freedom from condemning guilt are inconsistent.

This state, therefore, which is eternally ruinous unto the souls of men, he deprecates with all earnestness, praying to be kept and preserved from it.

What he there so earnestly prays for, the apostle in the words of the text promiseth unto all believers, by virtue of the grace of Christ Jesus, administered in the gospel. Both the prayer of the prophet for himself, and the promise of the apostle in the name of God unto us, do manifest of how great importance this matter is, as we shall declare it to be immediately.

There are some things supposed or included in these words of the apostle. These we must first a little inquire into, without which we cannot well understand the truth itself proposed in them. As,

1. It is supposed, that sin doth still abide in, and dwell with, believers. For so is the meaning of the words. That sin which is in you shall not have dominion over you; that is, none of them who are not sensible of it, who groan not to be delivered from it, as the apostle doth, Rom. vii. 24. Those who are otherwise minded, know neither themselves, nor what is sin, nor wherein the grace of the gospel doth consist. There is the flesh remaining in every one which 'lusteth against the Spirit;' Gal. v. 17. And it adheres unto all the faculties of our souls; whence it is called the 'old man;' Rom. vi. 6. Ephes. iv. 22. in opposition unto the renovation of our minds, and all the faculties of them called the 'new man,' or 'new creature' in us. And there is *πρόνοια τῆς σαρκὸς εἰς ἐπιθυμίας*,' Rom xiii. 14. a continual working and provision to fulfil its own lusts: so that it abides in us in the way of a dying, decaying habit, weakened and impaired; but acting itself in inclinations, motions, and desires, suitable unto its nature.

As Scripture and experience concur herein, so a supposition of it is the only ground of the whole doctrine of evangelical mortification. That this is a duty, a duty incumbent on believers all the days of their lives, such a duty as without which they can never perform any other in a due manner, will not be denied by any, but either such as are wholly under the power of atheistical blindness, or such as by the fever of spiritual pride, have lost the understanding of their own miserable condition, and so lie dreaming about absolute perfection. With neither sort are we at present concerned. Now the first proper object of this mortification is this sin that dwells in us. It is 'the flesh' which is to be mortified, the 'old man' which is to be crucified, the 'lusts of the flesh,' with all their corrupt inclinations, actings, and motions, that are to be destroyed; Rom. vi. 6. Gal. v. 24. Col. iii. 1. Unless this be well fixed in the mind, we cannot understand the greatness of the grace and privilege here expressed.

2. It is supposed that this sin, which, in the remainders of it, so abides in believers, in various degrees, may put forth its power in them, to obtain victory and dominion over them. It is first supposed, that it hath this dominion in some, that it doth bear rule over all unbelievers, all that are under the law; and then, that it will strive to do the same in them that believe, and are under grace. For affirming that it shall not have dominion over us, he grants that it may or doth contend for it, only it shall not have success, it shall not prevail. Hence it is said 'to fight and war in us;' Rom. vii. 23. and to 'fight against our souls;' 1 Pet. ii. 12. Now it thus fights and wars, and contends in us for dominion; for that is the end of all war; whatever fights, it doth it for power and rule.

This therefore is the general design of sin in all its actings. These actings are various, according to the variety of lusts in the minds of men; but its general design in them all is dominion. Where any one is tempted and seduced of his own lusts, as the apostle James speaks, be it in a matter never so small or so unusual, or the temptations thereunto may never occur again; the design of sin lies not in the particular temptation, but to make it a means to obtain dominion over the soul. And the consideration hereof should keep believers always on their guard against all the motions of sin;

though the matter of them seem but small, and the occasions of them such as are not like to return. For the aim and tendency of every one of them is dominion and death, which they will compass, if not stopped in their progress, as the apostle there declares, James i. 14, 15. Believe not its flatteries; Is it not a little one? this is the first or shall be the last time: it requires only a little place in the mind and affections, it shall go no farther: give not place to its urgency and solicitations; admit of none of its excuses or promises; it is power over your souls unto their ruin that it aims at in all.

3. There are two ways in general whereby sin acts its power, and aims at the obtaining this dominion, and they are the two only ways whereby any may design or attain an unjust dominion, and they are deceit and force; both of which I have fully described in another discourse. With respect whereunto it is promised, that the Lord Christ shall 'deliver the souls of the poor that cry unto him from deceit and violence;' Psal. lxxii. 14.

These are the two only ways of obtaining an unjust dominion; and where they are in conjunction, they must have a mighty prevalency, and such as will render the contest hazardous. There are few believers but have found it so, at least in their own apprehensions; they have been ready to say at one time or another, We shall one day fall by the hand of this enemy; and have been forced to cry out unto Jesus Christ for help and succour, with no less vehemency than the disclples did at sea, when the ship was covered with waves, 'Lord, save us, we perish;' Matt. viii. 24, 25. And so they would do, did he not come in seasonably to their succour; Heb. ii. 18. And herein the soul hath frequently no less experience of the power of Christ in his grace, than the disciples on their outcry had of his sovereign authority, when he rebuked the winds and the seas, and there was a great calm.

This dominion of sin is that which we have here security given us against: though it will abide in us, though it will contend for rule by deceit and force, yet it shall not prevail, it shall not have the dominion.

And this is a case of the highest importance unto us. Our souls are and must be under the rule of some principle

or law. And from this rule, our state is determined and denominated. We are 'either servants of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness;' Rom. vi. 16. This is the substance of the discourse of the apostle in that whole chapter; namely, that the state of the soul, as unto life and death eternal, follows the conduct and rule that we are under. If sin have the dominion, we are lost for ever. If it be dethroned, we are safe. It may tempt, seduce, and entice; it may fight, war, perplex, and disquiet; it may surprise into actual sin; yet if it have not the dominion in us, we are in a state of grace and acceptation with God.

CHAP II.

The inquiries for understanding the text proposed; the first spoken to: viz. What is the dominion of sin, which we are freed from, and discharged of, by grace.

We shall inquire into three things from the words of this text.

I. What is that dominion of sin, which we are freed from, and discharged of, by grace?

II. How we may know whether sin hath the dominion in us or not?

III. What is the reason and evidence of the assurance here given us, that sin shall not have dominion over us? namely, because we are not under the law, but under grace.

I. As unto the first of these, I shall only recount some such properties of it, as will discover its nature in general; the particulars wherein it doth consist, will be considered afterward.

First, The dominion of sin is perverse and evil, and that on both the accounts which render any rule or dominion so to be. For,

1. It is usurped. Sin hath no right to rule in the souls of men. Men have no power to give sin a right to rule over them. They may voluntarily enslave themselves unto it; but this gives sin no right or title. All men have originally another Lord, unto whom they owe all obedience; nor can any thing discharge them from their allegiance thereunto:

and this is the law of God. The apostle saith indeed, that 'unto whom men yield themselves servants to obey, his servants they are to whom they obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness;' ver. 16. And so it is, men are thereby the proper servants of sin; they become so by their own voluntary subjection unto it: but this gives sin no title against the law of God, whose right alone it is to bear sway in the souls of men. For all that give up themselves to the service of sin, do live in actual rebellion against their natural liege Lord. Hence sundry things do follow:

1. The great aggravation of the evil of a state of sin. Men who live therein, do voluntarily wrest themselves, what lieth in them, from under the rule of the law of God, and give up themselves to be slaves unto this tyrant. Could it lay any claim to this dominion, had it any title to plead, it were some alleviation of guilt in them that give up themselves unto it. But men yield up themselves to the slavery of sin, as the apostle speaks; they reject the rule of God's law, and choose this foreign yoke, which cannot but be an aggravation of their sin and misery. Yet so it is, that the greatest part of men do visibly and openly profess themselves the servants and slaves of sin. They wear its livery, and do all its drudgery; yea, they boast themselves in their bondage, and never think themselves so brave and gallant, as when by profane swearing, drunkenness, uncleanness, covetousness, and scoffing at religion, they openly disavow the lord whom they serve, the master to whom they do belong. But their damnation sleepeth not, whatever they may dream in the mean time.

2. Hence it follows, that ordinarily all men have a right in themselves to cast off the rule of sin, and to vindicate themselves into liberty. They may, when they will, plead the right and title of the law of God unto the rule of their souls, to the utter exclusion of all pleas and pretences of sin, for its power. They have right to say unto it, Get thee hence, what have I to do any more with idols?

All men, I say, have this right in themselves, because of the natural allegiance they owe to the law of God; but they have not power of themselves to execute this right, and actually to cast off the yoke of sin; but this is the work of grace. Sin's dominion is broke only by grace.

But you will say then, Unto what end serves this right, if they have not power in themselves to put it in execution? and how can it be charged as an aggravation of their sin, that they do not use the right which they have, seeing they have no power so to do? will you blame a man that hath a right to an estate if he do not recover it, when he hath no means so to do?

I answer briefly three things.

First, No man living neglects the use of this right, to cast off the yoke and dominion of sin, because he cannot of himself make use of it, but merely because he will not: he doth voluntarily choose to continue under the power of sin, and looks on every thing as his enemy that would deliver him. 'The carnal mind is enmity against God, it is not subject unto his law, nor can it be;' Rom. viii. 7. When the law comes at any time to claim its right and rule over the soul, a man under the power of sin looks on it as his enemy, that comes to disturb his peace, and fortifies his mind against it; and when the gospel comes and tenders the way and means for the soul's delivery, offering its aid and assistance unto that end, this also is looked on as an enemy, and is rejected, and all its offers unto that end. See Prov. i. 20—25. John iii. 19. This then is the condition of every one that abides under the dominion of sin; he chooses so to do; he continues in that state by an act of his own will; he avows an enmity unto every thing which would give him deliverance; which will be a sore aggravation of his condemnation at the last day.

Secondly, God may justly require that of any, which it is in the power of the grace of the gospel to enable them to perform and comply withal; for this is tendered unto them in the preaching of it every day: and although we know not the ways and means of the effectual communication of grace unto the souls of men, yet this is certain, that grace is so tendered in the preaching of the gospel, that none go without it, none are destitute of its aids and assistances, but those alone, who by a free act of their own wills, do refuse and reject it. This is that which the whole cause depends on, 'You will not come unto me, that you may have life;' and this all unbelievers have or may have experience of in themselves. They may know on a due examination of themselves,

that they do voluntarily refuse the assistance of grace, which is offered for their deliverance; therefore is their destruction of themselves. But,

Thirdly, There is a time, when men lose even the right also. He who gave up himself to have his ear bored, lost all his claim unto future liberty; he was not to go out at the year of jubilee: so there is a time when God judicially gives up men to the rule of sin, to abide under it for ever; so as that they lose all right unto liberty. So he dealt with many of the idolatrous Gentiles of old; Rom. i. 24. 26. 28. and so continues to deal with the like profligate sinners; so he acts towards the generality of the antichristian world, 2 Thess. ii. 11, 12. and with many despisers of the gospel; Isa. vi. 9, 10. When it is come to this, men are cast at law, and have lost all right and title unto liberty from the dominion of sin. They may repine sometimes at the service of sin, or the consequence of it, in shame and pain, in the shameful distempers that will pursue many in their uncleanness; yet God having given them up judicially unto sin, they have not so much as a right to put up one prayer or petition for deliverance; nor will they do so, but are bound in the fetters of cursed presumption or despair. See their work and wages, Rom. ii. 5, 6. This is the most woful state and condition of sinners in this world; an unavoidable entrance into the chambers of death. You that have lived long under the power of sin, beware lest that come upon you which is spoken of in these Scriptures. You have as yet a right unto deliverance from that bondage and servitude wherein you are, if you put in your claim in the court of heaven. You know not how soon you may be deprived of this also, by God's giving you up judicially unto sin and Satan. Then all complaints will be too late, and all springs of endeavours for relief be utterly dried up. All your reserves for a future repentance shall be cut off, and all your cries shall be despised; Prov. i. 25—29. 'Whilst it is yet called to-day harden not your hearts,' lest God 'swear in his wrath, that you shall never enter into his rest.'

That you may be warned, take notice that the signs or symptoms of the approach of such a season, of such an irrecoverable condition, are (1.) a long continuance in the practice of any known sin. There are bounds of divine pa-

tience. The long-suffering of God for a time waits for repentance; 1 Pet. iii. 20. 2 Pet. iii. 9. But there is a time when it doth only endure 'vessels of wrath, fitted for destruction;' Rom. ix. 22. which is commonly after a long continuance in known sin. (2.) When convictions have been digested, and warnings despised. God doth not usually deal thus with men, until they have rejected the means of their deliverance. There is a generation indeed, who from their youth up do live in a contempt of God; such are those proud sinners whom the psalmist describes, Psal. x. 2—7, &c. There are seldom any tokens of the going forth of the decree against this sort of men. The appearing evidences of it are, their adding drunkenness unto thirst; one kind of sin unto another, making a visible progress in sinning, adding boasting and a profane contempt of all things sacred, unto their course in sin. But ordinarily those that are in danger of this judicial hardness, have had warnings and convictions, which made some impression on them; but are now left without any calls and rebukes, or at least any sense of them. (3.) When men contract the guilt of such sins as seems to intrench on the unpardonable sin against the Holy Ghost; such as proud, contemptuous, malicious reproaches of the ways of God, of holiness, of the spirit of Christ and his gospel: this sort of persons are frequently marked in the Scripture, as those who at least are nigh unto a final and fatal rejection. (4.) A voluntary relinquishment of the means of grace, and conversion unto God, which men have enjoyed: and this is commonly accompanied with a hatred of the word, and those by whom it is dispensed. Such persons God frequently, and that visibly, gives up in an irrecoverable way unto the dominion of sin: he declares that he will have no more to do with them. (5.) The resolved choice of wicked, profane, unclean, scoffing society. It is very rare that any are recovered from that snare. And many other signs there are of the near approach of such a hardening judgment, as shall give up men everlastingly to the service of sin. Oh that poor sinners would awake before it be too late!

2. This dominion of sin is evil and perverse, not only because it is unjust and usurped, but because it is always used and exercised unto ill ends, unto the hurt and ruin of them over whom it is. A usurper may make use

of his power and rule for good ends, for the good of them over whom he rules. But all the ends of the dominion of sin are evil unto sinners. Sin in its rule will pretend fair, offer sundry advantages and satisfactions unto their minds. They shall have wages for their work; pleasure and profit shall come in by it. Yea, on divers pretences, it will promise them eternal rest at the close of all; at least that they shall not fail of it by any thing they do in its service: and by such means it keeps them in security. But the whole real design of it, that which in all its power it operates towards, is the eternal ruin of their souls; and this sinners will understand when it is too late; Jerem. ii. 13. 19.

Secondly, This dominion of sin is not a mere force against the will and endeavours of them that are under it. Where all the power and interest of sin consists in putting a force on the mind and soul by its temptations, there it hath no dominion. It may perplex them, it doth not rule over them: where it hath dominion, it hath the force and power of a law in the wills and minds of them in whom it is. Hereby it requires obedience of them, and they yield up themselves servants to obey it; Rom. vi. 16.

Wherefore unto this dominion of sin there is required a consent of the will in some measure and degree. The constant reluctancy and conquering prevalency of the will against it, defeats its title unto rule and dominion; as the apostle declares at large in the next chapter. The will is the sovereign faculty and power of the soul; whatever principle acts in it, and determines it, that hath the rule. Notwithstanding light and conviction, the determination of the whole, as unto duty and sin, is in the power of the will. If the will of sinning be taken away, sin cannot have dominion. Here is wisdom: he that can distinguish between the impressions of sin upon him, and the rule of sin in him, is in the way of peace. But this ofttimes, as we shall farther see, with the reason of it, is not easily to be attained unto. Convictions on the one hand will make a great pretence and appearance of an opposition in the will unto sin, by their unavoidable impressions on it, when it is not so; and disturbed affections under temptations will plead, that the will itself is given up unto the choice and service of sin, when it is not so. The will in this matter is like the Theban's shield,

whilst that was safe they conceited themselves victorious, even in death. However this case is determined by the light of Scripture and experience, and it is here proposed unto a determination.

Thirdly, It is required unto this dominion of sin, that the soul be not under any other supreme conduct; that is, of the Spirit of God, and of his grace by the law. This is that which really hath the sovereign rule in all believers: they are led by the Spirit, guided by the Spirit, acted and ruled by him, and are thereby under the government of God and Christ, and no other. With this the rule of sin is absolutely inconsistent: no man can at once serve these two masters. Grace and sin may be in the same soul at the same time, but they cannot bear rule in the same soul at the same time. The throne is singular, and will admit but of one ruler. Every evidence we have of being under the rule of grace is so, that we are not under the dominion of sin.

This therefore is the principal way and means which we have to secure our peace and comfort against the pretences of sin, unto the disquietment of our consciences. Let us endeavour to preserve an experience of the rule of grace in our hearts; Col. iii. 15. Under a conduct and rule whence our state is denominated, we are and must be. This is either of sin or grace. There is no composition nor copartnership between them, as to rule: as to residence there is, but not as unto rule. If we can assure ourselves of the one, we secure ourselves from the other. It is therefore our wisdom, and lies at the foundation of all our comforts, that we get evidences and experience of our being under the rule of grace; and it will evidence itself, if we are not wanting unto a due observation of its acting and operation in us. And it will do it, among others, these two ways.

1. By keeping up a constancy of design in living to God, and after conformity unto Christ, notwithstanding the interposition of surprisals by temptations, and the most urgent solicitations of sin; this is called 'cleaving unto God with purpose of heart;' Acts xi. 23. This will be wherever grace hath the rule. As a man that goeth to sea designs some certain place and port, whither he guides his course; in his way he meets, it may be, with storms and cross winds, that drive him out of his course, and sometimes directly

backward, towards the place where he set forth; but his design still holds, and in the pursuit thereof, he applies his skill and industry to retrieve and recover all its losses and back-drivings, by cross winds and storms. So is it with a soul under the conduct of grace; its fixed design is to live unto God; but in its course it meets with storms and cross winds of temptations, and various artifices of sin: these disturb him, disorder him, drive him backwards sometimes, as if it would take a contrary course, and return unto the coast of sin from whence it set out. But where grace hath the rule and conduct, it will weather all these oppositions and obstructions; it will restore the soul, bring it again into order, recover it from the confusions and evil frames that it was drawn into. It will give a fresh predominancy unto its prevalent design of living unto God in all things. It will do this constantly as often as the soul meets with such ruffles from the power of sin: when there is a radical firmitude and strength in a cause or design, it will work itself out, through all changes and variations; but when the strength of any cause is but occasion, the first opposition and disorder will ruin us. So, if men's purposes of living unto God, be only occasional from present convictions, the first vigorous opposition or temptation will disorder it, and overthrow it; but where this is the radical design of the soul, from the power of grace, it will break through all such oppositions, and recover its prevalency in the mind and affections. Hereby doth it evidence its rule, and that the whole interest of sin in the soul is by rebellion, and not by virtue of dominion.

2. It doth so, by keeping up a constant exercise of grace in all religious duties; or, at least, a sincere endeavour that so it may be. Where sin hath the dominion, it can allow the soul to perform religious duties, yea, in some cases, to abound in them; but it will take care that divine grace be not exercised in them. Whatever there may be of delight in duties or other motions of affection, which light, and gifts, and afflictions, and superstition will occasion, there is no exercise of faith and love in them: this belongs essentially and inseparably unto the rule of grace. Wherever that bears sway, the soul will endeavour the constant exercise of grace in all its duties, and never be satisfied in the work done,

without some sense of it. Where it fails therein, it will judge itself, and watch against the like surprisals; yea, unless it be in case of some great temptation, the present sense of the guilt of sin, which is the highest obstruction against that spiritual boldness, which is required unto the due exercise of grace, that is, of faith and love in holy duties, shall not hinder the soul from endeavouring after it, or the use of it.

If by these means, and the like inseparable operations of grace, we can have an ensuring experience, that we are under the rule and conduct of it, we may be free in our minds from disturbing apprehensions of the dominion of sin: for both cannot bear sway in the same soul.

Fourthly, It is required hereunto, that sin makes the soul sensible of its power and rule, at least doth that which may do so, unless conscience be utterly seared and hardened, and so past feeling. There is no rule nor dominion, but they are, or may be, sensible of it, who are subject thereunto. And there are two ways whereby sin in its dominion will make them sensible of it, in whom it rules.

1. In repressing and overcoming the efficacy of the convictions of the mind. Those who are under the dominion of sin (as we shall see more immediately), may have light into, and conviction of, their duty, in many things. And this light and conviction they may follow ordinarily, notwithstanding the dominion of sin. As a tyrant will permit his slaves and subjects ordinarily to follow their own occasions; but if what they would do comes either in matter or manner to interfere with or oppose his interest, he will make them sensible of his power. So sin, where it hath the dominion, if men have light and conviction, it will allow them ordinarily, and in many things to comply therewithal. It will allow them to pray, to hear the word, to abstain from sundry sins, to perform many duties, as is expressly affirmed in the Scripture of many that were under the power of sin, and we see it in experience. How much work do we see about religion and religious duties! what constant observation of the times and seasons of them! how many duties performed morally good in themselves and useful, by them who, on many other accounts, do proclaim themselves to be under the dominion of sin! But if the light and conviction of this

sort of persons do rise up in opposition unto the principal interest of sin, in those lusts and ways wherein it exerciseth its rule, it will make them, in whom they are, sensible of its power. They that stifle, or shut their eyes against, or cast out of mind, or go directly contrary unto, their convictions; light, in such cases, will first repine, and then relieve itself with resolutions for other times and seasons; but sin will carry the cause by virtue of its dominion.

Hence two things do follow:

(1.) A constant repugnancy against sin, from light in the mind and conviction in the conscience, doth not prove that those in whom it is are not under the dominion of sin. For until blindness and hardness do come on men to the uttermost, there will be in them a judging of what is good and evil, with a self-judging with respect thereunto, as the apostle declares, Rom. ii. 15. and herein many do satisfy themselves. When their light condemns sin, they suppose they hate it, but they do not; when convictions call for duties, they suppose they love them, but they do not. That which they look on as the rule of light in them, in opposition unto sin, is but the rebellion of a natural enlightened conscience against the dominion of it in the heart. In brief, light may condemn every known sin, keep from many, press for every known duty, lead to the performance of many; yet sin have a full dominion in the soul. And this it will evidence, when it comes to the trial, in those instances where it exercises its ruling power.

(2.) That miserable is their condition, whose minds are ground continually between the conduct of their light, with the urgency of conviction on the one hand, and the rule or dominion of sin on the other. Wherever light is, it is its due to have the rule and conduct. It is that act whereby the mind loads itself; for men to be forced by the power of their lusts, to act for the most part against their light, as they do where sin hath the dominion, it is a sad and deplorable condition. Such persons are said to 'rebel against the light,' Job xxiv. 13. because of its right to rule in them, where it is deposed by sin. This makes most men but a 'troubled sea that cannot rest, whose waves cast up mire and dirt.'

2. Sin will make those in whom it hath dominion

sensible of its power, by its continual solicitations of the mind and affections, with respect unto that sin, or those sins wherein it principally exerciseth its rule. Having possessed the will and inclinations of the mind with the affections, as it doth wherever its dominion is absolute, it continually disposeth, inclineth, and stirreth up the mind towards those sins. It will level the bent of the whole soul towards such sins, or the circumstances of them. Nor is there a more pregnant discovery of the rule of sin in any than this, that it habitually engageth the mind and affections, unto a constant exercise of themselves about this or that, some sin, and evil way or other.

But yet we must add, that notwithstanding these indications of the ruling power of sin, they are but few in whom it hath this dominion, that are convinced of their state and condition. Many are so under the power of darkness, of supine sloth and negligence, and are so desperately wicked, as that they have no sense of this rule of sin. Such are those described by the apostle, Ephes. iv. 18, 19. And whereas they are the vilest slaves that live on the earth, they judge none to be free but themselves; they look on others as in bondage to foolish and superstitious fears, whilst they are at liberty to drink, swear, scoff at religion, whore, and defile themselves, without control. This is their liberty, and they may have that which is as good in hell; a liberty to curse and blaspheme God, and to fly with revengeful thoughts on themselves, and the whole creation. The light in such persons is darkness itself, so as that they have nothing to rise up in opposition unto the rule of sin, whence alone a sense of its power doth arise. Others, as we observed before, living in some compliance with their light and convictions, abstaining from many sins, and performing many duties, though they live in some known sin or other, and allow themselves in it, yet will not allow that sin hath the dominion in them.

Wherefore there are two things hard and difficult in this case:

1. To convince those in whom sin evidently hath the dominion, that such indeed is their state and condition; they will with their utmost endeavour keep off the conviction hereof. Some justify themselves, and some will make

no inquiry into this matter. It is a rare thing, especially of late, to have any brought under this conviction by the preaching of the word, though it be the case of multitudes that attend unto it.

2. To satisfy some, that sin hath not the dominion over them, notwithstanding its restless acting itself in them, and warring against their souls; yet, unless this can be done, it is impossible they should enjoy solid peace and comfort in this life. And the concernment of the best of believers, whilst they are in this world, doth lie herein; for as they grow in light, spirituality, experience, freedom of mind and humility, the more they love to know of the deceit, activity, and power of the remainders of sin. And although it works not at all, at least not sensibly in them, towards those sins wherein it reigneth and rageth in others, yet they are able to discern its more subtle, inward, and spiritual actings in the mind and heart to the weakening of grace, the obstructing of its effectual operations in holy duties, with many indispositions unto stability in the life of God, which fills them with trouble.

CHAP. III.

The second inquiry spoken to; Whether sin hath dominion in us or not? In answer to which it is shewed, that some wear sin's livery, and they are the professed servants thereof. There are many in which the case is dubious, where sin's service is not so discernable. Several exceptions are put in against its dominion, where it seems to prevail. Some certain signs of its dominion. Graces and duties to be exercised for its mortification.

THESE things being thus premised in general, concerning the nature of the dominion of sin, we shall now proceed unto our principal inquiry; namely, Whether sin have dominion in us or no? whereby we may know, whether we are under the law or under grace, or what is the state of our souls towards God. An inquiry this is, which is very necessary for some to make, and for all to have rightly determined in their minds, from Scripture and experience; for on that determination depends all our solid peace. Sin will be in us; it will lust, fight, and entice us; but the great question, as

unto our peace and comfort, is, whether it hath dominion over us or no.

1. We do not inquire concerning them in whom the reign of sin is absolute and easily discernable, if not to themselves, yet to others. Such there are, who visibly 'yield up their members instruments of unrighteousness to sin;' Rom. vi. 13. Sin reigns in their 'mortal bodies, and they openly obey it in the lusts thereof;' ver. 12. They are avowedly 'servants of sin unto death;' ver. 16. and are not ashamed of it. 'The shew of their countenance doth witness against them; they declare their sin as Sodom, they hide it not;' Isa. iii. 9. Such are those described, Ephes. iv. 18, 19. and such the world is filled withal. Such, as being under the power of darkness and enmity against God, do act them in opposition to all serious godliness, and in the service of various lusts. There is no question concerning their state; they cannot themselves deny that it is so with them. I speak not for the liberty of censuring, but for the easiness of judging. Those who openly wear sin's livery, may well be esteemed to be sin's servants; and they shall not fail to receive sin's wages. Let them at present bear it never so high, and despise all manner of convictions, they will find it 'bitterness in the latter end;' Isa. l. 11. Eccles. xi. 9.

2. But there are many in whom the case is dubious, and not easy to be determined; for on the one hand, they may have sundry things in them which may seem repugnant unto the reign of sin, but indeed are not inconsistent with it. All arguments and pleas from them in their vindication may fail them on a trial. And on the other hand, there may be some in whom the effectual working of sin may be so great and perplexing, as to argue that it hath the dominion when indeed it hath not, but is only a stubborn rebel.

The things of the first sort which seem destructive of, and inconsistent with, the dominion of sin, but indeed are not, may be referred to five heads.

1. Illumination in knowledge and spiritual gifts, with convictions of good and evil, of all known duties and sins. This is that which some men live in a perpetual rebellion against, in one instance or another.

2. A change in the affections, giving a temporary delight

in religious duties, with some constancy in their observations. This also is found in many who are yet evidently under the power of sin and spiritual darkness.

3. A performance of many duties both moral and evangelical, for the substance of them; and an abstinence, out of conscience, from many sins. So was it with the young man in the gospel, who yet wanted what was necessary to free him from the dominion of sin, Matt. xix. 20—23.

4. Repentance for sin committed. This is that which most secure themselves by; and a blessed security it is, when it is gracious, evangelical, a fruit of faith, comprising the return of the whole soul to God. But there is that which is legal, partial, respecting particular sins only; which is not pleadable in this case. Ahab was no less under the dominion of sin when he had repented him, than he was before. And Judas repented him before he hanged himself.

5. Promises and resolutions against sin for the future. But the goodness of many in these things, is like 'the morning cloud, and as the early dew it passeth away;' as it is in the prophet, Hos. vi. 4.

Where there is a concurrence of these things in any, they have good hopes, at least that they are not under the dominion of sin; nor is it easy to convince them that they are; and they may so behave themselves herein, as that it is not consistent with Christian charity to pronounce them to be so. Howbeit, the fallacy that is in these things hath been detected by many; and much more is by all required to evidence the sincerity of faith and holiness. No man, therefore, can be acquitted by pleas taken from them, as unto their subjection to the reign of sin.

The things of the second sort, whence arguments may be taken to prove the dominion of sin in any person, which yet will not certainly do it, are those which we shall now examine. And we must observe,

1. That where sin hath the dominion, it doth indeed rule in the whole soul, and all the faculties of it. It is a vicious habit in all of them, corrupting them in their several natures and power, with that corruption whereof they are capable. So in the mind, of darkness and vanity; the will, of spiritual

deceit and perverseness; the heart, of stubbornness and sensuality. Sin in its power reaches unto and affects them all. But,

2. It doth evidence its dominion, and is to be tried by its acting in the distinct faculties of the mind; in the frame of the heart, and in the course of the life.

These are those which we shall examine; first, those which render the case dubious; and then, those that clearly determine it on the part of sin. I shall not, therefore, at present, give positive evidences of men's freedom from the dominion of sin; but only consider the arguments that lie against them, and examine how far they are conclusive, or how they may be defeated. And,

1. When sin hath in any instance possessed the imagination, and thereby engaged the cogitative faculty in its service, it is a dangerous symptom of its rule or dominion. Sin may exercise its rule in the mind, fancy, and imagination, where bodily strength or opportunity give no advantage for its outward perpetration. In them the desires of sin may be enlarged as hell, and the satisfaction of lust taken in with greediness. Pride and covetousness and sensuality may reign and rage in the mind, by corrupt imaginations, when their outward exercise is shut up by circumstances of life.

The first way whereby sin acts itself, or coins its motions and inclinations into acts, is by the imagination; Gen. vi. 5. The continual evil figments of the heart are as the bubbling of corrupt waters from a corrupted fountain.

The imaginations intended are the fixing of the mind on the objects of sin or sinful objects, by continual thoughts, with delight and complacency. They are the mind's purveying for the satisfaction of the flesh in the lusts thereof, Rom. xiii. 14. whereby evil thoughts come to lodge, to abide, to dwell in the heart, Jer. iv. 14.

This is the first and proper effect of that vanity of mind whereby the soul is alienated from the life of God. The mind being turned off from its proper object with a dislike of it, applies itself by its thoughts and imaginations, unto the pleasures and advantages of sin, seeking in vain to recover the rest and satisfaction which they have forsaken in God himself. 'They follow after lying vanities, and forsake their own mercies;' Jonah ii. 8. And when they give them-

selves up unto a constant internal converse with the desires of the flesh, the pleasures and advantages of sin, with delight and approbation, sin may reign triumphantly in them though no appearance be made of it in their outward conversation. Such are they who have a 'form of godliness, but deny the power thereof;' their hearts being filled with a litter of ungodly lusts, as the apostle declares, 2 Tim. iii. 5.

And there are three evils, with respect whereunto, sin doth exercise its reigning power in the imagination, in an especial manner.

(1.) Pride, self-elation, desire of power and greatness. It is affirmed of the prince of Tyrus, that he said, 'he was a god, and sat in the seat of God;' Ezek. xxviii. 2. And the like foolish thoughts are ascribed unto the king of Babylon, Isa. xiv. 13, 14. None of the children of men can attain so great glory, power, and dominion in this world, but that in their imaginations and desires they can infinitely exceed what they do enjoy; like him who wept that he had not another world to conquer. They have no bounds but to be as God, yea, to be God; which was the first design of sin in the world. And there is none so poor and low, but by his imaginations, he can lift up and exalt himself almost into the place of God. This vanity and madness God reproves in his discourse with Job, chap. xl. 9—14. And there is nothing more genuine and proper unto the original depravation and corruptions of our natures, than this self-exaltation in foolish thoughts and imaginations; because it first came upon us through a desire of being as God. Herein therefore may sin exercise its dominion in the minds of men; yea, in the empty mind and vanity of these imaginations, with those that follow, consists the principal part of the deceitful ways of sin. The ways of men cannot satisfy themselves with what sins they can actually commit; but in these imaginations they rove endlessly, finding satisfaction in their renovation and variety, Isa. lvii. 1.

(2.) Sensuality and uncleanness of life. It is said of some, 'that they have their eyes full of adulteries, and that they cannot cease from sin;' 2 Pet. ii. 14. that is, their imaginations are continually working about the objects of their unclean lusts. These they think of night and day, immiring themselves in all filth continually. Jude calls them 'filthy

dreamers, defiling the flesh,' ver. 8. They live as in a constant pleasing dream by their vile imaginations, even when they cannot accomplish their lustful desires. For such imaginations cannot be better expressed than by dreams; wherein men satisfy themselves with a supposed acting of what they do not. Hereby do many wallow in the mire of uncleanness all their days; and for the most part are never wanting unto the effects of it, when they have opportunity and advantage. And by this means the most cloistered recluses may live in constant adulteries, whereby multitudes of them become actually the sinks of uncleanness. This is that, which in the root of it is severely condemned by our Saviour, Matt. v. 28.

(3.) Unbelief, distrust, and hard thoughts of God, are of the same kind. These will sometimes so possess the imaginations of men, as to keep them off from all delight in God, to put them on contrivances of flying from him; which is a peculiar case, not here to be spoken unto.

In these and the like ways may sin exercise its dominion in the soul, by the mind and its imagination. It may do so when no demonstration is made of it in the outward conversation. For, by this means, the minds of men are defiled; and then nothing is clean, 'all things are impure unto them,' Titus i. 15. Their minds being thus defiled, do defile all things to them, their enjoyments, their duties, all they have, and all that they do.

But yet all failing, and sin in this kind doth not prove absolutely that sin hath not the dominion in the mind that it had before. Something of this vice and evil may be found in them that are freed from the reign of sin. And there will be so, until the vanity of our minds is perfectly cured and taken away, which will not be in this world. Wherefore I shall name the exceptions, that may be put in against the title of sin unto dominion in the soul; notwithstanding the continuance in some measure of this work of the imagination, in coining evil figments in the heart. And,

1. This is no evidence of the dominion of sin, where it is occasional, arising from the prevalency of some present temptation; take an instance in the case of David. I no way doubt, but that in his temptation with Bathsheba, his mind was possessed with defiling imaginations. Wherefore

on his repentance, he not only prays for the forgiveness of his sin, but cries out with all fervency, that God 'would create a clean heart in him,' Psal. li. 10. He was sensible not only of the defilement of his person by his actual adultery; but of his heart, by impure imaginations. So it may be in case of other temptations. Whilst men are entangled with any temptation, of what sort soever it be, it will multiply thoughts about it in the mind; yea, its whole power consists in a multiplication of evil imaginations. By them it blinds the mind, draws it off from the consideration of its duty, and enticeth it unto a full conception of sin, James i. 14. Wherefore in this case of a prevalent temptation, which may befall a true believer, the corrupt working of the imagination, doth not prove the dominion of sin.

If it be inquired, how the mind may be freed and cleared of these perplexing, defiling imaginations, which arise from the urgency of some present temptation, suppose about earthly affairs, or the like; I say, it will never be done by the most strict watch and resolution against them; nor by the most resolute rejection of them. They will return with new violence, and new pretences, though the soul hath promised itself a thousand times, that so they should not do. There is but one way for the cure of this distemper, and this is a thorough mortification of the lust that feeds them, and is fed by them. It is to no purpose to shake off the fruit in this case, unless we dig up the root. Every temptation designs the satisfaction of some lusts of the flesh or of the mind. These evil thoughts and imaginations are the working of the temptation in the mind. There is no riddance of them, no conquest to be obtained over them, but by subduing the temptation; and no subduing the temptation, but by the mortification of the lust, whose satisfaction it is designed unto. This course the apostle directs unto, Col. iii. 3. 5. That which he enjoins is, that we would not set our minds on the things of the earth, in opposition unto the things above; that is, that we would not fill our imaginations, and thereby our affections with them. But what is the way whereby we may be enabled so to do? that is, saith he, the universal mortification of sin, ver. 5.

For want of the wisdom and knowledge hereof; or, for *want of its* practice, through a secret unwillingness, to come

up unto a full mortification of sin, some are galled and perplexed, yea, and defiled with foolish and vain imaginations all their days. And although they prove not the dominion of sin, yet they will deprive the soul of that peace and comfort which otherwise it might enjoy.

But yet there is much spiritual skill and diligence required to discover, what is the true root and spring of the foolish imaginations that may at any time possess the mind. For they lie deep in the heart; that heart which is deep and deceitful, and so are not easily discoverable. There are many other pretences of them. They do not directly bespeak that pride or unclean lusts which they proceed from; but they make many other pretences, and feign other ends. But the soul that is watchful and diligent may trace them to their original. And if such thoughts are strictly examined at any time, what is their design, whose work they do, what makes them so busy in the mind, they will confess the truth, both whence they came, and what it is they aim at. Then is the mind guided unto its duty, which is the extermination of the lust, which they would make provision for.

2. Such imaginations are no evidence of the dominion of sin, in what degree soever they are, where they are afflictive, where they are a burden unto the soul, which it groans under and would be delivered from. There is a full account given by the apostle, of the conflict between indwelling sin and grace, Rom. vii. And the things which he ascribes unto sin, are not the first rising or involuntary motions of it, nor merely its inclinations and disposition: for the things ascribed unto it, as that it fights, rebels, wars, leads captive, acts as a law, cannot belong unto them; nor doth he intend the outward acting or perpetration of sin, the doing or accomplishing or finishing of it: for that cannot befall believers, as the apostle declares, 1 John iii. 9. But it is the working of sin by these imaginations in the mind, and the engagement of the affections thereon, that he doth intend. Now this he declares to be the great burden of the souls of believers, that which makes them think their condition wretched and miserable in some sort, and which they earnestly cry out for deliverance from, ver. 24. This is the present case. These figments of the heart, these imaginations will arise in the minds of men. They will do so sometimes

to a high degree. They will impose them on us with deceit and violence, leading captive unto the law of them; where they are rejected, condemned, defied; they will return again while there is any vanity remaining in the mind, or corruption in the affections. But if the soul be sensible of them, if it labour under them, if it look on them as those that fight against its purity, holiness, and peace, if it pray for deliverance from them, they are no argument of the dominion of sin. Yea, a great evidence unto the contrary may be taken from that firm opposition unto them, which the mind is constantly engaged in.

3. They are not a proof of the dominion of sin, when there is a prevalent detestation of the lust from whence they proceed, and whose promotion they design, maintained in the heart and mind. I confess, sometimes this cannot be discovered; and all such various imaginations are but mere effects of the incurable vanity and instability of our minds. For these administer continual occasion unto random thoughts: but for the most part (as we observed before), they are employed in the service of some lust, and tend unto the satisfaction of it. They are that which is prohibited by the apostle, Rom. xiii. 14. 'Make no provision,' &c. And this may be discovered on strict examination. Now when the mind is fixed in a constant detestation of that sin, whereunto they lead, as it is sin against God, with a firm resolution against it, in all circumstances that may occur; no proof can be thence taken for the dominion of sin.

4. Sometimes evil thoughts are the immediate injections of Satan, they are on many accounts most terrible unto the soul. Usually for the matter of them, they are dreadful, and ofttimes blasphemous. And as unto the manner of their entrance into the mind, it is, for the most part, surprising, furious, and invisible. From such thoughts many have concluded themselves to be absolutely under the power of sin and Satan. But they are by certain rules and infallible signs, discoverable from whence they do proceed. And on that discovery all pretences unto the dominion of sin in them, must disappear. And this is the first case which renders the question dubious, whether sin have the dominion in us or no.

2. It is a sign of the dominion of sin, when in any instance it hath a prevalency in our affections: yea, they are the throne of sin, where it acts its power. But this case of the affections, I have handled so at large in my discourse of spiritual mindedness, as I shall here very briefly speak unto it, so as to give one rule only to make a judgment by, concerning the dominion of sin in them.

This is certain, that where sin hath the prevalency and predominancy in our affections; there it hath the dominion in the whole soul. The rule is given us unto this purpose, 1 John ii. 15. We are obliged to 'love the Lord our God with all our hearts and all our souls.' And therefore, if there be in us a predominant love to any thing else, whereby it is preferred unto God, it must be from the prevalency of a principle of sin in us. And so it is with respect unto all other affections. If we love any thing more than God, as we do if we will not part with it for his sake, be it as a right eye, or as a right hand, unto us; if we take more satisfaction and complacency in it, and cleave more unto it in our thoughts and minds than unto God, as men commonly do in their lusts, interests, enjoyments, and relations; if we trust more to it, as unto a supply of our wants, than unto God, as most do to the world; if our desires are enlarged, and our diligence heightened, in seeking after and attaining other things, more than towards the love and favour of God; if we fear the loss of other things, or danger from them more than we fear God; we are not under the rule of God or his grace; but we are under the dominion of sin, which reigns in our affections.

It were endless to give instances of this power of sin in and over the affections of men. Self-love, love of the world, delight in things sensual, an over-valuation of relations and enjoyments; with sundry other things of an alike nature, will easily evidence it. And to resolve the case under consideration, we may observe,

(1.) That the prevalency of sin in the affections, so far as to be a symptom of its dominion, is discernable unto the least beam of spiritual light, with a diligent searching into, and judgment of, ourselves. If it be so with any, and they know it not, nor will be convinced of it (as it is with many), I know not what can free them from being under the

reign of sin. And we see it so every day. Men, all whose ways and actions proclaim, that they are acted in all things by an inordinate love of the world and self, yet find nothing amiss in themselves; nothing that they do not approve of, unless it be that their desires are not satisfied according to their expectations. All the commands we have in the Scripture for self-searching, trial, and examination; all the rules that are given us unto that end, all the warnings we have of the deceitfulness of sin, and of our own hearts; they are given us to prevent this evil of shutting our eyes against the prevalent corruption and disorder of our affairs. And the issue of all our endeavours in this kind, is in the appeal of David to God himself, Psal. cxxxix. 23, 24.

(2.) When men have convictions of the irregularity and disorder of their affections, yet are resolved to continue in the state wherein they are, without the correction and amendment of them, because of some advantages and satisfaction which they receive in their present state, they seem to be under the dominion of sin. So is it with those mentioned, Isa. lvii. 10. upon the account of the present satisfaction, delight, and pleasure, that their corrupt affections do take in cleaving inordinately unto their objects, they will not endeavour their change and alteration.

(3.) This then is the sole safe rule in this case. Whatever hold sin may have got in our affections; whatever prevalency it may have in them, however it may entangle and defile them; if we endeavour sincerely the discovery of this evil, and therein set ourselves constantly unto the mortification of our corrupt affections by all due means, there is not in their disorder any argument to prove the dominion of sin in us. Our affections, as they are corrupt, are the proper objects of the great duty of mortification; which the apostle therefore calls our 'members that are on the earth,' Col. iii. 5. This is a safe anchor for the soul in this storm. If it live in a sincere endeavour after the mortification of every discoverable corruption and disorder in the affections, it is secure from the dominion of sin. But as for such as are negligent in searching after the state of their souls, as unto the inclinations and engagement of their affections, who approve of themselves in their greatest irregularities, resolvedly indulge themselves in every way of sin to gratify

their sensual affections, they must provide themselves of pleas for their vindication; I know them not. But the meaning of our present rule will be farther manifest in what ensues.

3. It is a dangerous sign of the dominion of sin, when after a conviction of their necessity, it prevaileth unto a neglect of those ways and duties which are peculiarly suited, directed, and ordained, unto its mortification and destruction. This may be cleared in some particulars.

(1.) Mortification of sin is the constant duty of all believers, of all who would not have sin have dominion over them. Where mortification is sincere, there is no dominion of sin; and where there is no mortification, there sin doth reign.

(2.) There are some graces and duties that are peculiarly suited and ordained unto this end, that by them and their agency, the work of mortification may be carried on constantly in our souls. What they are, or some of them, we shall see immediately.

(3.) When sin puts forth its power in any especial lust, or in a strong inclination unto any actual sin, then it is the duty of the soul to make diligent application of those graces and duties which are specifical and proper unto its mortification.

(4.) When men have had a conviction of these duties, and have attended unto them according unto that conviction; if sin prevail in them to a neglect or relinquishment of those duties, as unto their performance, or as unto their application unto the mortification of sin, it is a dangerous sign that sin hath dominion in them. And I distinguish between these things, namely, a neglect of such duties, as unto their performance, and a neglect of the application of them unto the mortification of sin. For men may, on other accounts, continue the observance of them, or some of them, and yet not apply them unto this especial end. And so all external duties may be observed, when sin reigneth in triumph, 2 Tim. iii. 5.

The meaning of the assertion being stated, I shall now name some of those graces and duties, unto whose omission and neglect sin may prevail, as unto an application of them unto the mortification of any sin.

The first is, The daily exercise of faith on Christ as crucified. This is the great fundamental means of the mortification of sin in general, and which we ought to apply unto every particular instance of it. This the apostle discourseth at large, Rom. vi. 6—13. 'Our old man,' saith he, 'is crucified with Christ, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin.' Our old man, or the body of sin, is the power and reign of sin in us. These are to be destroyed; that is, so mortified, that henceforth we should not serve sin; that we should be delivered from the power and rule of it. This, saith the apostle, is done in Christ; crucified with him. It is so meritoriously in his actual dying or being crucified for us; it is so virtually, because of the certain provision that is made therein for the mortification of all sin. But it is so actually by the exercise of faith on him as crucified, dead and buried, which is the means of the actual communication of the virtue of his death unto us for that end. Herein are we said to be dead and buried with him, whereof baptism is the pledge. So by the cross of Christ 'the world is crucified unto us, and we are so to the world,' Gal. vi. 14. which is the substance of the mortification of all sin. There are several ways whereby the exercise of faith on Christ crucified is effectual unto this end.

1. Looking unto him as such, will beget holy mourning in us. Zech. xii. 10. 'They shall look on him whom they have pierced and mourn.' It is a promise of gospel times and gospel grace. A view of Christ, as pierced, will cause mourning in them that have received the promise of the spirit of grace and supplication there mentioned. And this mourning is the foundation of mortification. It is that godly sorrow which works repentance unto salvation, not to be repented of, 2 Cor. vii. 10. And mortification of sin is of the essence of repentance. The more believers are exercised in this view of Christ, the more humble they are; the more they are kept in that mourning frame, which is universally opposite unto all the interest of sin, and which keeps the soul watchful against all its attempts. Sin never reigned in an humble mourning soul.

2. It is effectual unto the same end, by the way of a powerful motive, as that which calls and leads unto con-

formity to him. This is pressed by the apostle, Rom. vi. 8—11. Our conformity unto Christ, as crucified and dead, consists in our being dead unto sin, and thereby overthrowing the reign of it in our mortal bodies. This conformity, saith he, we ought to reckon on as our duty; 'reckon yourselves dead unto sin;' that is, that you ought so to be, in that conformity, which you ought to aim at unto Christ crucified. Can any spiritual eye behold Christ dying for sin, and continue to live in sin? shall we keep that alive in us, which he died for, that it might not eternally destroy us? can we behold him bleeding for our sins, and not endeavour to give them their death wound? The efficacy of the exercise of faith herein unto the mortification of sin is known unto all believers in experience.

3. Faith herein gives us communion with him in his death, and unites the soul unto it in its efficacy. Hence we are said to be buried with him into death, and to be planted together in the likeness of his death, Rom. vi. 4, 5. Our 'old man is crucified with him;' ver. 6. We have by faith communion with him in his death, unto the death of sin.

This therefore is the first grace and duty which we ought to attend unto for the mortification of sin. But where sin hath that interest and power in the mind, as to take it off from this exercise of faith, to prevent or obstruct it, as it will do, so as that it shall not dare to think or meditate on Christ crucified, because of the inconsistency of such thoughts, with an indulgence unto any lust, it is to be feared that sin is in the throne.

If it be thus with any; if they have not yet made use of this way and means for the mortification of sin; or if being convinced of it, they have been for any season driven or withheld from the exercise of faith herein, I have nothing to offer to free them from this evidence of the reign of sin, but only that they would speedily and carefully address themselves unto their duty herein; and if they prevail on themselves unto it, it will bring in its own evidence of their freedom.

Some, it may be, will say, that indeed they are unskilful in this word of righteousness, as some are, Heb. v. 13. They know not how to make use of Christ crucified unto this end, nor how to set themselves about it. Other ways of mortifi-

cation they can understand. The discipline and penances assigned by the Papists unto this end are sensible. So are our own vows and resolutions, with other duties that are prescribed; but as for this way of deriving virtue from the death of Christ unto the death of sin, they can understand nothing of it.

I easily believe that some may say so, yea, ought to say so, if they would speak their minds; for the spiritual wisdom of faith is required hereunto; but all men have not faith. On the loss of this wisdom the Papists have invented another way to supply the whole exercise of faith herein. They will make crucifixes, images of Christ crucified, then they will adore, embrace, mourn over, and expect great virtue from them. Without these images they know no way of addressing unto Christ, for the communication of any virtue from his death or life. Others may be at the same loss; but they may do well to consider the cause of it. For,

1. Is it not from ignorance of the mystery of the gospel, and of the communication of supplies of spiritual things from Christ thereby, of the efficacy of his life and death unto our sanctification and mortification of sin? Or,

2. Is it not because indeed they have never been throughly distressed in their minds and consciences by the power of sin, and so have never in good earnest looked for relief? Light, general convictions, either of the guilt or power of sin will drive none to Christ. When their consciences are reduced unto real straits, and they know not what they do, they will learn better how to 'look unto him whom they have pierced.' Their condition, whoever they are, is dangerous, who find not a necessity every day of applying themselves, by faith unto Christ, for help and succour. Or,

3. Is it not because they have other reliefs to betake themselves unto? such are their own promises and resolutions, which, for the most part, serve only to cheat and quiet conscience for an hour or a day, and then vanish into nothing. But whatever be the cause of this neglect, those in whom it is will pine away in their sins; for nothing but the death of Christ for us will be the death of sin in us.

Secondly, Another duty necessary unto this end is continual prayer, and this to be considered as unto its application, to the prevalency of any particular lust, wherein sin

doth in a peculiar manner exert its power. This is the great ordinance of God for its mortification. For,

1. Hereby we obtain spiritual aids and supplies of strength against it. We are not more necessarily and fervently to pray that sin may be pardoned, as to its guilt, than we are that it may be subdued, as to its power. He who is negligent in the latter, is never in good earnest in the former. The pressures and troubles which we receive from the power of sin are as pungent on the mind, as those from its guilt are on the conscience. Mere pardon of sin will never give peace unto a soul, though it can have none without it. It must be mortified also, or we can have no spiritual rest. Now this is the work of prayer; namely, to seek and obtain such supplies of mortifying, sanctifying grace, as whereby the power of sin may be broken, its strength abated, its root withered, its life destroyed, and so the whole old man crucified. That which was the apostle's request for the Thessalonians, is the daily prayer of all believers for themselves, 1 Thess. v. 23.

2. A constant attendance unto this duty in a due manner, will preserve the soul in such a frame, as wherein sin cannot habitually prevail in it. He that can live in sin, and abide in the ordinary duties of prayer, doth never once pray as he ought. Formality, or some secret reserve or other, vitiates the whole. A truly gracious praying frame (wherein we pray always) is utterly inconsistent with the love of, or reserve for, any sin. To pray well, is to pray always; that is, to keep the heart always in that frame which is required in prayer; and where this is, sin can have no rule, no, nor quiet harbour in the soul.

3. It is the soul's immediate conflict against the power of sin. Sin in it is formally considered as the soul's enemy, which fights against it. In prayer the soul sets itself to grapple with it, to wound, kill, and destroy. It is that whereby it applies all its spiritual engines unto its utter ruin; herein it exerciseth a gracious abhorrency of it, a clear self-condemnation on the account of it, and engageth faith on all the promises of God, for its conquest and destruction.

It is hence evident, that if sin hath prevailed in the mind, unto a negligence of this duty, either in general, or as unto the effectual application of it, unto any especial case, where

it exerts its power, it is an ill symptom of the dominion of sin in the soul.

It is certain, that unmortified sin, sin indulged unto, will gradually work out all due regard unto this duty of prayer, and alienate the mind from it, either as unto the matter or manner of its performance. We see this exemplified every day in apostate professors. They have had a gift of prayer, and were constant in the exercise of it; but the love of sin, and living in it hath devoured their gifts, and wholly taken off their minds from the duty itself, which is the proper character of hypocrites; 'Will he delight himself in the Almighty? will he always call upon God?' Job xxvii. 10. He may do so for a season, but falling under the power of sin, he will not continue so to do.

Now because sin useth great deceit herein, in a gradual progress for attaining its end, and thereby securing its dominion, we may in a way of warning or caution take notice of some of its steps, that the entrances of it may be opposed; for as the entrance of God's word 'giveth light;' Psal. cxix. 130. the first puttings forth of its power on the soul gives spiritual light unto the mind, which is to be improved. So the entrance of sin, the first actings of it on the mind, towards the neglect of this duty, brings a deceiving darkness with them, which is to be opposed.

1. It will produce in the mind an unreadiness unto this duty in its proper seasons. The heart should always rejoice in the approach of such seasons, because of the delight in God, which it hath in them. To rejoice and be glad in all our approaches unto God, is every way required of us, and therefore with the thoughts of and in the approach of such seasons, we ought to groan in ourselves for such a preparedness of mind, as may render us meet for that converse with God, which we are called unto. But where sin begins to prevail, all things will be unready and out of order. Strange tergiversations will rise in the mind, either as unto the duty itself, or as unto the manner of its performance. Customariness and formality are the principles which act themselves in this case. The body seems to carry the mind to the duty, whether it will or no, rather than the mind to lead the body in its part of it; and it will employ itself in any thing, rather than in the work and duty that lies before it.

Herein then lies a great part of our wisdom, in obviating the power of sin in us. Let us keep our hearts continually in a gracious disposition and readiness for this duty, in all its proper seasons. If you lose this ground, you will yet go more backwards continually. Know, therefore, that there is no more effectual preservative of the soul from the power of sin, than a gracious readiness for, and disposition unto, this duty in private and public, according to its proper seasons.

2. In its progress, unto unreadiness it will add unwillingness; for the mind prepossessed by sin, finds it directly contrary unto its present interest, disposition, and inclination. There is nothing in it but what troubles and disquiets them; as he said of the prophet, who was not willing to hear him any more, it speaks not good but evil of them continually. Hence a secret unwillingness prevails in the mind, and an aversation from a serious engagement in it. And the attendance of such persons to it, is as if they were under a force, in a compliance with custom and convictions.

3. Sin will at length prevail unto a total neglect of this duty: this is an observation confirmed by long experience. If prayer do not constantly endeavour the ruin of sin, sin will ruin prayer; and utterly alienate the soul from it. This is the way of backsliders in heart; as they grow in sin, they decay in prayer, until they are weary of it, and utterly relinquish it. So they speak, Mal. i. 13. 'Behold, what a weariness it is! and ye have snuffed at it.' They look on it as a task, as a burden, and are weary in attending unto it.

Now when I place this as an effect of the prevalency of sin, namely, a relinquishment of the duty of prayer, I do not intend that persons do wholly and absolutely, or as to all ways of it, public and private, and all seasons or occasions of it, give it over utterly. Few arise to that profligacy in sin, unto such desperate resolutions against God. It may be they will still attend unto the stated seasons of prayer, in families or public assemblies, at least drawing near to God with their lips; and they will on surprisals and dangers personally cry unto God, as the Scripture every where testifieth of them. But this only I intend; namely, that they will no more sincerely, immediately, and directly, apply

prayer to the mortification and ruin of that lust or corruption, wherein sin puts forth its power and rule in them: and where it is so, it seems to have the dominion. Of such a one, saith the psalmist, 'He hath left off to be wise and to do good. He setteth himself in a way that is not good; he abhorreth not evil;' Psal. xxxvi. 3, 4.

But such a relinquishment of this duty, as unto the end mentioned, as is habitual, and renders the soul secure under it, is intended. For there may, through the power of temptation, be a prevalency of this evil in believers for a season. So God complains of his people, Isa. xliii. 22. 'Thou hast not called upon me, O Jacob, but hast been weary of me, O Israel;' that is, comparatively, as unto the fervency and sincerity of the duty required of them. Now, when it is thus with believers for a season, through the power of sin and temptation; 1. They do not approve of themselves therein. They will ever and anon call things to consideration, and say, It is not with us as it should be, or as it was in former days; this thing is not good that we do; nor will it be peace in the latter end. 2. They will have secret resolutions of shaking themselves out of the dust of this evil state; they say in themselves, 'we will go and return unto our first husband; for then it was better with us than now;' as the church did, Hos. ii. 7. 3. Every thing that peculiarly befalls them in a way of mercy or affliction, they look on as calls from God, to deliver and recover them from their backsliding frame. 4. They will receive in the warnings which are given them by the word preached, especially if their particular case be touched on, or laid open. 5. They will have no quiet, rest, or self-approbation, until they come thoroughly off unto a healing and recovery; such as that described, Hos. xiv. 1—4.

Thus it may be with some over whom sin hath not the dominion; yet ought the first entrance of it to be diligently watched against, as that which tends unto the danger and ruin of the soul.

Thirdly, Constant self-abasement, condemnation, and abhorrency, is another duty that is directly opposed unto the interest and rule of sin in the soul. No frame of mind is a better antidote against the poison of sin; 'he that walketh humbly, walketh surely.' God hath a continual regard unto

mourners, those that are of a broken heart and a contrite spirit. It is the soil where all grace will thrive and flourish. A constant due sense of sin as sin, of our interest therein by nature, and in the course of our lives, with a continual afflictive remembrance of some such instances of it, as have had peculiar aggravations issuing in a gracious self-abasement, is the soul's best posture in watching against all the deceits and incursions of sin. And this is a duty which we ought with all diligence to attend unto. To keep our souls in a constant frame of mourning and self-abasement, is the most necessary part of our wisdom, with reference unto all the ends of the life of God: and it is so far from having any inconsistency with those consolations and joys, which the gospel tenders unto us in believing, as that it is the only way to let them into the soul in a due manner. It is such mourners, and those alone, unto whom evangelical comforts are administered, Isa. lvii. 18.

One of the first things that sin doth when it aims at dominion, is the destruction of this frame of mind; and when it actually hath the rule, it will not suffer it to enter: it makes men careless and regardless of this matter, yea, bold, presumptuous, and fearless: it will obstruct all the entrances into the mind of such self-reflections and considerations, as lead unto this frame: it will represent them either as needless or unseasonable; or make the mind afraid of them, as things which tend unto its disquietment and disturbance, without any advantage. If it prevail herein, it makes way for the security of its own dominion. Nothing is more watched against than a proud, regardless, senseless, secure frame of heart, by them who are under the rule of grace.

Fourthly, A reserve for any one known sin, against the light and efficacy of convictions, is an argument of the dominion of sin. So was it in the case of Naaman; he would do all other things, but put in an exception for that, wherein his honour and profit did depend. Where there is sincerity in convictions, it extends itself unto all sins: for it is of sin as sin, and so of every known sin equally, that hath the nature of sin in it. And to be true to convictions is the life of sincerity. If men can make a choice of what they will except and reserve, notwithstanding their being convinced of its evil, it is from the ruling power of sin. Pleas in the mind

in the behalf of any sin; that is, for a continuance in it, prevalent thereunto, ruins all sincerity. It may be, the pretence is, that it is but a little one, of no great moment, and that which shall be compensated with other duties of obedience; or, it shall be retained only until a fitter season for its relinquishment; or, men may be blinded after conviction to dispute again, whether what they would abide in be sinful or no, as is the case frequently with respect unto covetousness, pride, and conformity to the world; it is a dreadful effect of the ruling power of sin. Whatever impeacheth the universality of obedience in one thing, overthrows its sincerity in all things.

Fifthly, Hardness of heart, so frequently mentioned and complained of in the Scripture, is another evidence of the dominion of sin. But because there are various degrees also hereof, they must be considered, that we may judge aright what of it is an evidence of that dominion, and what may be consistent with the rule of grace: for it is that mysterious evil whereof the best men do most complain, and whereof the worst have no sense at all.

CHAP. IV.

Hardness of heart spoken to, as an eminent sign of sin's dominion, and is shewed, that it ought to be considered as total or partial.

HARDNESS of heart is either total and absolute; or, partial and comparative only.

Total hardness is either natural and universal; or, judiciary in some particular individuals.

Natural hardness is the blindness or obstinacy of the heart in sin, by nature, which is not to be cured by the use or application of any outward means: 'hardness and impenitent heart;' Rom. ii. 5. This is that heart of stone, which God promises in the covenant to take away, by the efficacy of his almighty grace, Ezek. xxxvi. 26. Where this hardness abides uncured, unremoved, there sin is absolutely in the throne; this therefore we do not inquire about.

Judiciary hardness, is either immediately from God; or, it is by the devil through his permission.

In the first way, God is said frequently to harden the hearts of men in their sins, and unto their ruin, as he did with Pharaoh; and he doth it in general two ways. 1. By withholding from them those supplies of light, wisdom, and understanding, without which they cannot understand their condition, see their danger, nor avoid their ruin. 2. By withholding the efficacy of the means which they enjoy for their conviction and repentance; yea, and giving them an efficacy unto their obduration, Isa. vi. 9, 10. And concerning this divine induration, we may observe,

1. That it is the severest of divine punishments in this world. 2. That therefore it is not executed, but towards those that are habitually wicked, and so do, of choice, harden themselves in their sins, Rom. i. 26. 28. 3. For the most part it respects some especial times and seasons, wherein are the turning points for eternity. 4. That the condition of those so hardened is remediless, and their wounds incurable.

Where any are thus hardened, there is no question about the dominion of sin. Such a heart is its throne, its proper seat next to hell.

There is a judiciary hardness, which Satan, through God's permission, brings on men, 2 Cor. iv. 4. And there are many ways whereby he doth effect it, not here to be insisted on.

But there is a hardness of heart, that is indeed but partial and comparative, whatever appearance it may make of that which is total and absolute, where the inquiry ariseth, whether it be an evidence of the dominion of sin or no.

There is a hardness of heart, which is known and lamented in them in whom it is. Hereof the church complains, Isa. lxiii. 17. 'O Lord, why hast thou hardened our heart from thy fear?' or suffered it so to be; not healing, not recovering our hardness. And there are sundry things which concur in this kind of hardness of heart. As,

1. Want of readiness to receive divine impressions from the word of God. When the heart is soft and tender, it is also humble and contrite, and ready to tremble at the word of God. So it is said of Josiah, that his 'heart was tender, and he humbled himself before the Lord,' when he heard his word, 2 Kings xxii. 18, 19. This may be wanting in some

in a great measure, and they may be sensible of it. They may find in themselves a great unreadiness to comply with divine warnings, reproofs, calls. They are not affected with the word preached, but sometimes complain that they sit under it like stocks and stones. They have not an experience of its power, and are not cast into the mould of it. Hereon they apprehend that their hearts are hardened from the fear of God, as the church complains. There is indeed no better frame of heart to be attained in this life, than that, whereby it is to the word as the wax to the seal, fit and ready to receive impressions from it. A frame that is tender to receive the communications of the word in all their variety, whether for reproof, instruction, or consolation; and the want hereof, is a culpable hardness of heart.

2. There belongs unto it an affectedness with the guilt of sin, as unto the sorrow and repentance that it doth require. There is none in whom there is any spark of saving grace, but hath a gracious sorrow for sin, in some degree or other; but there is a proportion required between sin and sorrow. Great sins require great sorrows; as Peter, on his great sin, wept bitterly. And all especial aggravations of sin, require an especial sense of them. This the soul finds not in itself. It bears the thoughts of sin, and the rebukes of conscience, without any great concussion or remorse. It can pass over the charge of sin, without relenting, mourning, dissolving in sighs and tears; and it cannot but say sometimes thereon, that its heart is like the adamant or the flint in the rock; this makes many fear, that they are under the dominion of sin; and they fear it the more, because that fear doth not affect and humble them as it ought. And it must be granted, that all unaffectedness with sin, all want of humiliation and godly sorrow upon it, is from an undue hardness of heart. And they, who are not affected with it, have great reason to be jealous over themselves, as even unto their spiritual state and condition.

3. Of the same kind in its measure, is unaffectedness with the sins of others, among whom we live, or in whom we are concerned. To mourn for the sins of others, is a duty highly approved of God; Ezek. ix. It argues the effectual working of many graces, as zeal for the glory of God, compassion for the souls of men, love to the glory

and interest of Christ in the world. The want hereof is from hardness of heart, and it is that which abounds among us. Some find not themselves at all concerned herein, some make pretences why they need not so be, or, that it is not their duty; what is it unto them how wicked the world is, it shall answer for its own sins. Nor are they moved when it comes nearer them. If their children come to losses, ruin, poverty, then they are affected indeed. But so long as they flourish in the world, be they apostates from profession, be they enemies to Christ, do they avowedly belong unto the world, and walk in the ways of it; they are not much concerned, especially if they are not scandalously profligate. But this also is from hardness of heart, which will be bewailed, where grace is vigilant and active.

4. Want of a due sense of indications of divine displeasure, is another instance of this hardness of heart. God doth ofttimes give signs and tokens hereof; whether as unto the public state of the church in the world, or, as unto our own persons, in afflictions and chastisements. In the seasons hereof, he expects that our hearts should be soft and tender, ready to receive impressions of his anger, and pliable therein unto his mind and will. There are none whom at such a time he doth more abhor, than those who are stout-hearted, little regarding him or the operation of his hands. This in some measure may be in believers; and they may be sensible of it, to their sorrow and humiliation.

These things, and many more of the like nature, proceed from hardness of heart, or the remainder of our hardness by nature, and are great promoters of the interest of sin in us. But where any persons are sensible of this frame, where they are humbled for it, where they mourn under and cry out for its removal, it is so far from being an evidence of the dominion of sin over them in whom it is, that it is an eminent sign of the contrary; namely, that the ruling power of sin is certainly broken and destroyed in the soul.

But there are other instances of hardness of heart, which have much more difficulty in them, and which are hardly reconcileable unto the rule of grace. I shall mention some of them.

1. Security and senselessness under the guilt of great

actual sins. I do not say this is or can at any time be absolute in any believer. But such it may be, as whereon men may go on at their old pace of duties and profession, though without any peculiar humiliation, albeit they are under the provoking guilt of some known sin, with its aggravations. It will recur upon their minds, and conscience (unless it be seared) will treat with them about it. But they pass it over, as that which they had rather forget and wear out of their minds, than bring things unto their proper issue by particular repentance. So it seems to have been with David after his sin with Bathsheba. I doubt not but that before the message of God to him by Nathan, he had unpleasing thoughts of what he had done. But there is not the least footsteps in the story, or any of his prayers, that he laid it seriously to heart, and was humbled for it before. This was a great hardness of heart, and we know how difficult his recovery from it was. He was saved but as through fire. And where it is so with any one, that hath been overtaken with any great sin, as drunkenness or other folly, that he strives to wear it out, to pass it over, to forget it, or give himself countenance from any reasoning or consideration against the especial sense of it and humiliation for it; he can, during that state and frame, have no solid evidence that sin hath not the dominion in him. And let such sinners be warned, who have so passed over former sins until they have utterly lost all sense of them, or are under such a frame at present; that they recall things to another account, and suffer no such sin to pass without a peculiar humiliation, or whatever be the final issue of things with them, they can have no solid ground of spiritual peace in this world.

2. There is such a dangerous hardness of heart where the guilt of one sin makes not the soul watchful against another of another sort. Wherever the heart is tender, upon a surprisal into sin, it will not only watch against the returns thereof, or relapses into it, but will be made diligent, heedful, and careful against all other sins whatever. So is it with all that walk humbly under a sense of sin. But when men in such a state are careless, bold, and negligent, so as that if they repeat not the same sin, they are easily hurried into others. Thus was it with Asa; he was wroth with the prophet that came unto him with a divine message, and smote

him, and cast him in prison, for he was in a rage, 2 Chron. xvi. 10. A man would think that when he was recovered out of this distemper, it might have made him humble and watchful against other sins: but it was not so; for it is added, that he oppressed some of the people at the same time; and he rested not there, but 'in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but unto physicians;' unto persecution he added oppression, and unto that unbelief; ver. 12. Yet, notwithstanding all this, 'the heart of Asa was perfect with the Lord all his days,' 1 Kings xv. 14. that is, he had a prevalent sincerity in him notwithstanding these miscarriages. But he was, doubtless, under the power of great hardness of heart. So is it with others in the like cases, when one sin makes them not careful and watchful against another. As when men have stained themselves with intemperance of life, they may fall into excess of passion in their families and relations; or into a neglect of duty, or take any other crooked steps in their walk. This argues a great prevalency of sin in the soul, although, as we see in the example of Asa, it is not an infallible evidence of its dominion; yet of that nature it is, wherewith divine peace and consolation are inconsistent.

3. When men fall into such unspiritual frames, such deadness and decays, as from which they are not recoverable by the ordinary means of grace, it is a certain evidence of hardness of heart, and the prevalency of sin therein. It is so, whether this be the fault of churches or of particular persons. The preaching of the word is the especial divine ordinance for the healing and recovery of backsliders in heart or life. Where this will not effect it in any, but they will go on frowardly in the ways of their own hearts, unless God take some extraordinary course with them, they are on the brink of ruin, and live on sovereign grace alone.

Thus was it with David. After his great sin, there is no doubt but he attended unto all ordinances of divine worship, which are the ordinary means of the preservation and recovery of sinners from their backslidings. Howbeit they had not this effect upon him; he lived impenitently in his sin, until God was pleased to use extraordinary means in the especial message of Nathan, and the death of his child, for his awakening and recovery.

And thus God will deal sometimes with churches and

persons. Where ordinary means for their recovery will not effect it, he will by sovereign grace, and it may be by a concurrence of extraordinary providence, heal, revive, and save them. So he promiseth to do, Isa. lvii. 16—19.

But where this is trusted unto, in the neglect of the ordinary means of healing, seeing there is no direct promise of it, but it is a case reserved unto absolute sovereignty, the end may be bitterness and sorrow.

And let them take heed who are under this frame; for although God may deliver them, yet it will be by 'terrible things;' as Psal. lxv. 5. Such terrible things as wherein he will take vengeance of their inventions, Psal. xcix. 8. though he do forgive them. So David affirms of himself, that God in his dealing with him, had broken all his bones, Psal. li. 8.

I fear this is the present case of many churches and professors at this day. It is evident that they are fallen under many spiritual decays. Neither have the ordinary means of grace, repentance, and humiliation, though backed with various providential warnings, been efficacious to their recovery. It is greatly to be feared that God will use some severe dispensation in terrible things towards them for their awakening; or, which is more dreadful, withdraw his presence from them.

4. Of the same nature it is, and argues no small power of this evil, when men satisfy and please themselves in an unmortified unfruitful profession; a severe symptom of the dominion of sin. And there are three things that manifest the consistency of such a profession, with hardness of heart; or, are fruits of it therein.

1. A neglect of the principal duties of it. Such are mortification in themselves, and usefulness or fruitfulness towards others. A deficiency and neglect in these things are evident amongst many that profess religion. It doth not appear that in any thing they seriously endeavour the mortification of their lusts, their pride, their passion, their love of the world, their inordinate desires and sensual appetites. They either indulge unto them all, or at least they maintain not a constant conflict against them. And, as unto usefulness in the fruits of righteousness, which are to the praise of God by Jesus Christ, or those good works which are the evidence of a living faith, they are openly barren in them. Now, whereas these are the principal dictates of that

religion which they do profess, their neglect of them, their deficiency in them proceeds from a hardness of heart, overpowering their light and convictions. And what shall long, in such a case, stop sin out of the throne? Self-pleasing and satisfaction in such a profession argues a very dangerous state and habit of mind. Sin may have a full dominion under such a profession.

2. The admission of an habitual formality into the performance of religious duties, is of the same nature. In some the power of sin (as we observed before) prevails unto the neglect and omission of such duties. Others continue the observation, but are so formal and lifeless in them, so careless as unto the exerting or exercise of grace in them, as gives an uncontrollable evidence of the power of sin, and a spiritual senselessness of heart. There is nothing that the Scripture doth more frequently and severely condemn, nor give as a character of hypocrites, than a diligent attendance unto a multiplication of duties, whilst the heart is not spiritually engaged in them. For this cause the Lord Christ threatened the utter rejection of the lukewarm church of Laodicea. And God pronounceth a most severe sentence against all that are guilty of it, Isa. xxix. 13, 14. Yet thus it may be with many, and that thus it hath been with them, many do manifest by their open apostacy, which is the common event of this frame and course long continued in; for some in the daily performance of religious duties for a season, do exercise and preserve their gifts, but there being no exercise of grace in them, after awhile those gifts also do wither and decay. They are under the power of the evil whereof we treat, namely, a hard and senseless heart, that can approve of themselves in such a lifeless, heartless profession of religion, and performance of the duties thereof.

3. When men grow senseless under the dispensation of the word, and do not at all profit by it. The general ends for preaching the word unto believers, are, 1. The increase of spiritual light, knowledge, and understanding in them. 2. The growth of grace enabling to obedience. 3. Holy excitation of grace by impressions of its power in the communication of the mind, will, love, and grace of God unto our souls; which is attended with, 4. An impression on the affections, renewing and making them more holy and heavenly

continually; with 5. Direction and administration of spiritual strength against temptations and corruptions; and, 6. Fruitfulness in the works and duties of obedience.

Where men can abide under the dispensation of the word, without any of these effects on their minds, consciences, or lives, they are greatly hardened by the deceitfulness of sin; as Heb. iii. 12, 13. this case is stated. Now whether this be,

1. From that carelessness and security which is grown on all sorts of persons, against which God doth justly express his indignation, by withholding the power and efficacy of his word, in its administration from them. Or,

2. From an increase of an unsanctified light and gifts, which fill men with high thoughts of themselves, and keep them off from that humble frame which alone is teachable. Or,

3. From a loss of all due reverence unto the ministry, as God's ordinance for all the ends of the word, with a secret fortification of conscience by prejudices against its power, from the suggestions of Satan. Or,

4. From the love of sin, which the heart would shelter and secure from the efficacy of the word: or from what other cause soever it be, it proceeds from a dangerous hardness of heart, from the power of sin.

Where this is the state of the minds of men, where this hardness is thus prevalent in them, I do not, no man can, give them assurance that sin hath not the dominion in them. But because all these things are capable of various degrees, it may not be concluded absolutely from any or all of them in any degree, that so it is. But this we may safely conclude, 1. That it is impossible for any man in whom this evil frame is found in any degree, and not sincerely endeavoured against, to keep any true solid peace with God, or in his own soul; what seems to be so in him is but a ruinous security. 2. That this is the high road unto final obduration and impenitency; and therefore, 3. It is the present duty of those who have any care of their souls, to shake themselves out of this dust, and not to give themselves any rest until they are entered into the paths of recovery. The calls of God for a return unto such backsliders in heart are multiplied, the reasons for it and motives unto it are innu-

nerable; this ought never to depart from their minds, that without it they shall eternally perish, and know not how soon they may be overtaken with that destruction.

Thus far have we proceeded in the inquiry, Whether sin hath the dominion in us or no? There are on the other side many evidences of the rule of grace, sufficient to discard the pleas and pretences of sin unto the throne: but the consideration of them is not my present design; I have only examined the pleas of sin, which render the inquiry difficult and the case dubious. And they arise all from the actings of sin in us, as it fights against the soul, which is its proper and constant work, 1 Pet. ii. 11, 12. It doth so against the design of the law, which is to live to God; against the order and peace of it, which it disturbs; and against its eternal blessedness, which it would deprive it of. The examination of the pretences insisted on, may be of some use to them that are sincere.

But on the other hand, there are uncontrollable evidences of the dominion of sin in men, some whereof I shall mention, and only mention, because they need neither proof nor illustration.

1. It is so where sin hath possessed the will. And it hath possessed the will when there are no restraints from sinning taken from its nature but its consequents only. 2. When men proclaim their sins and hide them not; when they boast in them and of them, as it is with multitudes: or, 3. Approve of themselves in any known sin, without renewed repentance; as drunkenness, uncleanness, swearing, and the like: or, 4. Live in the neglect of religious duties in their closets and families; whence all their public attendance unto them is but hypocrisy: or, 5. Have an enmity to true holiness, and the power of godliness: or, 6. Are visible apostates from profession, especially if they add, as is usual, persecution to their apostacy: or, 7. Are ignorant of the sanctifying principles of the gospel and Christian religion: or, 8. Are despisers of the means of conversion: or, 9. Live in security under open providential warnings and calls to repentance: or, 10. Are enemies in their minds unto the true interest of Christ in the world. Where these things and the like are found, there is no question what it is that hath dominion and bears rule in the minds of men. This

all men may easily know, as the apostle declares, Rom. vi. 16.

CHAP. V.

The third inquiry handled, viz. What is the assurance given us, and what are the grounds thereof, that sin shall not have dominion over us?
The ground of this assurance is, that we are not under the law but grace. The force of this reason shewed, viz. How the law doth not destroy the dominion of sin, and how grace dethrones sin and gives dominion over it.

And thus much hath been spoken unto the second thing proposed at the entrance of this discourse; namely, an inquiry, Whether sin have the dominion in any of us or no? I proceed unto that which offers itself from the words in the third place; What is the assurance given us, and what are the grounds of it, that sin shall not have dominion over us? which lies in this, that 'we are not under the law, but under grace.'

Where men are engaged in a constant conflict against sin; where they look upon it and judge it their chiefest enemy, which contends with them for their souls, and their eternal ruin; where they have experience of its power and deceit, and through the efficacy of them have been often shaken in their peace and comfort; where they have been ready to despond, and say, they shall one day perish under their powers: it is a gospel word, a word of good tidings that gives them assurance, that it shall never have dominion over them.

The ground of this assurance is, that believers 'are not under the law, but under grace.' And the force of this reason we may manifest in some few instances.

First, The law giveth no strength against sin unto them that are under it; but grace doth. Sin will neither be cast nor kept out of its throne, but by a spiritual power and strength in the soul to oppose, conquer, and dethrone it. Where it is not conquered it will reign; and conquered it will not be, without a mighty prevailing power: this the law will not, cannot give.

The law is taken two ways. 1. For the whole revela-

tion of the mind and will of God in the Old Testament. In this sense it had grace in it, and so did give both life, and light, and strength against sin, as the psalmist declares, Psal. xix. 7—9. In that sense it contained not only the law of precepts, but the promise also, and the covenant which was the means of conveying spiritual life and strength unto the church; in this sense it is not here spoken of; nor is any where opposed unto grace. 2. For the covenant rule of perfect obedience; 'Do this and live.' In this sense men are said to be under it in opposition unto being under grace. They are under its power, rule, conditions, and authority, as a covenant; and in this sense all men are under it, who are not instated in the new covenant through faith in Christ Jesus, who sets up in them and over them the rule of grace. For all men must be one way or other under the rule of God; and he rules only by the law, or by grace: and none can be under both at the same time.

In this sense the law was never ordained of God, to convey grace or spiritual strength unto the souls of men: had it been so, the promise and the gospel had been needless. 'If there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law;' Gal. iii. 21. If it could have given life or strength, it would have produced righteousness; we should have been justified by it. It discovers sin and condemns it, but gives no strength to oppose it. It is not God's ordinance for the dethroning of sin, nor for the destruction of its dominion.

This law falls under a double consideration; but in neither of them was designed to give power or strength against sin.

1. As it was given unto mankind in the state of innocency. And it did then absolutely and exactly declare the whole duty of man, whatever God in his wisdom and holiness did require of us. It was God's ruling of man according to the principle of the righteousness wherein he was created. But it gave no new aids against sin; nor was there any need that so it should do. It was not the ordinance of God to administer new or more grace unto man, but to rule and govern him according to what he had perceived. And this it continueth to do for ever. It claims

and continues a rule over all men, according to what they had, and what they have. But it never had power to bar the entrance of sin, or to cast it out when it is once enthroned.

2. As it was renewed and enjoined unto the church of Israel on Mount Sinai, and with them unto all that would join themselves unto the Lord out of the nations of the world. Yet neither was it then, nor as such, designed unto any such end, as to destroy or dethrone sin, by an administration of spiritual strength and grace. It had some new ends given then unto it, which it had not in its original constitution. The principal whereof was to drive men to the promise and Christ therein. And this it doth by all the acts and powers of it on the souls of men. As it discovers sin, as it irritates and provokes it by its severity, as it judgeth and condemneth it, as it denounceth a curse on sinners, it drives unto this end. For this was added of grace in the renovation of it; this new end was given unto it; in itself it hath nothing to do with sinners, but to judge, curse, and condemn them.

There is therefore no help to be expected against the dominion of sin from the law. It was never ordained of God unto that end; nor doth it contain, nor is it communicative of the grace necessary unto that end, Rom. viii. 3.

Wherefore, those who are under the law, are under the dominion of sin. The law is holy, but it cannot make them holy who have made themselves unholy: it is just, but it cannot make them so; it cannot justify them whom it doth condemn: it is good, but can do them no good, as unto their deliverance from the power of sin; God hath not appointed it unto that end. Sin will never be dethroned by it; it will not give place unto the law; neither in its title, nor its power.

Those who are under the law, will at some seasons endeavour to shake off the yoke of sin, and resolve to be no longer under its power. As,

1. When the law presseth on their consciences, perplexing and disquieting of them. The commandment comes home unto them, sin reviveth, and they die, Rom. vii. 9, 10. That is, it gives power to sin to slay the hopes of the sinner, and to distress him with the apprehension of guilt and death.

For 'the strength of sin is the law,' 1 Cor. xv. 56. The power it hath to disquiet and condemn sinners, is in and by the law. When it is thus with sinners, when the law presseth them with a sense of the guilt of sin, and deprives them of all rest and peace in their minds; they will resolve to cast off the yoke of sin, to relinquish its service, that they may be freed from the urgency of the law on their consciences. And they will endeavour it in some instances of duty, and abstinence from sin.

2. They will do the same under surprisals with sickness, pain, dangers, or death itself. Then they will cry, and pray, and promise to reform, and set about it as they suppose, in good earnest. This case is fully exemplified, Psal. lxxviii. 33—37. And it is manifest in daily experience amongst multitudes. There are few who are so seared and profligate, but at such seasons they will think of returning to God, of relinquishing the service of sin, and vindicating themselves from under its dominion. And in some it worketh a lasting change, though no real conversion doth ensue. But with the most, this 'goodness is as the morning cloud, and as the early dew, so passeth it away.'

3. The same effect is produced in many by the preaching of the word. Some arrow of conviction is fastened in their minds, whereon their former ways displease them; and they judge it is better for them to change the course of their lives, and to relinquish the service of sin: these resolutions for the most part abide with them, according to the society which they have or fall into. Good society may much help them in their resolves for a time; when by that which is evil and corrupt they are presently extinguished.

4. Sometimes merciful endearing providences will have the same effect on the minds of men, not obdurate in sin. Such are deliverances from imminent dangers, sparing the lives of near relations and the like.

In such seasons men under the law will attend unto their convictions, and endeavour for awhile to shake off the yoke of sin. They will attend unto what the law saith, under whose power they are, and endeavour a compliance therewith; many duties shall be performed, and many evils abstained from, in order to the quitting themselves of sin's dominion. But alas! the law cannot enable them hereunto;

it cannot give them life and strength to go through with what their convictions press them unto; therefore, after awhile, they begin to faint and wax weary in their progress, and at length give quite over. It may be they may break off from some great sins in particular; but shake off the whole dominion of sin they cannot.

It is otherwise with them that are under grace. Sin shall not have dominion over them; strength shall be administered unto them to dethrone it.

Grace is a word of various acceptations in the Scripture. As we are here said to be under it, and as it is opposed unto the law, it is used or taken for the gospel, as it is the instrument of God for the communication of himself, and his grace by Jesus Christ unto those that do believe, with that state of acceptation with himself, which they are brought into thereby, Rom. v. 1, 2. Wherefore, to be under grace is to have an interest in the gospel covenant and state, with a right unto all the privileges and benefits thereof, to be brought under the administration of grace by Jesus Christ, to be a true believer.

But the inquiry hereon is, how it follows from hence, that sin shall not have dominion over us; that sin cannot extend its territories and rule into that state; and in what sense this is affirmed.

1. Is it that there shall be no sin in them any more? Even this is true in some sense. Sin, as unto its condemning power, hath no place in this state, Rom. viii. 1. All the sins of them that believe are expiated or done away, as to the guilt of them in the blood of Christ, Heb. i. 2. 1 John i. 7. This branch of the dominion of sin, which consists in its condemning power, is utterly cast out of this state. But sin, as unto its being and operation doth still continue in believers, whilst they are in this world: they are all sensible of it. Those who deceive themselves with a contrary apprehension, are most of all under the power of it, 1 John i. 8. Wherefore, to be freed from the dominion of sin, is not to be freed absolutely from all sin; so as that it should in no sense abide in us any more. This is not to be under grace, but to be in glory.

2. Is it that sin though it abides, yet it shall not fight nor contend for dominion in us? That this is otherwise

we have before declared; Scripture and the universal experience of all that believe, do testify the contrary: so doth the assurance here given us, that it shall not obtain that dominion. For if it did not contend for it, there could be no grace in this promise. There is none in deliverance from that whereof we are in no danger.

But the assurance here given is built on other considerations; whereof the first is, That the gospel is the means ordained, and instrument used by God for the communication of spiritual strength unto them that believe, for the dethroning of sin. It is the 'power of God unto salvation,' Rom. i. 16. that whereby and wherein he puts forth his power unto that end. And sin must be really dethroned by the powerful acting of grace in us, and that in a way of duty in ourselves. We are absolved, quitted, freed from the rule of sin, as unto its pretended right and title, by the promise of the gospel. For thereby are we freed and discharged from the rule of the law, wherein all the title of sin unto dominion is founded. For 'the strength of sin is the law.' But we are freed from it, as unto its internal power, and exercise of its dominion, by internal spiritual grace and strength in its due exercise. Now this is communicated by the gospel; it gives life and power, with such continual supplies of grace, as are able to dethrone sin, and for ever to prohibit its return.

This then is the present case, supposed and determined by the apostle. You that are believers, are all of you conflicting with sin. You find it always restless and disquieting, sometimes strong and powerful. When it is in conjunction with any urgent temptation, you are afraid it will utterly prevail over you to the ruin of your souls. Hence you are wearied with it, groan under it, and cry out for deliverance from it. All these things the apostle at large insists on in this and the next chapter. But now, saith he, be of good comfort; notwithstanding all these things, and all your fears upon them, sin shall not prevail, it shall not have the dominion, it shall never ruin your souls. But what ground have we for this hope? what assurance of this success? This you have, saith the apostle, 'You are not under the law, but under grace;' or, the rule of the grace of God in Christ Jesus, administered in the gospel. But how doth this give relief? Why it is the ordinance, the instrument of God

which he will use unto this end, namely, the communication of such supplies of grace and spiritual strength, as shall eternally defeat the dominion of sin.

This is one principal difference between the law and the gospel, and was ever so esteemed in the church of God, until all communication of efficacious grace began to be called in question. The law guides, directs, commands all things that are against the interest and rule of sin. It judgeth and condemneth both the things that promote it, and the persons that do them: it frightens and terrifies the consciences of those who are under its dominion. But if you shall say unto it, What then shall we do? this tyrant, this enemy, is too hard for us; what aid and assistance against it will it afford unto us? what power will it communicate unto its destruction? Here the law is utterly silent, or says, that nothing of this nature is committed unto it of God. Nay, the strength it hath it gives unto sin for the condemnation of the sinner; 'the strength of sin is the law.'

But the gospel, or the grace of it, is the means and instrument of God, for the communication of internal spiritual strength unto believers. By it do they receive supplies of the Spirit, or aids of grace for the subduing of sin, and the destruction of its dominion. By it they may say, they can do all things through him that enables them. Hereon then depends, in the first place, the assurance of the apostle's assertion, that 'sin shall not have the dominion over us,' because we are 'under grace.' We are in such a state, as wherein we have supplies in readiness to defeat all the attempts of sin, for rule and dominion in us.

But some may say hereon, they greatly fear they are not in this state; for they do not find such supplies of spiritual strength and grace, as to give them a conquest over sin. They are still perplexed with it, and it is ready to invade the throne in their minds, if it be not already possessed of it. Wherefore they fear lest they are strangers from the grace of the gospel.

In answer hereunto, the things ensuing are proposed.

1. Remember what hath been declared concerning the dominion of sin. If it be not known what it is, and wherein it doth consist, as some may please themselves, whilst their condition is deplorable, as it is with the most; so others may

be perplexed in their minds without just cause. A clear distinction between the rebellion of sin and the dominion of sin, is a great advantage unto spiritual peace.

2. Consider the ends for which aids of grace are granted and communicated by the gospel. Now this is not that sin may at once be utterly destroyed and consumed in us, that it should have no being, motion, or power in us any more. This work is reserved for glory in the full redemption of body and soul, which we here do but groan after. But it is given unto us for this end, that sin may be so crucified and mortified in us, that is, so gradually weakened and destroyed, as that it shall not ruin spiritual life in us, obstruct its necessary acting in duties, and prevalency against such sins as would disannul the covenant relation between God and our souls. Whilst we have supplies of it which are sufficient unto this end, although our conflict with sin doth continue, although we are perplexed by it, yet we are under grace, and sin shall have no more dominion over us. This is enough for us, that sin shall be gradually destroyed, and we shall have a sufficiency of grace in all occasions to prevent its ruling prevalency.

3. Live in the faith of this sacred truth, and ever keep alive in your souls expectation of supplies of grace suitable thereunto. It is of the nature of true and saving faith, inseparable from it, to believe that the gospel is the way of God's administration of grace for the ruin of sin. He that believes it not, believes not the gospel itself, which is 'the power of God unto salvation;' Rom. i. 16. If we live, and walk, and act as if we had nothing to trust unto but ourselves, our own endeavours, our own resolutions, and that in our perplexities and surprisals, it is no wonder if we are not sensible of supplies of divine grace; most probably we are under the law, and not under grace. This is the fundamental principle of the gospel state, that we live in expectation of continual communications of life, grace, and strength from Jesus Christ, who is our life, and from whose fulness we receive, and grace for grace. We may therefore, in this case, continually expostulate with our souls, as David doth: 'Why go you mourning because of the oppression of the enemy? Why are you cast down, and why are you disquieted within us? Still hope in God: he is the health of

my countenance.' We may be sensible of great oppression from the power of this enemy; this may cause us to go mourning all the day long, and in some sense it ought so to do. Howbeit we ought not hence to despond, or to be cast down from our duty or our comfort. Still we may trust in God through Christ, and live in continual expectation of such spiritual reliefs, as shall assuredly preserve us from the dominion of sin. This faith, hope, and expectation, we are called unto by the gospel. And when they are not cherished, when they are not kept up unto a due exercise, all things will go backward in our spiritual condition.

4. Make especial application unto the Lord Christ, unto whom the administration of all spiritual supplies is committed, for the communication of them unto you, according unto all especial occasions. Hath sin got the advantage of a powerful temptation, so as that it seems to put hard for dominion in the soul, as it was with Paul under the buffetings of Satan, when he had that answer from God upon his reiterated prayer, 'My grace is sufficient for thee;' sin shall not have dominion over thee? Hath it by its deceitfulness brought the soul into a lifeless, senseless frame, makes it forgetful of duties, negligent in them, or without spiritual delight in their performance? Hath it almost habituated the soul unto careless and corrupt inclinations unto the love of, or conformity to, the world? Doth it take advantage from our darkness and confusion under troubles, distresses, or temptations? On these and the like occasions it is required, that we make especial fervent application unto the Lord Christ, for such supplies of grace as may be sufficient and efficacious to control the power of sin in them all. This under the consideration of his office and authority unto this end, his grace and readiness from especial inducements, we are directed unto, Heb. iv. 14—16.

5. Remember always the way and method of the operations of divine grace and spiritual aids. It is true in our first conversion to God, we are as it were surprised by a mighty act of sovereign grace, changing our hearts, renewing our minds, and quickening us with a principle of spiritual life. Ordinarily many things are required of us in a way of duty in order thereunto. And many previous operations of grace in our minds in illumination, and the sense

of sin, do materially and passively dispose us thereunto, as wood when it is dried is disposed to firing. But the work itself is performed by an immediate act of divine power, without any active co-operation on our parts. But this is not the law or rule of the communication or operation of actual grace, for the subduing of sin. It is given in a way of concurrence with us in the discharge of our duties, and when we are sedulous in them we may be sure we shall not fail of divine assistance, according to the established rule of the administration of gospel grace. If, therefore, we complain that we find not the aids mentioned, if at the same time we are not diligent in attendance unto all the duties whereby sin may be mortified in us, we are exceedingly injurious to the grace of God.

Wherefore, notwithstanding this objection, the truth stands firm, that 'sin shall not have dominion over us, 'because we are not under the law, but under grace;' because of the spiritual aids that are administered by grace for its mortification and destruction.

Secondly, The law gives no liberty of any kind; it gendereth unto bondage, and so cannot free us from any dominion, not that of sin; for this must be by liberty; but this we have also by the gospel. There is a twofold liberty: 1. Of state and condition; 2. Of internal operation; and we have both by the gospel. The first consists in our deliverance from the law and its curse, with all things which claim a right against us by virtue thereof; that is, Satan, death, and hell. Out of this state, from whence we can never be delivered by the law, we are translated by grace into a state of glorious liberty; for by it the Son makes us free, and we receive the Spirit of Christ. Now, 'where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty;' 1 Cor. iii. 17. This liberty Christ proclaims in the gospel unto all that do believe, Isa. lxi. 1. Hereon they who hear and receive the joyful sound, are discharged from all debts, bonds, accounts, rights, and titles, and are brought into a state of perfect freedom. In this state sin can lay no claim to dominion over any one soul. They are gone over into the kingdom of Christ, and out from the power of sin, Satan, and darkness. Herein indeed lies the foundation of our assured freedom from the rule of sin. It cannot make an incursion on the

kingdom of Christ, so as to carry away any of its subjects into a state of sin and darkness again. And an interest in this state ought to be pleaded against all the attempts of sin, Rom. vi. 1, 2. There is nothing more to be detested, than that any one who is Christ's freeman, and dead to the power of sin, should give place again unto any of its pretences to, or endeavours for, rule.

Again, there is an internal liberty, which is the freedom of the mind from the inward powerful chains of sin, with an ability to act all the powers and faculties of the soul in a gracious manner. Hereby is the power of sin in the soul destroyed. And this also is given us in the gospel. There is power administered in it to live unto God, and to walk in all his commandments. And this also gives evidence unto the truth of the apostle's assertion.

Thirdly, The law doth not supply us with effectual motives and encouragements to endeavour the ruin of the dominion of sin in a way of duty, which must be done, or in the end it will prevail. It works only by fear and dread, with threatenings and terrors of destruction. For although it says also, 'do this and live,' yet withal it discovers such an impossibility in our nature to comply with its commands in the way and manner wherein it enjoins them, that the very promise of it becomes a matter of terror, as including the contrary sentence of death upon our failure in its commands. Now these things enervate, weaken, and discourage the soul in its conflict against sin: they give it no life, activity, cheerfulness, or courage, in what they undertake. Hence those who engage themselves into an opposition unto sin, or a relinquishment of its service, merely on the motives of the law, do quickly faint and give over. We see it so with many every day. One day they will forsake all sin, their beloved sin, with the company and occasions inducing them thereunto. The law hath frighted them with divine vengeance. And sometimes they proceed so far in this resolution, they seem escaped the pollution of the world; yet soon again they return to their former ways and follies, 2 Pet. ii. 20—22. Their goodness is as the morning cloud, and as the early dew so passeth it away. Or if they do not return to wallow in the same mire of their former pollutions, they betake themselves to the

shades of some superstitious observances, as it is in the papacy; for they openly succeed into the room of the Jews, who being ignorant of the righteousness of God, and not submitting thereunto, went about variously to establish their own righteousness, as the apostle speaks, Rom. x. 3, 4. For in that apostate church, where men are wrought on by the terrors of the law to relinquish sin, and set themselves in opposition unto its power, finding themselves altogether unable to do it by the works of the law itself, which must be perfectly holy; they betake themselves to a number of superstitious observances, which they trust unto in the room of the law, with its commands and duties. But the law makes nothing perfect, nor are the motives it gives for the ruin of the interest of sin in us, able to bear us out, and carry us through that undertaking.

But the motives and encouragements given by grace to endeavour the utter ruin of sin, in a way of duty, are such as give life, cheerfulness, courage, and perseverance; they continually animate, relieve, and revive the soul in all its work and duty, keeping it from fainting and despondency; for they are all taken from the love of God and of Christ, from the whole work and end of his mediation, from the ready assistances of the Holy Ghost, from all the promises of the gospel, from their own with other believers' experiences, all giving them the highest assurance of final success and victory. When the soul is under the influences of these motives, whatever difficulty and opposition it meets withal from soliciting temptations or surprisals, it will renew its strength, it will 'run and not be weary, it will walk and not faint,' according to the promise, Isa. xl. 31.

Fourthly, Christ is not in the law, he is not proposed in it, not communicated by it, we are not made partakers of him thereby. This is the work of grace, of the gospel. In it is Christ revealed; by it he is proposed and exhibited unto us; thereby are we made partakers of him, and all the benefits of his mediation. And he it is alone who came to, and can, destroy this work of the devil. The dominion of sin is the complement of the works of the devil, where all his designs centre. This 'the Son of God was manifest to destroy.' He alone ruins the kingdom of Satan, whose power is acted in the rule of sin. Wherefore, hereunto our assur-

ance of this comfortable truth is principally resolved; and what Christ hath done, and doth, for this end, is a great part of the subject of gospel revelation.

The like may be spoken of the communication of the Holy Spirit, which is the only principal efficient cause of the ruin of the dominion of sin; for 'where the Spirit of Christ is, there is liberty,' and nowhere else. But we receive this Spirit 'not by the works of the law, but by the hearing of faith;' Gal. iii. 2.

CHAP. VI.

The practical observations drawn from, and application made of, the whole text.

HAVING opened the words, and made some improvement of them, I shall now take one or two observations from the design of them, and issue the whole in a word of application.

Obs. I. It is an unspeakable mercy and privilege to be delivered from the dominion of sin. As such it is here proposed by the apostle, as such it is esteemed by them that believe. Nothing is more sweet, precious, and valuable, unto a soul conflicting with sin and temptation, than to hear that sin shall not have the dominion over them. Ah, what would some give that it might be spoken unto them with power, so as that they might steadfastly believe it, and have the comfort of it! 'Fools make a mock of sin,' and some glory in the service of it, which is their shame; but those who understand any thing aright, either of what is present, or what is to come, do know that this freedom from its dominion is an invaluable mercy; and we may consider the grounds which evidence it so to be.

First, It appears so to be from the causes of it. It is that which no man can by his own power, and the utmost of his endeavours, attain unto. Men by them may grow rich, or wise, or learned; but no man by them can shake off the yoke of sin. If a man had all the wealth of the world, he could not by it purchase this liberty; it would be despised. And when sinners go hence to the place where the rich man was

tormented, and have nothing more to do with this world, they would give it all, if they had it, for an interest in this liberty.

It is that which the law and all the duties of it cannot procure. The law and its duties, as we have declared, can never destroy the dominion of sin. All men will find the truth hereof, that ever come to fall under the power of real conviction. When sin presseth on them, and they are afraid of its consequents, they will find that the law is weak, and the flesh is weak, and their duties are weak, their resolutions and vows are weak; all insufficient to relieve them. And if they think themselves freed one day, they shall find the next that they are under bondage: sin for all this will rule over them with force and rigour. And in this condition do some spend all their days in this world. They kindle sparks of their own, and walk in the light of them, until they lie down in darkness and sorrow. They sin and promise amendment, and endeavour recompenses by some duties, yet can never extricate themselves from the yoke of sin. We may therefore learn the excellency of this privilege, first from its causes, whereof I shall mention some only.

1. The meritorious procuring cause of this liberty, is the death and blood of Jesus Christ. So it is declared, 1 Pet. i. 18, 19. 1 Cor. vi. 20. vii. 23. Nothing else could purchase this freedom. Under the power and dominion of sin we were, and could not be delivered without a ransom. Christ died and rose, and lives again, that he might be our Lord, Rom. xiv. 9. and so deliver us from the power of all other lords whatever. It is true there was no ransom due to sin or Satan, who was the author of it. They were to be dethroned or destroyed by an act of power. Both the devil and sin, which is his work, are to be destroyed, not appeased, Heb. ii. 14. 1 John iii. 8. but 'the strength of sin is the law,' 1 Cor. xv. 56. that is, through the righteous sentence of God, we were held by the law obnoxious unto the condemning power of sin. From that law we could not be delivered but by this price and ransom. Two things hence follow.

(1.) Those who live in sin, who willingly abide in the service of it, and endure its dominion, do cast the utmost contempt on the wisdom, love, and grace of Christ. They despise that which cost him so dear. They judge that he

made a very foolish purchase of this liberty for us, with his dearest blood. Whatever it be, they prefer the present satisfaction of their lusts before it. This is the poison of unbelief. There is in it a high contempt of the wisdom and love of Christ. The language of men's hearts that live in sin, is, that the liberty which he purchased with his blood, is not to be valued or esteemed. They flatter him with their lips in the outward performance of some duties; but in their hearts they despise him, and the whole work of his mediation. But the time is approaching wherein they will learn the difference between the slavery of sin, and the liberty wherewith Christ makes believers free. And this is that which is now tendered unto sinners in the dispensation of the gospel; life and death are here set before you; choose life that ye may live for ever.

(2.) Let those that are believers, in all their conflicts with sin, live in the exercise of faith, on this purchase of liberty made by the blood of Christ. For two things will hence ensue: 1. That they will have a mighty argument always in readiness to oppose unto the deceit and violence of sin. The soul will hereon say to itself, Shall I forego and part with that which Christ purchased for me at so dear a rate, by giving place to the solicitations of lust or sin? shall I despise his purchase? God forbid. See Rom. vi. 2. By such arguings is the mind frequently preserved from closing with the enticements and seductions of sin. 2. It is an effectual argument for faith to use in its pleading for deliverance from the power of sin. We ask for nothing but what Christ hath purchased for us. And if this plea be pursued it will be prevalent.

2. The internal efficient cause of this liberty, or that whereby the power and rule of sin is destroyed in us, is the Holy Spirit himself, which farther evinceth the greatness of this mercy. Every act for the mortification of sin, is no less immediately from him, than those positive graces are, whereby we are sanctified. It is through the Spirit that we 'mortify the deeds of the flesh,' Rom. viii. 13. Where he is, there and there alone is liberty. All attempts for the mortification of sin without his especial aids and operations, are frustrate. And this manifests the extent of the dominion of sin in the world. He alone by whom it can be destroyed,

and all those efficacious operations of his whereby it is so, are generally despised; and they must live and die slaves unto sin, by whom they are so. Wherefore, a great part of our wisdom for the attaining and preserving this liberty, consists in the acting of faith on that promise of our Saviour, that our heavenly Father will 'give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him' of him. When sin in any instance, by any temptation, urgeth for power and rule in us, we are ready to turn into ourselves and our own resolutions, which in their place are not to be neglected. But immediate cries unto God for such supplies of his Spirit, as without which sin will not be subdued, we shall find our best relief. Bear it in mind, try it on the next occasion, and God will bless it with success.

3. The instrumental cause of this freedom is the duty of believers themselves, in and for the destruction of sin. And this also manifests the importance of this privilege. This is one of the principal ends of all our religious duties; of prayer, of fasting, of meditation, of watchfulness unto all other duties of obedience; they are all designed to prevent and ruin the interest of sin in us. We are called into a theatre to fight and contend, into a field to be tried in a warfare. Our enemy is this sin, which strives and contends for the rule over us. This we are to resist even unto blood, that is, our utmost in doing and suffering. And certainly that is in itself and unto us of the highest importance, which on divine appointment and command, is the great end of the constant endeavours of our whole lives.

Secondly, It appears so to be from the consideration of the bondage which we are delivered from thereby. Bondage is that which human nature is most averse from, until it be debased and debauched by sensual lusts. Men of ingenuous spirits have in all ages chosen rather to die than to be made slaves. But there is no such bondage as that which is under the dominion of sin. To be under the power of base lusts, as covetousness, uncleanness, drunkenness, ambition, pride, and the like, to make provision to fulfil their desires in the wills of the mind and the flesh, is the worst of slavery.

But we may say what we please on this subject; none think themselves so free, none make such an appearance of

and body, wherein it hath incorporated itself, be dissolved. This is our lot and portion; this is the consequent of our apostacy from God, and the depravation of our nature thereby.

You will say then, Whereto serves the gospel, and the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ in this case, if it be not able to give us deliverance herein? I answer, It doth give us a fourfold relief, which amounts virtually to a constant deliverance, though sin will abide in us whilst we are in this world.

1. It is so ordered, that the continuance of sin in us shall be the ground, reason, and occasion of the exercise of all grace, and putting a lustre on our obedience. Some excellent graces, as repentance and mortification, could have no exercise if it were otherwise. And whilst we are in this world, there is a beauty in them that is an overbalance for the evil of the remainders of sin; and the difficulty which is hereby put on our obedience, calling continually for the exercise and improvement of all grace, renders it the more valuable. Herein lies the spring of humility and self-resignation to the will of God. This makes us love and long for the enjoyment of Christ, putting an excellency on his mediation; whence the apostle, on the consideration of it, falls into that ejaculation; 'I thank God through Jesus Christ my Lord;' Rom. vii. 25. This sweetens unto us our future rest and reward. Wherefore the continuance of us in this state and condition in this world, a state of spiritual warfare is best for us, and highly suited unto divine wisdom, considering the office and care of our Lord Jesus Christ for our relief. Let us not complain, or repine, or faint, but go on with Christian fortitude unto the end, and we shall have success. For,

2. There are, by the grace of Christ, such supplies and aids of spiritual strength granted unto believers, that sin shall never proceed farther in them than is useful and needful for the exercise of their graces. It shall never have its will upon them, nor dominion over them, as we have before declared.

3. There is mercy administered in and by the gospel, for the pardon of all that is evil in itself, or in any of its effects. 'There is no condemnation unto them that are in Christ Jesus.' Pardoning mercy, according to the tenor of

the covenant, doth always disarm this sin in believers of its condemning power. So that, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of it, 'being justified by faith, they have peace with God.'

4. There is a season, when by the grace of Christ it shall be utterly abolished; namely, at death, when the course of our obedience is finished. Wherefore, to affirm that this sin, and consequently a conflict with it, doth abide in believers whilst they are in this world, is no disparagement unto the grace of Christ, which gives such a blessed deliverance from it.

Secondly, There is a double conflict with and against sin. The one is in those that are unregenerate, consisting in the rebellion of light and conscience against the rule of sin, in many particular instances. For although sin be enthroned in the will and affections, yet the knowledge of good and evil in the mind, excited by the hopes and fears of things eternal, will make head against it, as unto the performance of sundry duties and abstinence from sin. This conflict may be where sin is in the throne, and may deceive themselves, supposing it may be from the rule of grace, when it is only from the rebellion of light, and the charge of a conscience yet unseared. But there is a conflict with sin where grace hath the rule and is enthroned. For although grace have the sovereignty in the mind and heart, yet the remainders of sin, especially in the corrupt affections, will be continually rebelling against it. Now this we say is the interest of all, namely, to inquire of what sort and kind that conflict with sin is, which is in them. If it be of the first sort, they may yet be under the dominion of sin; if of the latter, they are freed from it. Wherefore, whilst the mind is dubious in this case and undetermined, many evil consequences it will be perplexed withal. I shall name some of them.

1. Such a soul can have no solid peace, because it hath not satisfaction what state it doth belong unto.

2. It cannot receive refreshment by gospel consolations in any condition; for its just fears of the dominion of sin will defeat them all.

3. It will be dead and formal in all its duties without spiritual courage and delight; which will at length make it weary of them. So,

4. All grace, especially faith, will be weakened and impaired under this frame continually.

5. Fear of death will hold the soul in bondage; wherefore it is highly necessary to have this case well stated and determined in our minds; whereto, if the foregoing discourses may contribute any thing, it is what was designed in them.

There remains only to give some few directions, how the prevalency of sin unto such a degree as to render the case about its rule dubious in the mind, may be obviated and prevented. Some few of the many that might be given, I shall propose.

1. The great rule of preventing the increase and power of vicious habits, is, watch against beginnings. Sin doth not attempt dominion but in particular instances, by one especial lust or another. Wherefore, if any sin or corrupt lust begin, as it were, to set up for a peculiar predominancy or interest in the mind and affections; if it be not entertained with severe mortification, it will ruin the peace, if not endanger the safety of the soul. And when this is so, it may easily be discovered by any one who keepeth a diligent watch over his heart and ways. For no sin doth so entirely advance itself in the mind and affections, but it is promoted therein either by men's natural inclinations, or by their circumstances in occasions of life, or by some temptation which they have exposed themselves unto, or by some such neglect wherein the frequency of acts have strengthened vicious inclinations. But these things may be easily discerned by those who are in any measure awake unto their soul's concernments.

The strict charge given us by our Lord Jesus Christ to watch, and that of the wise man, above all keepings to keep our hearts, have especial regard unto those beginnings of sin's obtaining power in us. So soon as a discovery is made of its coincidence or conjunction with any of those ways of the promotion of its power, if it be not opposed with severe and diligent mortification, it will proceed in the method declared, James i. 14, 15.

Those who would be wise, must familiarize wisdom unto their minds, by a continual free converse with it. They must 'say unto wisdom, Thou art my sister, and call understanding thy kinswoman;' Prov. vii. 4. So will wisdom have

power in and over their minds. And if we suffer sin, by any of the advantages mentioned, to familiarize itself into our minds; if we say not unto it, Get thee hence, upon the first appearance of its activity for power in us, it will put hard for the throne.

2. Carefully inquire and try whether such things which you may do or approve of in yourselves, do not promote the power of sin, and help on its rule in you. This method David prescribes, Psal. xix. 12. Secret sins, such as are not known to be sins it may be to ourselves, make way for those that are presumptuous. Thus pride may seem to be nothing but a frame of mind belonging unto our wealth and dignity, or our parts and abilities; sensuality may seem to be but a lawful participation of the good things of this life; passion and peevishness but a due sense of the want of that respect which we suppose due unto us; covetousness a necessary care of ourselves and our families. If the seeds of sin are covered with such pretences, they will in time spring up and bear bitter fruit in the minds and lives of men. And the beginnings of all apostacy, both in religion and morality, lie in such pretences. Men plead they can do so and so lawfully, until they can do things openly unlawful.

3. Keep your hearts always tender under the word. This is the true and only state of inconsistency with, and repugnancy to, the rule of sin. The loss hereof, or a decay herein, is that which hath opened the flood-gates of sin amongst us. Where this frame is, a conscientious fear of sinning will always prevail in the soul; where it is lost, men will be bold in all sorts of follies. And that this frame may be preserved, it is required, (1.) That we cast out all vicious habits of mind that are contrary unto it, James i. 21. (2.) That we preserve an experience of its power and efficacy on our souls, 1 Pet. ii. 1—3. (3.) That we lay aside all prejudices against those that dispense it, Gal. iv. 16. (4.) To keep the heart always humble, in which frame alone it is teachable, Psal. xxv. Every thing in the preaching of the word comes cross and unpleasing to the minds of proud men. (5.) Pray for a blessing on the ministry, which is the best preparation for receiving benefit by it.

4. Abhor that peace of mind which is consistent with any known sin. Men may have frequent surprisals into

known sins; but if, whilst it is so with them, they refuse all inward peace, but what comes in by most fervent and sincere desires of deliverance from them, and repentance for them, they may be safe from the dominion of sin. But if men can on any hopes, or presumptions, or resolutions, preserve a kind of peace in their minds, whilst they live in any known sin, they are nigh the borders of that security which is the territory wherein sin doth reign.

5. Make continual applications unto the Lord Christ in all the acts of his mediation for the ruin of sin, especially when it attempts a dominion in us, Heb. iv. 16. This is the life and soul of all directions in this case, which needs not here to be enlarged on; it is frequently spoken unto.

Lastly, Remember, that a due sense of deliverance from the dominion of sin is the most effectual motive unto universal obedience and holiness; as such it is proposed and managed by the apostle, Rom. vi.

A

HUMBLE TESTIMONY

UNTO THE

GOODNESS AND SEVERITY OF GOD

IN HIS DEALING WITH SINFUL CHURCHES AND NATIONS:
OR, THE ONLY WAY TO DELIVER A SINFUL NATION FROM UTTER RUIN,
BY IMPENDING JUDGMENTS:

IN

A DISCOURSE

ON THE

WORDS OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST,

LUKE XIII. 1—5.

Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and shew my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins.—Isa. lviii. 1.

In publico discrimine omnis homo miles est.

TO THE READER.

THE ensuing discourse contains the substance of sundry sermons preached in a private congregation. Some who heard them considering the subject-matter treated of, and the design in them, with respect unto the present state of things in this nation, did judge that it might be convenient and seasonable to make them more public, for the use and benefit of others; but knowing how remote I was from any such intention in their first composure, and how naked they were of all ornaments that might render them meet for public view, I was unwilling for a season to comply with their desires. Neither was it their importunity (which, as they did not use, so I should not in this case have valued), but their reasons that prevailed with me to consent that they might be published by any that had a mind thereunto, which is all my concernment therein. For they said, that whereas the land wherein we live is filled with sin, and various indications of God's displeasure thereon, yet there is an unexemplified neglect in calling the inhabitants of it unto repentance, for the diverting of impendent judgments. The very heathen, they said, upon less evidence of the approaches of divine vengeance than is now amongst us, did always solemnly apply themselves to their deities, for the turning it away. Wherefore, this neglect amongst us they supposed to be of such ill abode, as that the weakest and meanest endeavour for relief under it might be of some use; and of that nature I cannot but esteem this discourse to be.

They added, moreover, that whereas on various accounts there are continual apprehensions of public calamities, all men's thoughts are exercised about the ways of deliverance from them. But whereas they fix themselves on various and opposite ways and means for this end, the conflict of their counsels and designs increaseth our danger, and is like to prove our ruin. And the great cause hereof is, a general ignorance and neglect of the only true way and means whereby this nation may be delivered from destruction under the displeasure of God. For if their thoughts did agree and centre therein, as it would insensibly work them off from their present mutual destructive animosities, so also it is of such a nature as would lead them into a coalescency in those counsels, whose fruit would be the establishment of truth with righteousness and peace. Now this way is no other but sincere repentance, and universal reformation in all sorts of persons throughout the nation.

That this is the only way for the saving of this nation from impending judgments and wasting desolations, that this way will be effectual unto that end when all others shall fail, is asserted and proved in this discourse, from the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ himself, to confront the wisdom of politicians, who are otherwise minded, with a plain word of truth and power.

It was hoped also by them, that some intimation of their duty might be hereby given unto those, who, having the ministerial oversight of the generality of the people, do divert their minds unto the petty differences and contests, whilst the fire of God's displeasure for sin is ready to devour their habitations. And the truth is, if they persist in their negligence, if they give not a public evidence at this season of

their zeal for repentance and reformation of life, among all sorts of persons, going before them in their example and endeavours unto the promotion of them, I understand not how they will give an account of their trust and duty to God or men.

And therefore, were I worthy to give advice to any of my brethren in the ministry, who are in the same condition with myself, as unto outward circumstances, it should be this only; namely, that whilst others do seek to obstruct them in the whole discharge of their duty, and to deprive the church of the benefit of their labours, they would, by their own personal example, by peculiar endeavours in their congregations, among all that hear them, and on every occasion, so press the present calls of God unto repentance, and so promote the work of a visible reformation, as eminently to help in saving of the nation from approaching judgments, and therein, of them also who design their trouble; and I doubt not, but most of them are already engaged and forward herein.

This shall be our testimony and our peace, in whatever may befall us in this world.

Let us not satisfy ourselves, that our congregations are in so good a posture, as that they may continue for our lives, and so be like ill tenants, who care not if their houses fall upon the expiration of the term of their interest in them. That reparation is required of us, which may make them serve for succeeding generations.

And when any church is so unobservant of its own decays, as to be negligent of endeavours for proportionable reformation, if after awhile any will deliver their own souls, it must be by a departure from them that hate to be reformed.

It is a fond imagination, that churches may render their communion useless and dangerous, only by heresy, tyranny, and false worship; an evil, worldly, corrupt conversation in the generality of their members, contrary to the doctrine of the gospel, not opposed and contradicted by a constant endeavour for sincere reformation, is no less ruinous unto the being of churches than any of these other evils.

On these and such-like considerations I was not unwilling that this plain discourse should be exposed to public view, hoping that it might stir up others of greater abilities and opportunities, more effectually to pursue the same design, I do not think it needful to make any apology for the plainness both of the matter and style in this small treatise.

The least endeavour to attire a discourse of this nature, with the ornaments of speech or language, is even ridiculous; it is more fit to bear the furrows of sighs and tears, than to be smoothed and flourished with the oily colours of elegance and rhetoric.

And as for the obvious plainness of the matter contained in it, it is suited, as I judge, unto them whose good is principally designed therein. Plain men have sinned as well as others, though it may be not unto so high a degree, nor in such an outrage of excess. However, on many considerations, they are likely first to suffer, unless impendent judgments are diverted by repentance.

I do but a little plead with every man for himself, and in his own cause. Neither, however wise or learned men may be, is it meet in this case to treat them otherwise. It is to no purpose to make a fine speech unto such as are falling into a lethargy, nor to discourse learnedly of the art of navigation unto them that are ready to perish in a storm; they must

be plain words and plain things that are forcible in this case. And these by whom they are despised, from any principle of self-elation, give but an uncomfortable indication of what will be the issue of their dangers.

Let therefore the reader but candidly excuse and pass by the trouble which he will be put unto by the frequent mistakes of the press, especially in mis-pointings, rendering the sense sometimes obscure and unobvious; and I have, on the behalf of the treatise itself, no more to desire of his forbearance.

A

HUMBLE TESTIMONY

UNTO THE

GOODNESS AND SEVERITY OF GOD

IN

HIS DEALING WITH SINFUL CHURCHES AND NATIONS.

LUKE XIII. 1—5.

'There were present at that season some that told him of the Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices.

'And Jesus answering, said unto them, Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things?

'I tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

'Or those eighteen, upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem?

'I tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.'

It is a part and duty of spiritual wisdom, as also an evidence of a due reverence of God, to take notice of extraordinary occurrences in the dispensations of his providence; for they are instructive warnings, and of great importance in his government of the world. In them the 'voice of the Lord crieth unto the city, and the man of wisdom shall see his name.' And there is a mark left on them, as profligate persons, who will not see when his hand is so lifted up. An example of this wisdom is given us here in our blessed Saviour; who on the report that was made unto him of some severe providential accidents, then newly fallen out, gives an exposition of the mind of God in them, with an appli-

cation of them, unto the present duty of them that heard him, and ours therein.

Some things may be observed in general, to give light into the context, and the design of our Saviour in this holy discourse.

I. The time when the things mentioned did fall out, and wherein our Saviour passed his judgment on them.

First, It was a time of great sin; of the abounding of all sorts of sins: the nation as such, in its rulers and rule; the church as such, in its officers, order, and worship; and the generality of the people, in their personal capacities, were all overwhelmed in provoking sins, hypocrisy, oppression, cruelty, superstition, uncleanness, persecution, impenitency, and security, all proceeding from unbelief, had filled the land, and defiled it. We have a sufficient account of this state of things in the story of the gospel; so as that it needs no other confirmation. Yea, so wicked were the people, and so corrupt the church-state, and so impenitent were the generality of them therein, that it suited the righteousness and holiness of God, to revenge on that generation, not only their own sins, but the sins also of all wicked persecutors from the foundation of the world; a thing which he doth not do but on high provocations. Luke xi. 50, 51. 'That the blood of all the prophets, which was shed from the foundation of the world, may be required of this generation; from the blood of Abel, unto the blood of Zacharias, which perished between the altar and the temple: verily I say unto you, it shall be required of this generation.'

There is in this commination an appearance of severity, beyond the rule established, Exod. xx. 5. There God declares, that he is 'a jealous God,' which title he assumes to himself, with respect unto the highest provocations, that he 'will visit the iniquity of the fathers on the children to the third and fourth generation of them that hate him.' But here the vengeance and punishment due unto the sins of a hundred generations, is threatened to be inflicted on that which was present.

Something in our passage may be spoken for the vindication of divine justice herein, seeing we may be more concerned in that divine commination than the most are aware.

1. The case here is particular. That in the commandment respects the common case of all false worshippers, and their posterity; but this respects persecution unto blood and death of the true worshippers of God. Now though God be very much provoked with the sins of false worshippers, yet he can either bear with them, or pass over their sins with lesser punishments, or at least for a long season; but when they come to persecution, and the blood of them who worship him in spirit and in truth, in his appointed season he will not spare them; their own, and the iniquities of their predecessors, shall be avenged on them which will be the end of the antichristian church state after all its present triumph.

2. All those who from the beginning of the world suffered unto blood, on the account of religion, suffered in the cause of Christ, for their faith in him, and confession of him, namely, as he was promised unto the church. Unto him and his office did Abel, by faith, bear testimony in the bloody sacrifice that he offered. So it is said that Moses, in his danger for killing the Egyptian, bare the reproach of Christ, because he did it in faith of the promised seed, which was Christ. They were therefore all slain in the cause of Christ. And whereas this generation was to slay Christ himself, and did so, they did therein approve of and justify all the blood that was shed in the same cause from the foundation of the world; and made themselves justly liable unto the punishment due unto it. Hence our Saviour tells them, Matt. xxiii. 35. that they, the men of that generation, slew Zechariah, who was actually slain many hundred years before.

3. Our blessed Saviour mentions Abel and Zechariah particularly. This Zechariah, called the son of Barachias, was undoubtedly the Zechariah mentioned, 2 Chron. xxiv. 20—22. For concerning those two alone, it is observed, that the one dead, and the other dying, 'cried for vengeance.' So God testifieth of the blood of Abel, Gen. iv. 10. And Zechariah, when he died, said, 'The Lord look upon it, and require it.' Hence the apostle affirms, that 'Abel being dead, yet speaks,' Heb. xi. 4. that is, his blood did so, it did so then, and it spake for vengeance, as he intimates, chap. xii. 24. It did so before and until the destruction of Jerusalem:

for in the rejection and absolute destruction of that apostatized church and people, the blood of all that suffered under the Old Testament, was expiated; Abel's blood cries no more; nor doth God look any more on the blood of Zechariah, to require it.

But the same voice and cry is now continued by another sort of men; namely, those who have suffered in the cause of Christ, since his coming, according to the promise, Rev. vi. 9, 10. And this cry shall be continued until the appointed time doth come for the utter destruction of the antichristian apostatized church-state.

When a sinful church or people have passed the utmost bounds of divine patience and forbearance, they shall fall into such abominable crying sins and provocations, as shall render the utmost vengeance beneath their deserts. So Josephus affirms of this generation, after they had rejected and slain the Lord Christ, that they fell into such a hell of provoking abominations, that if the Romans had not come and destroyed them, God would have sent fire and brimstone upon them from heaven, as he did on Sodom.

And we may, by the way, observe from hence,

It is a dangerous thing to live in the times of declining churches, when they are hastening unto their fatal period in judgments; such as will inevitably befall them all and every one.

And it is so for these three reasons:

1. Because such times are perilous through temptations from the abounding of the lusts of men, in all uncleanness and wickedness. So the apostle states it, 2 Tim. iii. 1—5. If any think they are free from danger, because as yet they feel no evil, whilst the lusts of men professing Christian religion visibly and openly abound and rage in the world, they will be mistaken.

2. Though destruction do not immediately befall them, yet when they have passed the time of divine patience, designing their reformation, they shall precipitate themselves into bloody abominations, as did the church of the Jews.

3. Judgment shall at length overtake them, and God will revenge on them the sins and provocations, especially the persecutions and blood of them that went before them, and lead them into their apostacy. So when he shall come

to destroy mystical Babylon, or the antichristian church-state, it is said, that 'in her was found the blood of the prophets, and of saints, and of all that were slain upon the earth;' Rev. xviii. 24. Even the blood of saints that was shed by pagan Rome shall be avenged on antichristian Rome, after she hath espoused the cause and walked in the way of the other, justifying in her own practice what they had done.

II. It was a time wherein judgments were near approaching; so our Saviour himself affirms it to have been, Luke xix. 42—44. 'Hadst thou known in this thy day.' They had now but a day, and that now almost ready to expire, though they saw it not, nor would believe it. But the day of their desolation approached continually, and when the apostle wrote his epistle to the Hebrews, was making its entrance upon them; chap. x. 25. 'Ye see the day approaching.' And we may hence learn,

First, That in the approaching of desolating judgment on a sinful provoking church or nation, God is pleased to give previous intimations of his displeasure, as well in the works of providence, as by the rule of his word; such were those here so interpreted by our Saviour in such a season.

This, I say, is the ordinary process of divine providence; and it may be no nation, heathen or Christian, ever utterly perished without divine warnings of their approaching desolation. Some, indeed, seem to be taken away with a sudden surprisal, as God threateneth, Psal. lviii. 9—11.

But this is from their own security, and not for want of warnings; so the old world before the flood had warnings sufficient of their destruction, by the preaching of Noah, and the building of the ark, by which he 'condemned the world,' Heb. xi. 7. or left them inexcusable to divine vengeance. Yet they took no notice of these things, but were surprised with the flood, as if they had never heard or seen any thing that should give them warning of it, as our Saviour declares, Matt. xxiv. 38, 39. And when the time comes of the destruction of mystical Babylon, she shall say in that very day wherein her judgments come upon her, 'I sit as a queen, and shall see no sorrow;' notwithstanding all her warnings in the pouring out of the vials of previous judgments; Rev. xviii. 7, 8.

Secondly, It is the height of security in such a time and season, either to neglect the consideration of extraordinary providences, or to misinterpret them as unto any thing but tokens of approaching judgments, if not prevented.

Nothing can be questioned herein without an arraignment of the divine wisdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the interpretation and application that he makes of these accidents. No doubt but they were neglected and despised by the most as common things; to take any great notice of such occurrences is esteemed pusillanimity or superstition. So it is by many at this day, wherein all things, as we shall see afterward, are filled with tokens of divine displeasure: but things will come shortly unto another account. In the mean time it is safe to follow this divine example, so as to find out sacred warnings in such providential occurrences.

2. The providential accidents spoken of are two, and of two sorts.

(1.) The first was that wherein the bloody cruelty of men had a hand. 'The Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices.' When this was done, on what occasion, and what was the number of the persons so slain, the Scripture is silent. However it is certain that it was done at Jerusalem; for sacrifices might not be offered any where else. Thither came the Galileans with their sacrifices; that is, either the beasts which they brought to the priests to offer for them, for they might not offer sacrifices themselves, or the paschal lamb, which they might slay themselves.

Whilst they were engaged in this work, Pilate, the bloody Roman governor, on what occasion or provocation is unknown, came upon them, and slew them in a cruel manner, intimated in that expression, that 'he mingled their blood with their sacrifices.' And this providence is the more remarkable in that it fell out whilst they were engaged in their sacred worship; which carries an indication of divine severity. And it may be there was, as it is in the ruin of mankind every day, occasion taken for it, from the difference that was between two wicked governors, Pilate and Herod, unto whose jurisdiction these Galileans did belong, in whose blood Pilate thought to revenge himself on his enemy. However they both combined at last in the killing of Christ, as others use

to do in the world; and so made themselves friends, leaving their example to their successors.

(2.) The other was a mere effect of divine providence; the death of eighteen men by the fall of a tower in Siloam; that is, a place of waters, and a running stream in Jerusalem itself. And our Lord Jesus Christ declares herein, not only that all such accidents are disposed by the providence of God, but that he speaks in them for our instruction.

Both these, as they were warnings, as we shall see, so they were figures of the approaching destruction of the city and people; for that in the first place is the perishing here intended, as is manifest in the ensuing parable, wherein the church-state of the Jews is compared unto a barren fig-tree, which was to be cut down and destroyed. And accordingly that destruction did befall them, partly by the bloody cruelty of the Romans, and partly by the fall and ruin of the temple, towers, and walls of the city, both included in the word, 'likewise;' 'Ye shall likewise perish,' or in like manner. But although they were of various kinds, and men might evade the consideration of them on several pretences, the one being nothing but the tyrannical fury of Pilate, the other only a somewhat unusual accident, yet our Lord Jesus Christ finds out the hand and counsel of God in them both, and declares the same language to be spoken in them both. Signs of the same event are doubled to shew the certainty of it, like Pharaoh's dreams.

And we may observe,

First, That all sorts of unusual accidents, or effects of providence in a season of sin and approaching judgments, are of the same indication, and ought to have the same interpretation.

So is the same application made of both these different signs and warnings by our Saviour; they have, saith he, the same language, the same signification. There was nothing at this time more hardened the Jews unto their utter ruin, than the false application they made of providential signs and warnings which were all multiplied among them, as boding their good and deliverance, when they were all tokens of their approaching ruin. For when such things are rejected as warnings, calling to repentance and reformation, as they were by them on a presumption that they were signs of God's

appearance on their behalf, they became to be nothing but certain forerunners of greater judgments, and infallible tokens of destruction; and so they will be to them likewise by whom they are yet despised.

Secondly, God is pleased sometimes to give warnings of approaching judgments, not only as unto the matter of them, that they shall be accompanied with severity, but also as unto the especial nature and manner of them; so was it with these two signs of blood by the sword, and death by the fall of the tower, representing, as in a glass, that common calamity which was to befall the city and nation. And I pray God that the prodigious appearance of fiery meteors, like swords, armies, and arms, with other things of the like nature, may not be sent to point out the very kind and nature of the judgments which are coming on England, if not diverted; for as unto these signs, not only the Scripture, but all heathen stories, are filled with an account of them. Before the approach of desolating judgments, nature, the common parent of mankind, did always put itself forth in irregular unusual actings, in fiery meteors, comets, earthquakes, strange appearances in the air, voices heard, and the like.

The brute elements tremble at the approaches of God in his judgment against the inhabitants of the earth; so the prophet expresseth it, Hab. iii. 10. 'The mountains saw thee, and they trembled: the overflowings of the water passed by: the deep uttered his voice, and lifted up his hands on high.'

They are, as it were, cast into a posture of trembling and supplication. And Æschylus a heathen poet in Justin Martyr,

Τρέμει δέ ὄρη, καὶ γαῖα καὶ πελώριος
Βυθὸς ἁλάσσης, κωφέων ὕψος μέγα,
Ὅταν ἐπιβλέψη γοργὸν ὄμμα δεσπότου.

When the dreadful eye of God (in his providence) is lifted up, all things tremble before it.

III. In the interpretation and application made of these severe accidents by our Saviour in his divine wisdom, we may observe,

First, Especial judgments in such a season, befalling in any, do not prove an especial guilt, or provocation in them.

This our Saviour expressly denies, and that with respect

unto both the instances insisted on, and that distinctly; ver. 2. 4. I do not hence absolutely establish a general rule as unto all times and persons. For,

1. The observation is here confined and limited, unto such a season as that under consideration; namely, a time of provoking sins in the generality of the people, and approaching judgments, In such a season no assignation of especial guilt ought to be made on especial calamitous sufferings.

2. Some persons may be guilty of such daring presumptuous sins, that if they are overtaken with especial judgments in this world, it is the height of impiety not to own the especial revenging hand of God, in their destruction; such was the death of Herod, Acts xii. 22, 23.

Secondly, Judgments on private men in such a season are warnings to the public. This is intimated by our Saviour in this place; namely, that God uses a sovereignty herein, by singling out whom he pleaseth to make them examples unto others; this saith he, was the sole reason, as far as you are concerned to judge or know, why God brought these sore destructions upon them; namely, that by these warnings he might call you to repentance. Yet I judge God doth not ordinarily exercise his sovereignty in this kind, unless it be when all have deserved to be destroyed; and then, as in the sedition and mutiny of military legions, they decimated them, or slew some for an example and terror unto others; so God calls out of a guilty multitude whom he pleaseth, to make previous instances of approaching judgments.

Thirdly, Those who first fall under judgments, are not always the worst that judgments shall befall, nor are the first judgments usually the most severe; so it is plain in these instances. And because we have instances of this nature amongst us, we should consider how to make a right judgment concerning them. And these three things we may safely determine:

1. That those who suffered were sinners also, though they were not so only, or in an especial manner.[a] This is necessary unto the vindication of the justice of God.

2. That he who hath made them warnings unto us, might

[a] These things were spoken on the burning of several persons to death, in one of the late fires in London.

have made us warnings unto them; herein his sovereignty and mercy towards us, who escape, is manifest.

3. That we also have a hand in that guilt, forerunning such providences so far as there is any thing penal in them. For such private previous judgments are the effect of public provocations.

IV. Here is a sure rule given us of the interpretation of severe providences, in such a season as that here intended. Such I mean as we have had amongst us, in plague, and fire, and blood; and such as we have the signs and tokens of at this time in heaven and earth. For three things we are here taught safely to conclude concerning them.

First, That they are warnings from God. This our Saviour plainly declares in the interpretation and application of these two instances.

Secondly, That their voice and language is a call to repentance and reformation: 'except ye repent,' &c.

Thirdly, When they are neglected as warnings, calling to repentance, they change their nature, and become certain signs of approaching destruction. And in the observation of these rules of interpretation of providential severities, given us by our Saviour, we may be preserved from the excesses of neglecting on the one hand, what is contained in them; and of rash judging of men or causes on the other.

These things being premised for the opening of the words, the truth wherein we are instructed by them, appears to be this:

When a land, a nation, a city, a church, is filled with sin, so as that God gives them warnings or indications of his displeasure by previous judgments, or other extraordinary signs, if they are not as warnings complied withal by repentance and reformation, they are tokens of approaching judgments, that shall not be avoided.

This is the sacred truth which our Lord Jesus Christ doth here recommend to our observation. It is the great rule of divine providence, with the especial seal of our Lord Christ annexed to it; 'I tell you, Nay; but unless ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.' When warnings for instruction are not received, they are tokens of destruction. This is a truth which none almost deny, and none almost believe. Had it been believed, many desolating judgments in former

ages had been prevented, nations and cities should have abode in prosperity, which are now sunk into ruin, yea, into hell. See Luke xix. 41—44. Matt. xi. 23. And were it believed in the days wherein we live, it would be the means of saving a poor nation from otherwise inevitable ruin. The state is so with us, that unless we repent, we shall perish. I do not prescribe unto the sovereignty of God in his providential administrations. He can, if he please, suffer all his warnings to be despised, all his calls neglected, yea, scoffed at, and yet exercise forbearance towards us, as unto a speedy execution of judgment. But woe unto them with whom he so deals; for it hath only this end, that they may have a space to fill up the measure of their iniquities, and so be fitted for eternal destruction, Rom. ix. 22.

There is a threefold issue and event of the state we have described.

1. When a sinful church or nation so attend unto God's warnings in previous judgments, and other signs of his displeasure, as to comply with them by repentance and reformation. This is a blessed issue which will certainly divert all impendent judgments; as shall be afterward declared.

2. When by reason of the neglect of them, and want of compliance with them, God doth bring distress and calamities upon a people in general. This is a sad event. But however, under it God doth often preserve a seed and remnant, which being brought through the fire, and thereby purged and purified, though but as a poor and afflicted people, yet they shall be preserved as a seed, and reserve for a better state of the church. See Zech. xiii. 8, 9. Isa. vi. 11—13. xiv. 6. xxiv. 13. Zeph. iii. 12. Ezek. v. 2. 12.

3. When God utterly forsakes a people, will regard them no more; but give them up unto idolatry, false worship, and all sorts of wickedness. When he says, 'Why should you be stricken any more? you will revolt more and more.' This is the sorest of judgments. 'Woe unto them,' saith the Lord, 'when I depart from them;' Hos. ix. 12. Of such a people there shall be neither hope nor remnant, Ezek. xlvii. 11. Who would not rather see a nation suffering under some judgments as the effects of God's displeasure, for the neglect of his warnings, whereby it may be purged, and purified, and

restored, than to be left under idolatry and all manner of wickedness for ever?

But the way is here proposed for the avoidance of these evils. And these things will be more fully spoken unto afterward.

I shall first give some evidences of the truth laid down, and then the reason of it, which will make way for what I principally intend.

I shall not insist on the especial kind of warnings or signs here mentioned, but only on the general nature of divine warnings by the word or otherwise, in such a season, as wherein an abounding of sin is accompanied with great evidences of approaching judgments.

1. According unto this rule was the dealing of God with the old world, which is set forth unto us for an example. See 1 Pet. iii. 20. ii. 5.

The men of the old world were a sinful provoking generation. God gave them warning of his displeasure by the preaching of Noah, and other ways; during his ministry, the long-suffering of God waited for their repentance and reformation. For this was the end both of the season, and of the ministry granted unto them therein: but when it was not complied withal, he brought the flood on those ungodly men.

2. So he dealt with the church under the Old Testament. A summary account is given of it, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 15—17. After a contempt of all God's previous warnings, with a neglect of repentance and reformation, the time came when there was no remedy, but the city and temple must be destroyed, and the people be partly slain, and partly carried into captivity. Accordingly there is a general rule established for all times and seasons, Prov. xxix. 1.

3. Neither have his dealings been otherwise with the churches of the New Testament. All those of the first plantation have been ruined and destroyed by the sword of God's displeasure, for impenitency under divine calls and warnings.

4. God gave an eminent instance hereof in the ministry of Jeremiah the prophet; he gives him the law of his prophecy, chap. xviii. 7, 8. 'At what instant I shall speak

concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up, and to pull down, and to destroy it; if that nation against whom I have pronounced, turn from their evil, I will repent of the evil that I thought to do unto them.' Here is the whole of the truth laid down represented unto us. The nation and kingdom especially intended was that of the people and church of the Jews. Concerning them it is supposed, that they were evil, that sin abounded amongst them. In this state God gave them warning by the ministry of Jeremiah, as he did otherwise also. The voice of these warnings was that they should repent them of their evil and reform their ways. On a supposition whereof he promises to remove the judgments which they had deserved, and which were impendent over them: upon their failure herein he declares that fearful desolation should befall them, as it did afterward, ver. 16, 17. According to this rule the prophet persisted in his ministry. The sum of his sermon was this: It is a time of great sin and provocation; these and these are your sins; these are evident tokens of God's displeasure against you, and of the near approaching of desolating judgments. In this state, repent, return, and reform your ways, and you shall be delivered: in case you do not, utter destruction shall come upon you.

But the princes, the priests, and generally all the people, set themselves against him herein and would not believe his word.

And by three things they countenanced themselves in their unbelief and impenitency, that they should be delivered; although they did not repent nor reform their ways.

(1.) By their privileges; that they were the only church and people of God, who had the temple and his worship amongst them: as if he should say, The best reformed church in the world. This they directly confront his ministry withal, chap. vii. 3, 4. They fear none of his threatenings, they despise his counsel for their safety, approve their ways and their doings, because they were the church, and had the temple for their security.

(2.) By their own strength for war, and their defence against all their enemies. They gloried in their wisdom, their might, and their riches; as he intimateth, chap. ix. 23.

(3.) By the help and aid which they expected from others, especially from Egypt. And herein they thought once that they had prevailed against him, and utterly disproved his rule of safety by reformation only; for when the Chaldeans besieged the city, by whom the judgments he had threatened them withal were to be executed, Pharaoh, the king of Egypt, coming up against them, they departed from Jerusalem for fear of his army, chap. xxxvii. 5. 11. Hereon, no doubt, they triumphed against him, and were satisfied that their own way for deliverance was better than that troublesome way of repentance and reformation which he prescribed unto them. But he knew from whom he had his message, and what would be the event of the false hopes and joys which they had entertained. So he tells them, ver. 9, 10. 'Deceive not yourselves, saying, The Chaldeans shall surely depart from us: for they shall not depart. For though ye had smitten the whole army of the Chaldeans, that fight against you, and there remained but wounded men among them, yet should they rise up every man in his tent, and burn this city with fire.' Which accordingly came to pass.

And so it will be with any other people, against all pleas and pretences to the contrary.

Let the case be stated according as it is laid down in the proposition, and explained in the instance of Jeremiah.

Suppose a church or people do abound with provoking sins; that during the time of God's patience towards them, and warning of them, there are signs and tokens of his displeasure, and of impendent judgments; let them feed themselves so long as they please with hopes of deliverance and safety, unless they comply with the calls of God unto repentance and reformation, they will fall under desolating judgments, or be utterly forsaken of God for ever.

The grounds and reasons of this rule and order in divine dispensations are many, plain, and obvious, which I shall not at large insist upon.

I shall only at present mention some of them, because those of the most evidence and importance will accrue afterward unto our consideration.

1. This rule of proceeding is suited unto the righteousness of God in the government of the world, in the inbred light of the minds of men. This notion, that judgment or

divine vengeance will overtake impenitent sinners, who have been previously warned of their sin, is that which we are not taught, which we do not learn from one another, which is not only the voice of divine revelation, but that which is born with us, which is inseparable from our nature; the light and conviction whereof, neither with respect unto ourselves or others, we can avoid; this is the voice of nature in mankind, Impenitent sinners, incurable by warnings, are the proper objects of divine displeasure. And the absolute impunity of such persons would be a great temptation unto atheism, as the suspension of deserved judgments on provoking sinners is with some at this day. But ordinarily and finally, God will not act contrary unto the inbred notions of his righteousness, in the government of the world, which he himself hath implanted in the minds of men. But as for the times, seasons, and ways of the execution of his judgments, he hath reserved them unto his own sovereignty.

2. It is needful unto the vindication of the faithfulness of God in his threatenings, given out by divine revelation. By this he hath always, from the beginning of the world, testified unto his own holiness and righteousness, whereof they are the most proper expressions. Those first recorded of them are in the prophecy of Enoch, Jude 14, 15. And they have been since continued in all ages. But whereas the wisdom of God, acting in righteousness, hath been accompanied with patience and forbearance in the accomplishment of these threatenings, there have been and yet are mockers and scoffers at these divine threatenings, as though they were a mere noise, of no efficacy or signification. So the apostle declares the thoughts of the minds of men profane and ungodly, 2 Pet. iii. 3, 4. Wherefore there is a condecency unto the divine excellencies, that God in his own way and time should vindicate his faithfulness in all his threatenings.

3. God hereby manifests himself to be a God hearing prayers, regarding the cries of his poor and distressed witnesses in the world. When the world abounds in provoking sins, especially in blood and persecution, there is a conjunct cry unto God of those that have suffered, and those that do suffer, in heaven and earth, for vengeance on obstinate

impenitent sinners. See Luke xviii. 7, 8. Rev. vi. 10. The voices of all those, I say, who have suffered unto death in foregoing ages, for the testimony of Jesus, and are now in heaven, in a state of expectancy of complete glory, with all those of them whose sighs and groans under their oppressors, do at present ascend unto the throne of God, have the sense in them by divine interpretation, that punishment be inflicted on impenitent sinners; as is plainly expressed by our Saviour in that place of the gospel, affirming that he will avenge his elect speedily who cry unto him day and night. Herein God will vindicate his glory, as the God that hears prayers.

4. A sense of this divine truth, is a great and effectual means of God's rule in the hearts of men in the world, setting bounds to their lusts, and restraining that superfluity of wickedness and villany, which would otherwise take away the distinction as to sin, between the earth and hell. If men can at any time free themselves from the terror and restraining power of this consideration, that vengeance is always approaching towards impenitent sinners, there is nothing so vile, so profane, so flagitious, as that they would not wholly give up themselves unto it, Eccles. viii. 11. 'Because judgment is not speedily executed against an evil work, the hearts of the sons of men is wholly set in them to do evil.' And God knows, that if impunity in this world should always accompany provoking sinners, the temptation would be too strong and powerful for the faith of weak believers, which he will therefore relieve by frequent instances of his severity.

In a successive continuation of previous judgments on impenitent sinners, there is an uncontrollable evidence given of the certainty of that final judgment which all mankind shall be called unto. So the apostle proves it, and intimates that it is a foolish thing, the effect of obstinacy in sin, if men do not learn the certain determination and approach of the eternal judgment, from the drowning of the old world, the conflagration of Sodom, with the like instances of divine severity; 2 Pet. ii. 3.

My present inquiry hereon is, What is our own concernment in these things; what are we for our own good to learn

by the blessed instructions given us by our Lord Jesus Christ, in his interpretation of the providential occurrences mentioned in the text.

And this I shall manifest by an impartial inquiry into the things ensuing.

I. When doth a church, a nation, a people, or city so abound in sin, as to be immediately and directly concerned in his divine warning, and what in particular is the case of the nation wherein we live, and our own therein?

II. Of what sort are those desolating judgments which in one way and sense or another are impendent with respect unto such a church or nation, and consequently unto ourselves at this season?

III. What warnings, calls, and indications of divine displeasures, and the approach of calamitous distresses doth God usually grant, and what he hath given, and is giving unto us at present?

IV. What is the equity, and wherein it doth consist of the divine constitution here attested by our blessed Saviour, that in such a case repentance and reformation, and nothing else shall save and deliver a church, a people, a nation from ruin?

V. Whereas this rule is so holy, just, and equal, whence is it that all sorts of men are so unwilling to comply with it, even in the utmost extremity, when all other hopes do fail and perish; and whence is it so amongst ourselves at this day?

VI. What is required unto that reformation, which may save any nation, this wherein we live, from desolating calamities, when they are deserved?

VII. From what causes at present such a reformation may be expected, and by what means it may be begun and accomplished, so as to prevent our utter ruin.

VIII. What is the duty, what ought to be the frame of mind in true believers, what their walk and work in such a season; that in case all means of delivery do fail they may be found of Christ in peace at his coming? for it is but 'yet a little while, and he that shall come, will come, and will not tarry.'

These things are necessary to be inquired into, that we may help to beat out the paths of truth and peace, the only

ways that lead unto our deliverance. The nation is filled with complaints and fears, mutual charges on one party and another, as unto the causes of our present troubles and approaching dangers; various designs and contrivances, with vain hopes and vehement desires of this or that way or means of help and deliverance; cruel hatred and animosities on differences in religion, designing no less than the extirpation of all that is good therein, do abound in it, by all means rending itself in pieces, wearying itself in the largeness of its ways, and yet says not there is no hope. But for the most part, the true causes of all our troubles and dangers, with the only remedy of them, are utterly neglected. The world is filled, yea, the better sort of men in it, with other designs, other discourses; we hear rarely of these things from the pulpits (which are filled with animosities about petty interests, and private difference in the approaches of public ruin) nor in the counsel of those who pretend to more wisdom. Some shall think they shall do great things by their wisdom and counsel, some by their authority and power, some by their number, some by owning the best cause as they suppose, and with many such-like notions are the minds of men possessed. But the truth is, the land abounds in sin, God is angry, and risen out of his holy place, judgment lies at the door, and in vain shall we seek for remedy or healing, any other way than that purposed. This therefore we shall inquire into.

The first thing supposed in the proposition before laid down, was taken from the circumstance of the time wherein, and with reference whereunto, our Lord Jesus Christ delivered the rule of the necessity of repentance and reformation, unto an escape from total destruction; and this was a time when sin greatly abounded in the church and nation. And this supposition is the foundation of the truth of the whole assertion; for in other cases it may not always hold. Our first inquiry therefore must be,

When a people or nation is so filled with sin, or when doth sin so abound among them, as in conjunction with the things afterward to be insisted on, to render their salvation or deliverance impossible without repentance and reformation? And it doth so,

First, When all sorts of sin abound in it. I do not judge

that every particular sin, or kind of sinning that may be named, or may not be named, is required hereunto; nor is it so, that there should be the same outrage in public sins; for instance, in blood and oppression, as there hath been at some times, and in some places of the world, the dark places of the earth being filled with habitations of cruelty; nor, is it so, that sin doth reign at that height, and rage at that rate, as it did before the flood, or in Sodom, or before the final destruction of Jerusalem, or as it doth in the kingdom of antichrist; for in that case there is no room or place either for repentance or reformation; God hides from them the things that concern their peace, that they may be utterly and irrecoverably destroyed. But this I will grant is required hereunto; namely, that no known sin that is commonly passant in the world, can be exempted from having a place in the public guilt of such a church or nation. If any such sin be committed in the roll of the indictment, peace may yet dwell in the land. It would be too long, and not to my purpose, to draw up a catalogue of sins, from the highest atheism through the vilest uncleanness, unto the lowest oppression, that are found amongst us. I shall only say on the other hand, that I know no provoking sin condemned as such, in the book of God, whereof instances may not be found in this nation. Who dares make this a plea with God for it, namely, that yet it is free and innocent from such and such provoking sins? 'Produce your cause, saith the Lord, bring forth your strong reasons, saith the king of Jacob;' let us stand up if we can, and plead for ourselves herein. But the only way whereby we may come to plead with God in this matter, is fully described, Isa. i. 15—20. It must be repentance and reformation, laying a ground for pleading and arguing with God for pardon and mercy, that must save this nation if it be saved, and not a plea for exemption from judgments on the account of our innocency. This is that which of all things God most abhorred in the people of old, and which all the prophets testified against in them.

But yet, to speak somewhat more particularly unto the first part of the proposition, in reference unto ourselves.

There are four sins, or four sorts of sins, or ways in sin-

ning, which, unless God prevent, will be the ruin of this nation.

1. The first is atheism, an abomination that these parts of the world were unacquainted withal until these latter ages. I do not speak concerning speculative or opinionative atheism, in them that deny the being of God, or which is all one, his righteous government of the world; for it will not avail any man to believe that God is, unless withal he believe that 'he is the rewarder of them that diligently seek him.' Yet of this sort, it is to be feared, that there are many amongst us, yea, some that make great advantages of religion, do live and talk as if they esteemed it all a fable. But I speak of that which is called practical atheism, when men live and act as if they were influenced by prevalent thoughts, that there is no God: such the nation is replenished withal, and it exerts itself especially two ways.

(1.) In cursed oaths and blasphemous execrations, whereby the highest contempt is cast on the divine name and being. The most excellent Thuanus, giving an account of the Parisian massacre, with the horrible desolations that ensued thereon, ascribes it in the first place unto the anger of God, revenging the horrid oaths and monstrous blasphemies, which from the court, had spread themselves over all the nation. Hist. lib. 53. Nor is it otherwise among us at present, though not generally amongst all, yet amongst many, and those unpunished.

(2.) Boldness, confidence, and security in sinning. Many are neither ashamed nor afraid to act, avow, yea, and boast of the vilest of sins. The awe that men have of the knowledge, conscience, and judgment of others, concerning their evil and filthy actions, is one means whereby God rules in the world for the restraint of sin. When the yoke hereof is utterly cast away, and men proclaim their sins like Sodom, it is the height of practical atheism. Nor I think did it ever more abound in any age, than in that wherein we live.

2. The loss of the power of that religion whose outward form we do retain. We are all protestants, and will abide to be of the protestant religion; but wherein? in the confession, and all the outward forms of the rule and worship of the church. But are men changed, renewed, converted to

God by the doctrine of this religion? are they made humble, holy, zealous, fruitful in good works by it? have they experience of the power of it in their own souls in its transforming of them into the image of God? Without these things it is of very little avail what religion men profess. This is that which is of evil abode to the professors of the protestant religion at this day through the world. The glory, the power, the efficacy of it, are, if not lost and dead, yet greatly decayed; and an outward carcase of it, in articles of faith and forms of worship, doth only abide. Hence have the reformed churches, most of them, 'a name to live but are dead;' living only on a traditional knowledge, principles of education, advantages and interest, in all which the Roman religion doth every way exceed them, and will carry the victory, when the contest is reduced unto such principles only. And unless God be pleased by some renewed effusion of his blessed Spirit from above, to revive, and reintroduce a Spirit of life, holiness, zeal, readiness for the cross, conformity unto Christ, and contempt of the world, in and among the churches which profess the protestant religion, he will ere long take away the hedge of his protecting providence, which now for some ages he hath kept about them, and leave them for a spoil unto their enemies. So he threateneth to do in the like case, Isa. v. 5, 6. such is the state described, 2 Tim. iii. 1—5.

3. Open contempt and reproach of the Spirit of God in all his divine operations, is another sin of the same dreadful abode. Our Lord Jesus Christ tells us that he who speaks 'against the Holy Ghost, shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come;' Matt. xii. 32. That is, those who persist in opposing or reproaching the Holy Ghost, and his dispensation and operations under the New Testament, shall not escape vengeance and punishment even in this world; for so it befell that generation unto whom he spake. For continuing to do despite unto the Spirit of grace, wrath at length came upon them even in this world unto the utmost, which is the sense of the place. Now scarcely where the name of Christ was known, did this iniquity more abound than it doth at this day amongst us; for not only is the divine person of the Holy Spirit by some denied, and the substance of the preaching and writing of many is to oppose all his peculiar operations, but they are

all made a scoff, a derision, and a reproach, openly and on all occasions every day. Especially as he is a Spirit of regeneration and supplication, he is the object of multiplied sober blasphemies. This iniquity will be revenged.

4. The abounding of uncleanness, which having broken forth from a corrupt fountain, hath overspread the land like a deluge. These sins, I say, among others, have such a predominancy among us, as to threaten perishing without repentance.

Secondly, It is required, that all sorts and degrees of persons are concerned in the guilt of some of these provoking sins. For destruction is threatened unto all; 'you shall all likewise perish;' all, not universally, 'pro singulis generum,' but generally, 'pro generibus singulorum.' Therefore all must be in some way guilty of them. And this they may be three ways.

1. Personally, in their own hearts, lives, and practices; which includes a great multitude.

2. By not hindering and preventing these sins in others, so far as their duty leads and their power enables them unto. What number of magistrates, of ministers, of parents, of masters of families are comprised herein, is evident unto all, especially ministers. See Mal. ii. 7, 8. Jer. xxiii. 14, 15.

3. By not mourning for what they cannot help or remedy. For it is such alone as shall be exempted from public calamities, Ezek. ix. And this in some measure takes us in all. And the due consideration hereof is necessary upon a double account.

(1.) It is so unto the manifestation of the glory of God, in public calamities and desolations; when the sword slays suddenly, and destroys the righteous with the wicked; one way or other, in one degree or another, we have all of us an access unto the guilt of those things whereby such judgments are procured. Who can say he is innocent? who can complain of his share and interest in the calamities that are coming upon us? who can plead that he ought to be exempted? There will be at last an eternal discrimination of persons; but as unto temporal judgments, we must own the righteousness of God, if we also fall under them.

And, (2.) It is so, for the humbling of our souls under a sense of sin, which would better become some of us than

feeding on the ashes of reserves for exemption in the day of distress.

Some may suppose, that by reason of their personal freedom from those public provoking sins which abound in the nation, that on one account or other, by one means or other, they shall be safe, as in some high place, whence they may look down and behold others in distress and confusion. But it is to be feared their mistake will serve only to increase their surprisal and sorrow.

But yet farther, even the practice of provoking sins abounds among all sorts of persons. I do not say that all individuals amongst us are guilty of them; for were it so, our case were irreparable, like that of Sodom, when there were not ten righteous persons to be found in it, that is, such as were free from the guilt of those sins, whose cry came up to heaven; for then there would be no room for repentance or reformation. But whereas there are several sorts and degrees of persons, some high and some low, some rulers and some ruled, some rich and some poor, there is no order, sort, or degree, in court, city, country, church, or commonwealth, that are free from provoking sins; individuals of all sorts may be so, but no entire sort is so; and this farther entitles a nation unto the condition inquired after.

Thirdly, It is so, when the world is full of such sins as are its own, as are proper to it; and the churches or professors such as are peculiar unto them. If either of these were free from their several provocations, there might be yet room for patience and mercy. And these are distinct.

The sins of the world are, 'the lusts of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life.' Sensuality, luxury, uncleanness, covetousness, ambition, oppression, and the like, with security. In these things the nation is fertile towards its own ruin.

The sins peculiar unto churches and professors are intimated by our blessed Saviour, in his charge on the Asian churches, Rev. ii. 3. Decays in grace, loss of faith and love, barrenness in good works, deadness, formality, coldness in profession, self-pleasing, pride, hypocrisy, want of zeal for God and delight in him, divisions among themselves, and conformity unto the world. And some of these things at

present are so prevalent among us that they can never be sufficiently bewailed.

It is no small evidence that the day of the Lord is nigh at hand, because the virgins are all slumbering. And it is not unlikely that judgment will begin at the house of God. All flesh hath corrupted its ways; and therefore the end of all, as to its present condition, is at hand.

Fourthly, It is so when the sins of a people are accompanied with the highest aggravations that they are capable of in this world; and those arise from hence, when they are committed against warnings, mercies, and patience. These comprise the ways and means which God in his goodness and wisdom useth to reclaim and recall men from their sins; and by whomsoever they are despised, 'they treasure up unto themselves wrath against the day of wrath, and the revelation of the righteous judgments of God;' Rom. ii. 4, 5. What can save a people by whom the only remedies of their relief are despised? What warnings and previous judgments we have had in this nation, shall be afterward spoken unto. That there hath been no effect, no fruit of them is evident unto all. Their language is, 'Except ye repent ye shall perish.' Who hath complied with the calls of God herein? what reformation hath been engaged in on this account? have we not turned a deaf ear to the calls of God? who hath mourned, who hath trembled, who hath sought for an entrance into the chambers of providence in the day of indignation? By some these warnings have been despised and scoffed at; by some put off unto others, as their concernment, not their own; by the most neglected, or turned into matter of common discourse, without laying them to heart.

And as for mercies, the whole earth hath been turned into a stage for the consumption of them on the lusts of men. The nation hath been soaked with showers of mercies, enough to have made it very fruitful unto God; but through a vicious malignant humour in the hearts of men, there have been truly brought forth nothing but pride, vanity, gallantry, luxury, and security in city and country every where. The pestilent deceitful art of sin hath turned the means of our conversion unto God into instruments of rebellion against God. How will England answer for abused mercies in the

day of visitation? And in all these things hath the patience also of God been abused, which hath been extended unto us, beyond all thoughts and expectations. And yet men of all sorts please themselves, as if that were they over this or that difficulty, all would be well again without any return unto God.

Fifthly, These things render impendent judgments inevitable without repentance and reformation, when they are committed in a land of light and knowledge. Such the land hath been, and wherein yet there is any defect therein, it is a part of the sin and punishment of the nation. See Isa. xxvi. 10. From the light that was in it, it might well be esteemed a land of uprightness; but how hath it been rebelled against, hated, opposed, maligned, and persecuted in all the fruits of it, is rather for the sake of some to be bewailed, than declared.

And thus much may suffice to be spoken unto the first supposition, in our proposition concerning the sins of a church, nation, or people, which unavoidably expose them unto desolating judgments, when God gives indication of their approach, unless they are prevented by repentance; and we have seen a little, and but a little of what is our concernment herein.

II. Our second inquiry is, Of what sort those judgments are, which in a time of great provocation, are to be looked on as impendent, and ready to seize on us. And they are of three sorts.

First, Such as are absolute, decretory, and universal.

There is mention in the Scripture of judgments threatened, which God hath as it were repented him of, and changed the actings of his providence, that they should not be inflicted. See Amos vii. 3. 6. And there are judgments threatened, which have been diverted by the repentance of men; as it was in the case of Nineveh. But in this case, neither will God repent, nor shall man repent; but those judgments shall be universal and unavoidable: and of this sort we have three instances recorded in Scripture, two are past, and one is yet for to come.

1. The first is that of the old world. It is said, that upon their provocations, 'God repented him that he had made man on the earth;' that is, he would deal with him

as if he had done so, which must be by a universal destruction. He would not repent of the evil he had determined; but positively declared, that 'the end of all flesh was come before him.' Nor did man repent; for, as our Saviour testifies, they continued in their security 'until the day that Noah entered into the ark;' Matt. xxiv. Yet it may be observed, that after things were come to that pass, that there was no possibility of turning away the judgment threatened, yet God exercised forbearance towards them, and gave them the outward means of repentance and reformation, 1 Pet. iii. 20. They had amongst them the ministry of Noah, a preacher of righteousness, and that continued for a long season in the patience of God.

[And let none please themselves, that they have the outward means of the ministry continued unto them; for notwithstanding that fruit of God's patience, their destruction may be inevitable. For as God may grant unto them to satisfy his own goodness, and glorify his patience, so unto them it may be no other end, but the hardening of them in their sin, and the aggravation of their sins, Isa. vi. 9—12. And this example of the old world is frequently proposed, and that to Christians, to professors, to churches, to deliver them from security in a time of approaching judgments.]

2. The second instance hereof, was in the judaical church-state; the people, nation, temple, worship, and all that was valuable among them. This judgment also in its approach, was such, as with respect whereunto, God would not repent, and man could not repent, although a day, a time and space of repentance was granted unto them. So it is declared by our Lord Jesus Christ, Luke xix. 41—44. They had a day, it was theirs in a peculiar manner, a day of patience, and of the means of conversion, in the ministry of Christ and his apostles. Yet, saith he, 'the things of thy peace are now hid from thee,' so as that they must irrecoverably and eternally perish. So is their state described by the apostle, 1 Thess. ii. 14—16.

But it may be said, If their destruction was so absolutely determined, that it was impossible it should be either longer suspended or diverted; unto what end did God grant them a day, such a day of grace and patience which they could

not make use of? I answer, he did it for the manifestation of the glory of his grace, righteousness, and severity; and that these two ways.

(1.) In the calling, conversion, and gathering of his elect out of the perishing multitude of them that were hardened. During the continuance of that day of grace and patience among them, for about the space of forty years, all the elect of that generation were converted to God, and delivered from the curse that came upon the church and nation. For although I will not say, but some of them might suffer, yea, fall, in the outward public calamities of that season, yet they were all delivered from the wrath of God in them, and saved eternally.

Hereof the apostle gives an account, Rom. xi. 5—10. It is therefore, in a time of great provocations, no certain evidence, that inevitable public judgments are not approaching, because the word, and other means of grace, are effectual to the conversion of some amongst us; for God may hereby be gathering of his own unto himself, that way be made for the pouring out of his indignation on them that are hardened.

(2.) He did it that it might be an aggravation of their sin, and a space to fill up the measure of their iniquity; to the glory of his severity in their destruction; towards them that fell, severity. They had time to contract all the guilt mentioned by the apostle, 1 Thess. ii. 14—16. and were brought into the state and condition described by the same apostle, Heb. x. 26—30. See Isa. vi. 10—12.

Of this judgment and destruction, that of the old world was a precedent and token, which was despised by those obdurate sinners; 2 Pet. iii. 5—7.

3. The third instance of a judgment of this nature which is yet to come, is in the destruction of antichrist, and the idolatrous kingdom of the great adulteress, and the persecuting beast. With respect hereunto also, God will not repent, nor shall men do so; so that it is inevitable. So is it declared, Rev. xviii. 8. This God hath determined, and it shall be accomplished in its appointed season; 'for strong is the Lord God who judgeth them,' and none shall deliver them out of his hand; because of the improbability of it, because of the great power of Babylon in itself, and in its

allies, the kings and merchants of the earth. The omnipotency of God is engaged to secure the church of its destruction; 'strong is the Lord God who judgeth her.' She also hath her day, wherein she will not, wherein she shall not, repent. When God begins to execute his plagues against her, none that belong unto her will repent of any of their abominations; Rev. ix. 20, 21. xvi. 9. 11. Yet is there a day of patience continued unto this idolatrous persecuting church, partly that they may 'fill up the measure of their iniquities,' and partly that God may by the word and means of grace, gather out all his people from amongst them according unto his calls; Rev. viii. 14. And our slowness in coming forth from them, is probably one means of prolonging the day of her desolation. And now the Lord Jesus Christ seems to say unto his people, what the angel said unto Lot, when he led him out of Sodom: 'Make haste to escape, for I cannot do any thing until you are escaped;' Gen. xix. 22. And I hope the time is approaching wherein he will deal with his people as the angel dealt with Lot; ver. 16. They are apt to linger, and know not how to leave the outward accommodation of the Babylonish state, nor clear themselves of innumerable prejudices received therein. But he being merciful unto them, will at length lay hold on them by the word of his power, and take them out of the city in a complete relinquishment of that cursed state.

Now unto this sort of judgments, there are two things concurring.

1. That there is a determinate decree concerning them.

2. That there is a judicial obduration upon the people, whom they are determined against, accompanying them; that no calls to repentance or reformation shall be complied withal so as to divert them. I am satisfied upon such evidence as I shall give afterward that this is not the condition of England; howbeit we have cause enough to tremble at the severest of divine judgments.

Secondly, The second sort of judgments are such as are deservedly threatened and determined, yet so as that no judicial hardness doth go along with them, to make utterly void the preceding day of grace and patience, and all reformation impossible.

They cannot, they shall not, be utterly removed by a total deliverance from them, but yet they may have many alleviations and mitigations; and be sanctified unto them whom they do befall; a full instance hereof we have in the Babylonish captivity, as an account is given us of it, 2 Kings xxiii. 25—27. 'Like unto him was there no king before him, that turned to the Lord with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his might, according to all the law of Moses; neither after him arose there any like him. Notwithstanding, the Lord turned not from the fierceness of his wrath, wherewith his anger was kindled against Judah, because of all their provocations that Manasseh had provoked him withal. And the Lord said, I will remove Judah also out of my sight, as I have removed Israel, and will cast off this city Jerusalem which I have chosen, and the house of which I said, My name shall be there.'

God had decreed and determined to cast off Judah and Jerusalem for their sin, to bring a wasting desolation upon them. When this judgment was approaching, Josiah endeavours a thorough reformation of all things in the land, religious, civil, and moral. Yet would not God revoke his sentence of a great calamity on the whole nation. The secret reason hereof was, that the body of the people was hypocritical in that reformation, and quickly returned unto their former abominations, ver. 3. 10. 'Judah hath not turned to me with her whole heart, but feignedly, saith the Lord.' See chap. iv. 18. Howbeit this reformation of Josiah was accepted with God, and had its influence into the mitigation or sanctification of the ensuing desolation.

And this sort of judgment is very different from that before insisted on. For,

1. It is but partial; there is a remnant always left among a people, that shall escape it. So was there in those days; there was an escape of it, a remnant whom God delivered and preserved; which were as a blessing in the cluster, on the account whereof the whole was not utterly destroyed. This the Scripture very much insists on, Isa. lxv. 6, 7. Zech. iii. 11, 12. Amos ix. 8, 9.

As it is not total, so it is not final. Even in the severity of his wrath God designed the recovery of that people again in the appointed season; giving promises thereof unto them

that feared him. And so it came to pass in the return of their captivity. See the history hereof, Jer. xxxi. 32. God may have, for our sins, determined a desolating calamity on this nation; yet if there be not a judiciary hardness upon us, it may only be partial and recoverable, not as it was with Israel, 1 Kings xiv. 10. See Jer. iv. 27. v. 18. xxx. 31, 32.

3. It was sanctified and blessed unto them who were upright and sincere, and who endeavoured the removal of it by reformation, though they suffered in the outward calamity. The good figs, or those typed by them, were carried into captivity; but the dealing of God with them therein, was in mercy, Jer. xxiv. 5—7. 'I will,' saith God, 'set mine eyes upon them for good; I will build them up, and not pull them down; and I will give them an heart to know me, that I am the Lord, and they shall be my people, and I will be their God.' Whatever was their outward condition, those internal, spiritual mercies and privileges made it sweet and useful unto them. 'The third part was brought through the fire;' Zech. xiii. 8, 9.

4. God makes this sort of judgment a means fully to reclaim and reform them, as many of those who in general suffer under them. They are God's furnace, but not to burn; they purify and cleanse as silver is tried, and not burn up as stubble is consumed. So was that church by their captivity purged from their idols for ever. And many other differences of the like nature might be assigned.

And in the consideration of this sort of judgments lies our concernment. Who knows but that God, for our horrible neglect and contempt of the gospel, with all the cursed immoralities and abominations which have ensued thereon, and the cold dead frame of professors under various means of instructions, hath determined to bring a wasting calamity on this nation, and that he will not turn away from the fierceness of his wrath, but it shall overtake us. If there be a judicial hardness upon the land, so as that there is no repentance, no reformation endeavoured in this day of patience and forbearance which we yet enjoy, our desolation will be total, unsanctified, irrevocable; and though another people may be raised up to profess the gospel in the land, yet shall we be unconcerned in the mercy; so hath it been before in

his nation, and in all the Christian nations of Europe. Woe into us, if we thus betray the land of our nativity; if we hus give it up to be a hissing and astonishment. Hearken not unto vain words; this or that way we shall be delivered; t is the day of our trial, and who knows what will be the evening thereof? But on the other hand, although a public calamity should be determined irrevocably against us, if we use the day of forbearance unto the ends of it, in repentance and returning unto God, we shall at length have all the advantages before-mentioned. It will be but partial, it will be but for a time, it will be sanctified, it will purify the church, and restore it unto a more glorious state than ever before.

Thirdly, There are judgments which are deserved, and threatened, but not decreed and determined, which may be absolutely diverted and escaped. This sort of judgments is frequently mentioned in the Scripture, and so also are frequent deliverances from them, by the ways and means of God's appointment.

And concerning them we may observe,

1. That this threatening of approaching judgments, which yet may be averted, is a declaration of the ordinary rule of divine justice, according whereunto, a nation, or people, without an interposition of sovereign mercy, ought to be destroyed.

God doth not threaten, he doth not give warnings, signs, or indications of approaching judgments, but when they are deserved, and may righteously be executed; nor is there any known rule of the word, to give an assurance of the contrary. All that can be said, is, 'Who knows but that the Lord may repent, and turn from the fierceness of his wrath?'

2. The threatenings of them is an ordinance of God, to call us unto the use of such means as whereby they may be prevented.

He foretels our destruction, that we may not be destroyed; as it was in the case of Nineveh. And this is the only symptom whereby we find out and discern the nature of threatened impendent judgments. If the consideration of them, be an ordinance of God, stirring us up to the diligent use of the means whereby they may be prevented, the design of God is to give in deliverance in the issue. If it doth not, they are inevitable. God holds the balance yet in his hand, and we

know not which way we incline. The best prognostication we can take, is from the frame of our own hearts, under the threatenings of them.

Here lies the trial of this poor land and nation at this day; judgment is deserved, judgment is threatened, judgment is approaching, the clouds are the dust of his feet; if all sorts of men turn not to God by repentance, if we are not humbled for our contempt of the gospel and outrage against it, if we leave not our provoking sins, evil will overtake us, and we shall not escape. And yet, on the other hand, by a due application unto him who holds the balance in his hand, mercy may glory against justice, and we may have deliverance.

Those great men who suppose all things pervious unto their wisdom, and conquerable by their industry, who have a thousand flattering contrivances for the safety of a nation, cannot more despise these things, than I do all their counsels without them. And when they shall be at a loss, and shall find one disappointment following on the neck of another, those who attend unto the advice of God in this case, shall find rest and peace in their own souls. And as for them who scoff at these things, and say, 'Where is the promise of his coming?' that is, in the way of judgment, 'for since the Fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the creation:' there needs no regard unto God in these things; trouble us not with the fooleries of your repentance and reformation, God will 'laugh at their calamity,' &c. Prov. i. 26. to the end.

This is the second thing we were to insist on for the clearing and confirmation of the general proposition before laid down.

III. Our third inquiry is, What evidences we have at present, or what warnings we have had of approaching judgments? For this also belongs unto the indispensable necessity of repentance and reformation, upon the approaching of troubles. And they are the ordinances of God unto that end; which, when they are despised, desolating judgments will ensue.

And we may, unto this end, observe these things.

First, Ordinarily God doth not bring wasting desolating judgments on any people, church, or nation, but that he gives them warnings of their approach.

I say, he doth not ordinarily do so; for he may, if he please, surprise a wicked, provoking generation of men with the most dreadful destructions; as he did Sodom and Gomorrah of old; and very many daily are so surprised, as unto their own apprehensions; though really God had given them signs of what was coming upon them, but they regarded them not, and so perished as in a moment. But ordinarily, before he executes great and severe judgments, he gives such indications, signs, and warnings of their coming, as that men should be forced to take notice of them, unless they be absolutely hardened and blinded. So he dealt with the old world, in the building of the ark, and the ministry of Noah; so he dealt with the church under the Old Testament, in and by the ministry of the prophets. See Amos iii. 6—8. And so he hath done with all others, who have had any knowledge of him or of his ways. They that are wise may discern these things, Hos. xiv. 9. Matt. xvi. 3. Micah vi. 9. Dan. xii. 10. And in all heathen stories of the times that passed over them, we find remarks of strange indications of approaching desolations. And he doth it for two ends.

1. For the satisfaction of his own goodness and love to mankind in the exercise of patience and forbearance unto the utmost, Hos. vi. 4. as also for the manifestation of the glory of his justice, when he comes to execute the severity of his wrath. When men are surprised with public calamities, they shall not be able to say, Would none tell us of their approach? would none give us warning of them? had we been told of the terror of the Lord in his judgments, we would have turned from our iniquities, that we might have escaped. In this case, it is usual with God in the Scripture to call heaven and earth to witness against men, that he did warn them by various means of what would befall them in the end. This is our principal reason why this weak, but sincere testimony for God is published. And this shall be an aggravation of their misery in the day of their distress, when they shall seriously reflect upon themselves as unto their folly, guilt, and obstinacy, in despising the warnings which they had received; which is a great part of the punishment of the damned in hell; Ezek. xxxix. 23, 24.

2. God doth it for the end under consideration; namely, that they may be a means to call a poor guilty people unto

that repentance and reformation, whereby impendent judgments may be diverted.

Secondly, There are five ways whereby God giveth warning of the approach of desolating judgments, when a land is full of sin.

1. He doth it by lesser previous judgments and severities: so was it in the instances in the text. The destruction of some by the sword, and the fall of a tower, was a warning to the whole nation of the approach of a public calamity, unless they repented. As particular instances are given us hereof in the Scripture, so we have a general account of this method of divine providence, Amos vii. 1—9. First, God sent the judgment of the grasshoppers, which eat up all the grass of the land, and so occasioned a famine. This judgment being not improved unto repentance, he 'called to contend by fire, which devoured the great deep, and did eat up a part,' or consumed their treasure, devouring a part of their substance. But when this also was neglected, then came the 'plumb-line' of a levelling desolation.

2. He doth it by extraordinary and preternatural operations in the works of nature: such as are comets, or blazing stars, fiery meteors, dreadful phantoms or appearances in the air, voices, predictions of uncertain original, mighty winds, earthquakes, stopping the course of rivers, and the like. An account of these things, as they were to foretel and fore-signify the fatal destruction of Jerusalem, is given us by our Saviour, Luke xxi. 25, 26. And the story of the event in Josephus, is an admirable exposition of this prophecy of our blessed Saviour; see Rev. vi. 13, 14. The frame of nature, is as it were cast into a trembling disorder, upon the approaches of God in his wrath and fury, and puts itself forth in extraordinary signs of its astonishment; trembling for the inhabitants of the earth, and calling on them to repent, before the wrath of the terrible one do seize upon them. So in the Scripture, the seas and rivers, mountains and hills, are represented as mourning, shaking, trembling at the presence of God; when he comes to execute his judgments. See Hab. iii. 6. 8. 10. 'He drove asunder the nations, and the everlasting mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills did bow. Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was thine anger against the rivers? was thy

wrath against the sea? The mountains saw thee, and they trembled: the overflowing of the water passed by: the deep uttered his voice, and lift up his hands on high.'

The mountains, hills, seas, rivers, bowed, trembled, and lifted up their hands, as crying for compassion. See Psal. xcvii. 2—6. By these signs and tokens in heaven and earth doth God give warnings of his coming to judge the inhabitants of the earth. God doth not work these strange things in heaven above, and the earth beneath, that they should be gazed at only, and made a matter of talk; not that they should be subjects of some men's curiosity, and of the scorn of others. There is a voice in them all, a voice of God, and it will be to their hurt by whom it is not heard and understood.

3. He doth the same constantly by the light of his word. The general rule of God's ordinary dispensation of providence is fully laid down in the Scripture. 'God hath magnified his word above all his name: so as that no works of providence shall be unsuited to the rule of the word, much less contrary to it, or inconsistent with it. And if we were wise to make application of it unto present affairs and occasions, we should in most instances know in general what God is doing. Of old it was said, 'Surely the Lord God will do nothing,' that is, in the way of judgments, 'but he reveals his secret to his servants the prophets;' Amos iii. 7. What they had by immediate revelation, we may have in a measure by the rule of the word, and the declaration which God hath made therein, how he will deal with a sinful provoking people. So having threatened various sorts of judgments, the prophet adds, 'Search ye out of the book of the Lord, and read: no one of these shall fail;' Isa. xxxiv. 16. That this great means of divine warnings may be useful unto us, we are to consider,

(1.) What are the stable rules given in the Scripture concerning sin, repentance, impenitence, and judgments. Such rules abound in it: and no dispensations of providence shall interfere with them; God will not give such a temptation unto faith, that any of his works should be contradictions unto his word. And if we will learn our present condition from these rules, it will be an antidote against security.

(2.) Consider the instances recorded therein of God's dealings with sinful provoking nations and churches. This God himself directed the people of old unto, when they boasted of their church-privileges, sending them to Shiloh, which he had destroyed. And when we find a record in the book of God concerning his severity towards any nation in our circumstances, it is our duty to believe, that he will deal so with us also, in his time, unless we repent.

(3.) Always bear in mind our infallible guidance as unto God's final dealing with impenitent sinners. This the whole Scripture constantly, equally, universally witnesses unto, that it shall be eternal destruction; and this will preserve us from distracting surprisals, when we find things fall out beyond our expectation in a way of severity.

(4.) Consider those signs, marks, and tokens of approaching judgments, which are set up in the world; which, whoso doth wisely consider, he will not fail in his prognostication of future events. Among these, abounding in sin with security, in such persons, nations, cities, and churches, as God is pleased by the gospel to take near unto himself in a peculiar manner, is the most eminent. For those signs are buoys fixed to shew when we shall certainly make shipwreck, if we approach unto them. When these rules are observed, when they are diligently attended unto, and complied withal, so as that we receive instruction from them, I shall say with some confidence, that every believer shall know what God is doing in a way of judgment, so far as is necessary unto his guidance in his own duty, wherein he shall find acceptance, and not provoke God in the neglect of it.

4. God hath appointed the ministry of the word unto the same end. The principal end of the ministry under the gospel, is the dispensation of the word of reconciliation. But neither is yet this work of giving warning of approaching judgments, exempted from that office and duty. Christ himself, in his ministry, preacheth here on this subject. They are watchmen and overseers; and their duty herein is graphically expressed, Ezek. xxxiv. 2—9. When God placeth any as a watchman for a people, one part of his duty is to look diligently after the approach of dangers and evils; such I mean, as come on the account of sin,

and thereon to awaken and stir up the people to take care of themselves, that they be not destroyed. The shepherd is not only to provide good pasture for his sheep, but to keep them from danger. 'The watchman hearkened diligently, with much heed, and he cried, A lion;' Isa. xxi. 7, 8. Having made a discovery of approaching danger, he cries out to the people to warn them of it. But if the watchmen are slothful and sleepy, if they are dumb dogs and cannot bark when evil cometh, if they are light and treacherous persons, blind guides that have no vision; if they also are under a spirit of slumber and security, so as that the people are not warned by them of their danger; this is one of the most severe tokens of wrath approaching. It is a great warning, when God takes away the means of warning; when he says unto a people, 'I will warn you no more,' by giving them such watchmen as are neither faithful, nor able to warn them, and by taking away those that are.

5. God gives warnings hereof by bringing a people into such a posture, condition, and circumstances, as do in their own nature tend unto ruin. Such are cross interests among themselves, incurable divisions, contrary and unsteady counsels, weakness in spirit and courage, mutual distrusts, effeminacy through luxury, with one or other insuperable entanglement; which are the ways and means whereby nations precipitate themselves into a calamitous condition. In general, as unto this previous warning of approaching judgments, God threatens to send among a people who are tending towards ruin, 'a moth' and a 'hornet.' The moth he threatens Isa. li. 8. Hos. v. 12. Somewhat shall eat up and devour the strength and sinews of the counsels of a nation, as a moth devoureth a garment. Whilst it lies still, it seems, it may be, to be sound and firm; hold it up to the light, and it appears full of holes, and is easily torn with the finger. So is it with a nation; whatever outward peace it seems to enjoy, when it is decayed in the wisdom and strength of its counsels, it is easily torn in pieces. And in like manner he sends the hornet unto the same end, Exod. xxiii. 28. Deut. vii. 20. that is, that which shall vex, disquiet, and torment them, that they shall be ready every one to strike himself or the next that he meeteth withal; as many of these hornets are at present among us.

These are some of the ways whereby God warneth a people, church, or nation, of approaching judgments.

It concerneth us now to inquire how it is; how it hath been with us, with reference hereunto. And I say,

1. It is not necessary that God should use all these ways of warning of a sinful people of approaching desolations, if not prevented by repentance; it is enough unto the ends of this dispensation of divine wisdom and goodness, if he make use of some of them or of any one of them in an eminent manner; wherefore if any of them have been wanting among us, yet if we have had others of them, it is sufficient to render us inexcusable, if we repent not. But,

2. The truth is, we have, upon the matter, had them all, and they have abounded amongst us.

We have had the previous judgments of plague, fire, and war.

Some may say they were desolating judgments themselves; and so indeed they were. But whereas sin still aboundeth, and no reformation ensued upon them in any places, among any sort of persons, they were but warnings of what is yet to come, if not prevented. And their language is, 'Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.'

We have had a multiplication of signs in the heaven above, and in the earth beneath; such as all mankind have ever esteemed forerunners of public calamities, and the more they are despised, the louder is their voice to the same purpose. God hath continued hitherto his word amongst us, wherein the ordinary rule of his providence in these things is openly declared. And if those unto whom the declaration of the word of God in the dispensation of it is committed, have not faithfully warned the people of their danger, their blood may be found at their door. Herein at present lies our greatest strait. The efficacy of all other calls of God unto repentance depends much on the application of them unto the souls and consciences of men in the preaching of the word. But whilst by some this work is despised, at least counted unnecessary, by some it is neglected utterly; and others, by reason of their private capacities, whereby they are disenabled to speak unto magistrates, cities, or the community of the people, think not themselves concerned therein, it is almost wholly laid aside. For what, will some say, doth this speaking unto a few in a retirement signify as unto a general reformation of the people of the land? But whereas we have all sinned in our measures, churches, and all sorts of more strict

professors of religion, it is every one's duty to be pressing these warnings of God within his own bounds and precincts. And if each of us should prevail but with one to return effectually to God, it will be accepted with him, who, in such a season, seeks for a man to stand in the gap, to turn away his wrath; and will save a city for the sake of ten, if they be found therein. Let us not pretend that the repentance and reformation called for respects the public enormous sins of the nation in atheism, profaneness, sensuality, luxury, pride, oppression, hatred of the truth, contempt of the ministry of the gospel, and the like; they do so indeed, but not only, they respect also the decays in faith, love, zeal, with love of the world, conformity unto it, lukewarmness, that are found amongst the most eminent professors of religion. This is our present wound; here lies our weakness; namely, in the want of a quick, active, zealous ministry, to call and stir up magistrates and people to effectual repentance and turning to God. Unless this be given unto us, I fear we cannot be saved. If it be otherwise, if we have a ministry that really do attend unto their duty in this matter, I beg their pardon for other apprehensions; but then I shall think it the most pregnant sign of approaching destruction; seeing it is apparent unto all, that their endeavours have neither fruit nor success.

So far have we proceeded with our proposition; namely, that sin abounds amongst us; that judgments are approaching; that God hath given us manifold warnings of their so doing.

IV. That which in the next place we are to speak unto, is the equity of this divine constitution, that in the ordinary way of God's rule, and dispensation of his providence, repentance and reformation shall turn away impendent judgments, and procure unto a people a blessed deliverance, and nothing else shall do it. 'Except ye repent ye shall perish.'

That upon repentance they shall be saved and delivered, is intended in the same rule. This is the unalterable law of divine providence; this shall do it, and nothing else shall so do. The wisdom and power of men shall not do it; fasting and prayer, whilst we continue in our sins, shall not do it. Repentance alone is made the condition of deliverance in this state of things.

Upon this rule did God vindicate the equity of his ways against repining Israel, Ezek. xviii. 29—31. Can any thing

be more just and equal? Ruin and utter desolation are ready to fall upon the whole people; this you have deserved by your iniquities and multiplied provocations. In strict justice they ought immediately to come upon you. But 'my ways are equal;' I will not deal with you in a way of strict justice; I will do it in equity, which is a meet temperature of justice and mercy. And this I make evident unto you herein, in that whilst the execution of judgment is only threatened and suspended, if you make unto yourselves a new heart and a new spirit in sincere repentance, if you cast away all your transgressions by thorough reformation of your lives, iniquity shall not be your ruin. What can be more just, righteous, and equal? Who can complain if, after all this, evil should overtake you, and you shall not escape? The same he pleads again, chap. xxxiii. 10, 11. as in many other places.

That this divine constitution, namely, that repentance and reformation shall save a church, people, or nation, in the state before described, and that nothing else shall do so, however men may please and pride themselves in their own imaginations, is equal, just, and good, that it is meet it should be so, that it hath a condecency unto the divine excellencies, and the rule of righteousness in government, is evident; for,

First, The notion of this rule is inbred in mankind by nature, as was mentioned before. There is no man, unless he be atheistically profligate, but when he apprehends that evil and ruin, especially as unto his life, is ready to overtake him, and seize upon him, but he reflects on his sins, and comes to some resolutions of forsaking them for the future, so he may be at present delivered from his deplorable condition. Now all this ariseth from these indelible notions ingrafted on the minds of men; that all evil of punishment is from God, that it is for sin, that there is no way to avoid it but by repentance and reformation. And those who will not improve this natural light with respect unto the public, will be found, as it were, whether they will or no, to comply with it when it comes to be their own case in particular. Herein lies a thousand testimonies unto the equity of this divine constitution.

Secondly, When this rule is complied withal, when repentance and reformation do ensue upon divine warnings, whereby

peace with God is in some measure attained; it will give men trust and confidence in him, with expectation of divine relief in their distress, which is the most effectual means for men to be instrumental unto their own deliverance. And on the other side, when it is neglected, when evil approaches, guilt and terror will haunt the minds of men, and they shall not be able to entertain one thought of divine help, which will render them heartless, helpless, senseless, and betray them into cowardice and pusillanimity, however they may boast at present. If these two sorts are opposed, ten shall chase a hundred, and a hundred put a thousand to flight. And if any nation do openly refuse a compliance with this constitution, if God should send another to invade them in a way of judgment, they would melt away before them as wax before the fire. When evils compass us about, and are ready to seize upon us, a reflection on the neglect of this rule will disturb our counsels, distract our thoughts, distress our minds, weaken our confidence in God, and dishearten the stoutest of the sons of men, giving them up a prey to their enemies.

Thirdly, This rule or constitution hath an impression of all divine excellencies upon it; namely, of the goodness, patience, wisdom, righteousness, and holiness of God.

If when judgments are approaching and deserved, men could divert them by their wisdom, courage, or diligence, it would reflect dishonour on God in the government of the world. See Isa. xxii. 7—11. But in this way of the deliverance of any people, there is a salvo for the glory of all the divine excellencies, as is manifested unto all.

When therefore in this state, impendent judgments are not absolutely determined, yet so deserved as that upon a supposition of continuance in those sins whereby they are deserved, the glory of divine justice cannot be vindicated in the absolute impunity; and whereas God hath now prepared all things, and made them ready for their execution, all means and instruments being girt unto the work, his sword is whetted, and his arrows are fixed in the bow, he will first give warning, then give space and time for repentance, and requires no more for the laying aside of all his preparations for destruction, surely his ways are equal, kind, and full of mercy.

If men will look for, if they will expect deliverance,

without a compliance with these good, holy, just, gracious, equal terms, they will find themselves in the issue wofully deceived. And if, after all this, we in this nation should be found in a neglect hereof, if the nation should continue in its present frame, wherein, of all other means of safety, this seems to be least thought of or regarded, what shall we plead for ourselves? who shall pity us in the day of distress? Most men now despise these things, but can their hearts endure, or can their hands be strong in the day that the Lord shall deal with them? But,

V. Whereas this way, this means of deliverance, is so just, so equal, so reasonable, manifesting itself to the consciences and reason of mankind, owned by the very heathens, and fully confirmed by divine revelation, our next inquiry must be, Whence it is that there is such an unreadiness, such an unwillingness to comply with this duty as there is; that so many difficulties are esteemed to be in it; so as that there is little hope it will be found among us in a prevalent degree?

If men, especially such as are great, and esteem themselves to be wise, are told that this is the way to save and deliver the nation, they turn away in a wrath, as Naaman did when the prophet bid him wash and be clean, when he would have rather expected an injunction of some heroic exploits. These are thoughts for weak and pusillanimous souls, who understand nothing of state affairs. But it will ere long appear who is wisest, God or men. But a hard thing it is to prevail with any to think well of it, or to go about it, or to judge that it is the only balm for our wounds.

To find out the cause hereof, I shall briefly consider all sorts of persons who are concerned to plant this healing tree, whose root is repentance, and whose fruit is reformation of life. And they are of three sorts.

1. Magistrates. 2. Ministers. 3. The people themselves.

Unless there be a concurrence of the endeavours of them all in their several places and duties, there will be no such public work of repentance and reformation wrought as is suited unto the turning away of public calamities. But yet, though it be the express duty of them all, though it be their interest, though it cannot be omitted, but at their utmost peril, as unto temporal and eternal events, yet it is a marvellous hard and difficult work to prevail with any of them

to engage vigorously in it. Some do not think it necessary; some after conviction of its necessity, either know not how to go about it, or linger in its undertaking, or are quickly wearied; some wish it were done, so as that they may not be at the trouble of it.

Let us consider them distinctly.

First, As unto Magistrates. When Jehoshaphat set himself to reform the church, or his kingdom, to escape the judgment that was denounced against them, he appointed for magistrates and judges, men fearing God, and hating covetousness. And his charge unto them was, 'Let the fear of the Lord be upon you; take heed and do it. Thus shall ye do in the fear of the Lord, faithfully, and with a perfect heart;' 2 Chron. xix. 7. 9. Without this there will be no public reformation; and therefore the first difficulty of it ariseth from this sort of persons, and that upon two accounts.

1. That magistrates themselves do live in sin, and love it, and hate to be personally reformed; yea, take delight in them that openly live in sin also, which is the height of wickedness; Rom. i. 32. When magistrates are profane swearers, or scoffers at the power of religion, or drunkards, or unclean persons, or covetous oppressors, a great obstruction must needs be laid in the way of public repentance and reformation; neither doth this difficulty at present arise merely from their personal sins and miscarriages, but also from the want of conviction, and a sense of their duty in their places, with the account which they must give thereof. For,

2. They seem not to believe that the attempting of this work is any part of their duty, or that they are concerned therein; let it therefore be never so reasonable, so equal, so important, so necessary unto the deliverance and salvation of any people, if those who should further it in the first place, do obstruct and hinder it, it will be attended with difficulties. Ill examples and negligence have ruined this nation.

Wherefore, we may lay it down as an assured truth, which the text will confirm;

That unless magistrates, who have the visible conduct of the people, are convinced, that it is their duty to promote the work of repentance and reformation, at this time, by their own example, and in the discharge of their offices, the case

of this nation is deplorable, and not to be relieved but by sovereign grace and mercy; for what shall the people do, when they see their guides, unto whose pattern they conform themselves, utterly regardless of any such thing? This is one means of the difficulty which is found among us, of affecting the minds of men with this equal constitution.

Secondly, Those who are principally concerned herein, are ministers, or those who have the administration of the word and ordinances of the gospel committed unto them. Unto these is this work given in charge, in an especial manner. They have the principal means of repentance and reformation committed to their management. From them is the beginning and carrying on of this work expected and required. Hereof, as unto their sincerity and diligence, they must give an account at the last day. And if this spring be stopped, whence should the refreshing waters of repentance and reformation arise? But yet, herein the principal difficulty of the whole work doth consist. For,

1. Some there are pretending unto this office, in whom lies no small part of the evil that is to be reformed. Persons who labour among the most forward to fill up the measure of the iniquities of this nation; such as whose ignorance, negligence, profaneness, and debauchery, are in all their effects transfused and communicated unto all that are about them: shall we expect that such persons will be instrumental in the reforming of others, who hate to be reformed themselves? Jer. xxiii. 15. It was so of old. But,

2. There are very few of this sort of persons, who will be at the charge of carrying on this work. They may quickly find what it will cost them; for unless they are exemplary in it themselves, it is in vain once to attempt the pressing of it upon others. They cannot go about it, without great retrenchings of that which they have esteemed their liberty in the course of their conversations. All compliance with unreformed persons, for secular ends; all conformity unto the course of the world, in jollities and pride of life; all ostentation of riches, wealth and power; all self-seeking and self-pleasing; all lightness and carnal confidences, must utterly be cast away: and not only so, but unless by incessant prayers and supplications, with earnestness and perseverance, they labour for fresh anointings with the Spirit of grace in

their own souls, that faith and love and zeal for God, and compassion for the souls of men, and readiness for the cross, may revive and flourish in them, they will not be useful nor instrumental in this work. And is it any wonder, that the most of them think it better to suffer things to go on at the present rate than to venture at that which will cost them so dear in its pursuit? The truth is, I know very few, if any, who are meet and fit to engage in this work in a visible eminent manner; those who have the best, almost the only opportunities for it, seem to be asleep.

3. Besides the charge they must be at themselves, they perceive the opposition they shall meet withal from others. They find that they shall not only disoblige and provoke all sorts of persons, and lose many of their useful friends, but also expose themselves unto obloquy, scorn, contempt, and reproach of all sorts. He is a lost man in this world, who, without respect of persons, will engage seriously in this work; every day he shall find one or other displeased, if not provoked. This neither they nor their families can well bear withal. Indeed the hardest and most difficult service that ever God called any of his ministers unto, excepting only Jesus Christ and his apostles, hath been in the endeavouring the reformation of backsliding or spiritually decayed churches. These are the two witnesses which in all ages have prophesied in sackcloth. Such was the ministry of Elijah, which brought him unto that conclusion, and an earnest longing to be delivered by death from his work and ministry, 2 Kings xix. 4. So was that of Jeremiah, in the like season, whereof he so complains, chap. xv. 10. John the Baptist, in the same work, lost first his liberty, then his life. And in after ages Chrysostom, for the same cause was hated by the clergy, persecuted by the court, and at length driven into banishment, where he died. Most men care not how little a share they have in such a work as this, whose reward will reach them according to the proportion of their engagement in it. All churches, all persons almost, would willingly be let alone in the condition wherein they are: they that would press them unto due reformation, ever were, and ever will be, looked on as their troublers.

Hence then it is, that our wound is incurable. Few of this sort are convinced of the present necessity of this duty;

they hope things are indifferently well with them and their flocks, that they may endure their time well enough; few are willing to undergo the charge and trouble of it, to put all their present circumstances into disorder, few have received an anointing for the work; many are able to dispute against any attempts of it; and not a few have expectations of strange deliverances without it; what is left us in this case, shall afterward be declared.

Thirdly, It is difficult also on the account of the people that are to be reformed. It is hard to convince them of its necessity; hard to persuade them to endeavour it; hard to get them to persevere in attempts for it.

Some of the reasons hereof we may briefly consider: as,

1. That self-justification and approbation of themselves, which all sorts of persons, both by nature, and by incurable prejudices, are inclined unto, lie at the bottom of this fatal negligence. When they see all things amiss, they will grant that there is some reformation necessary; but that it is so for others, and not for them. Those that are worse than they (as there are but few who do not think on one pretence or other, that there are many worse than themselves), they suppose this duty is necessary unto; but not unto them. And if there are none visibly so, yet they will make them and judge them so to be: but whilst men have a form of godliness, though they deny the power thereof, they will justify themselves from all need of reformation. Churches will do so, and all sorts of professors of religion will do so; especially if they have any peculiar notion or practice, which they value themselves upon. So was it with the Jews of old, Jer. vii. 6, 7. and with the Pharisees in the days of our Saviour, John ix. 40. It is so at this day, and it is a rare thing to meet with any who will own themselves to stand in need of real laborious reformation.

Hence it is that no churches would ever reform themselves, which hath been the cause of all division and separation, whereby some have been saved from a general apostacy. They all approve themselves in their state and condition, which is come to that height in the papal church that they boast themselves infallible, and not capable of reformation in any thing. I pray God secure others from the like presumptions; it will be their ruin by whom they are

entertained; yet so it is at this day. Most churches think they need more revenues, more honour, more freedom from opposition, more submission of all men unto them; but they almost abhor the thoughts that they stand in need of any reformation.

2. The nature of the work itself renders it difficult; for it requires a general change of the course wherein men have been engaged; a thing as difficult as to cause the streams of a mighty river to change their course and run backward. Vicious habits must be subdued, inclinations rivetted in the mind by long practice and custom be cast out, ways of conversation promoted and strengthened by all sorts of circumstances changed; which render the work unto some men impossible. So the prophet declares it, Jer. xiii. 23. 'Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good who are accustomed to evil.' Men cannot easily unlearn what they have been so taught or accustomed unto. The mighty power of God on the souls of men, both as unto individual persons and whole societies, is required unto this change. So it may be wrought, and not otherwise. Isa. xi. 6—9.

3. The advantage which many may make unto themselves by the present posture of things, and fear of alterations by reformation, is a mountain in the way, a mighty obstacle against entertaining serious thoughts about it.

4. The Scripture most frequently casts the cause hereof on men's security in their earthly enjoyments. This keeps them safe from hearing God's calls or taking notice of his warnings. And therefore it is laid down as the cause and constant forerunner of all desolating judgments. It is at large insisted upon by our Saviour himself, Matt. xxiv. 37, 38. Luke xvii. 26.

Now this security is like the disease in the body which is commonly called the scurvy; it is not any single distemper or disease, but a complication or concurrence of many prevalent distempers. Security is not the name of any one vicious habit or inclination of the mind, but it is a concurrent complication of many; spiritual stupidity and sloth, called a spirit of slumber, love of the world, carnal wisdom, groundless hopes of life, all proceeding from unbelief, do concur in its constitution. And if a practice in a

course of sin have for some season ensued on these principles, whereby conscience comes to be seared, or is made senseless, the case of those in whom it is, is for the most part remediless. And not a few of this sort are amongst us.

And many other reasons there are rendering this work full of difficulty, though it be so necessary, so just and equal. As for those by whom all these things are despised, and even scoffed at, something shall be spoken afterward unto them or concerning them.

But yet this consideration ought not to deter any from endeavouring the discharge of their own duty herein. For as we have seen, it is indispensably necessary that we and the nation may be saved from desolating judgments; so we shall see afterward how and by what means this difficulty may be surmounted, and those obstacles removed out of the way. However, happy will they be, be they never so few, never so poor, never so unknown to the world, whom God shall find so doing, when he ariseth out of his place to shake the earth terribly.

VI. I shall therefore in the next place, to bring all things nearer home, inquire, What is the nature of that repentance and reformation which at this time God requires of us all, that we may not perish in his sore displeasure.

After a devastation made of the treasure of the Roman empire by sundry tyrants successively, Vespasian coming to the government, acquainted the senate that there was need of so many millions of money, that the empire might stand; not that it might flourish and grow vigorous, whereunto much more was required, but that it might be preserved from dissolution and ruin. And I shall propose, not what is requisite to render the church of God in this nation orderly, beautiful, and vigorous, but only what is necessary that it may stand and live, by a deliverance from desolating judgments. And,

First, The repentance which in any case God requireth absolutely, is that which is internal and real, in sincere conversion unto himself, accompanied with fruits meet for such repentance. So is it declared, Ezek. xviii. 30, 31. 'Therefore I will judge you, O house of Israel, every one according to his ways, saith the Lord God. Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall

not be your ruin. Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit: for why will ye die, O house of Israel?' A new heart and a new spirit, or real internal conversion unto God by the grace of the covenant, is required in this repentance, as the renunciation and relinquishment of all iniquities must be the fruit of it. So also is it expressed, Isa. i. 16, 17. Internal purification of the heart, with the practice of universal obedience, and abstinence of all sin, is that which God requires.

This is that repentance which was the subject of the ministry of John the Baptist; on the neglect whereof he threatened the people with final excision, which accordingly not long after befell them, Matt. iii. 8—10. God doth not require a feigned repentance, or that which is merely outward and temporary. In this case, see Joel, ii. 12, 13. But,

Secondly, Where there is repentance and reformation that are real in the root or cause of them, which is an effectual conviction of sin, and sense of ensuing approaching judgments, giving testimony of sincerity in its fruits by an abstinence from open provoking sins, and the performance of known duties, unto its sincerity; in both which a sense and reverence of God is owned, though it be not in many, in the most, it may be in few, absolutely sincere and holy, yet may it prevail to the turning away of threatened judgments, at least for a season.

These things therefore are required unto this repentance.

1. A real conviction of sin in them that are called unto it, or do make profession of it. If this lie not in the foundation, no expression of repentance, no profession of reformation, is of any value in the sight of God. Yea, it is a mocking of him, which is the highest provocation. Men without this conviction may be driven to somewhat that looks like repentance and reformation; as the keeping of days of fasting or humiliation by outward force or compulsion of law; but there is nothing in what they do of what we inquire after. By such days and ways they shall never save the nation, Jer. iii. 10.

2. A real sense of God's displeasure, and the approach of desolating judgments. It is not enough that we have a conviction and sense of our own sins, but we must have

them also of the sins of the nation, whereby God is provoked to anger; and apprehensions of his displeasure are to influence our minds in all that we go about herein. Unless these abide and dwell in our minds, unless they accompany us continually in all our ways and occasions, rise and lie down with us, we shall not cordially engage in this duty.

3. Real reformation is an abstinence from all known sin, and the avowed fruits of a reformed conversation are required hereunto, Matt. iii. 10.

4. That it be persisted in, Hos. vi. 1.

On these suppositions, that this repentance is useful unto the end proposed, is made fully evident in the instances of Nineveh, and of Ahab, 1 Kings xxi. 27—29. Ahab in his repentance and humiliation, manifested a deep sense of the guilt of sin, and divine displeasure. 'Seest thou,' saith God to Elijah, 'how he humbleth himself?' It might easily be known and taken notice of. There is a humiliation described by the prophet Isaiah, chap. lviii. 1—5. which God abhorreth, and which shall be profitable for nothing. Such have been the humiliations among us for the most part. But, although it be the duty of every man to endeavour that his repentance and reformation do consist in a sincere, internal, cordial conversion unto God, which the divine calls do intend, without which it will not be of advantage unto his own soul, as unto his eternal condition, yet as unto the turning away of temporal calamities, at least as to the suspension of them, such a public repentance and reformation as evidence themselves in their fruits, do proceed from a real sense of sin and judgment, may be useful and prevalent. In brief, the repentance which God requireth with respect to his covenant, that the souls of men may be saved, unto the glory of his grace by Jesus Christ, is internal, spiritual, supernatural, whereby the whole soul is renewed, changed, and turned unto himself. But as God is the supreme governor of the world in temporal things, with respect unto the dispensation of his providence in mercies and judgments, there may be a repentance and reformation wherein his glory is vindicated in a visible compliance with his calls and warnings, and an acknowledgment of him in his righteous judgments, which may be of use unto the end proposed. Besides, wherever there is a general reformation

of life sincerely attempted, it is to be believed, that in many it is spiritual and saving.

3. The repentance and reformation required, must be suited unto the state and condition of those who are called thereunto. All are to consider what is amiss in them, as unto their own state and condition; Isa. lvii. 7. 'Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts;' every one his own way and thoughts in their present condition.

Wherefore, the persons intended in this call are of two sorts.

(1.) Such as are wicked as unto their state and condition, persons unconverted, unregenerate, not born of God.

(2). And as are sincere believers, really converted unto God.

The call of God is unto both sorts; repentance and reformation are required of them both; and they are so in a suitableness unto their different conditions.

In each of these sorts there are various degrees of sin and provocation. Some of the first sort are openly flagitious; public, habitual sinners, such as whose sins 'go beforehand unto judgment,' as the apostle speaks, 1 Tim. v. 24. And some are more sober in their outward conversation. The call of God respects them in all their several degrees of sinning. 'Let the wicked man forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts;' those which are his own, which are proper to him. None doubts, unless it be themselves, that the first sort ought to reform themselves; the generality of men cry out against them, and fear, that for their sins, especially if they be persons in high places, the judgments of God will come upon the land.

But if those of the other sort also, who are apt to justify themselves, because they run not out unto the same excess of riot with them, do not apply themselves unto the repentance and reformation which are proper unto their state and condition, the will of God is not answered in his warnings. Yet it is the impenitency of this sort of men, that is the most dangerous symptom at this day in the nation. Their unshaken security keeps all that truly fear God in a trembling posture.

Thirdly, It is so with churches peculiarly reformed, and

true believers in them; as also all other true believers, who walk more at large. They also are called unto repentance and reformation, and that according to their state, and their respective degrees therein; for some are more guilty than others, in decays of faith, love, zeal, holiness, and fruitfulness in obedience, with conformity to the world. And if there should be a public reformation in the nation, as to outward provoking sin; yet if these of this sort do not reform themselves, according as their condition doth require, the desired deliverance would scarcely be obtained. And woe be to such persons, if, through their neglect of their duty, the whole nation should be exposed to ruin. Wherefore,

Fourthly, The reformation called for, as the condition of escaping of impendent judgments, must be universal, at least general; amongst all sorts and degrees, all orders and estates of men. All sorts have sinned, all sorts are threatened; and therefore repentance is required of all, if we would not perish. It is so of magistrates and ministers, of nobles and common people, in city and country; and that to be evidenced by its fruits; so as that it may be said of us, See you not how they humble themselves?

But if this be so, some may be apt to say, It seems if all do not set their hearts and hands unto this work, if all sorts do not engage in it, there is no good effect to be hoped or looked for. But when shall we see any such thing? When shall we see the generality of all sorts of men in this nation cordially to go about this work of repentance and reformation? As good therefore let it alone, as go about to attempt it.

I answer, 1. If you cannot be content to perish with the impenitent and unreformed, you may choose to do as they do. If you would avoid their punishment, you must avoid their sin, especially their refusal to turn on the call of God.

2. Some must begin this work, and be exemplary unto others. And blessed are they of the Lord, who shall receive the grace and honour so to do. Let us not then sit looking on others, to see what they will do, but immediately engage unto our own duty.

3. The duty herein of no one private person, much less of whole churches, shall be lost, though the nation should not be reformed in general. For,

(1.) They shall deliver their own souls, and if they be not saved (as I believe they would be in an eminent manner) from somewhat of the outward part of a public calamity, yet they should be from all the wrath and displeasure of God in it.

(2.) A few, for aught I know, one man, may sometimes prevail with God, for the suspending at least, of judgments threatened unto a whole nation. And hereby,

(3.) They shall give unto others a farther season of repentance, which God can bless and make effectual unto them. There are, therefore, blessed encouragements unto all churches, unto all individual persons, to endeavour a compliance with the present calls of God, though the body of the people should not be gathered.

VII. Our next inquiry is, Whence or from what causes such a reformation may be expected, as may be useful unto the turning away of impendent judgments? And these causes are either supreme or subordinate.

The supreme cause hereof must be the sovereign grace of God, in fresh effusions of his Spirit on the souls of men, to turn them unto himself. Without this, all other ways and means of attaining it will be in vain. This is every where in the Scripture attested unto, as the only supreme efficient cause of the conversion of men unto God. And unto that state are things come to amongst us, that unless we are made partakers of it in a somewhat more than ordinary manner, our breaches cannot be healed. Whether we have grounds or no to expect any such thing, shall be afterward considered. At present there seems to be no other hopes of it, but only because it is a sovereign act of divine grace, which hath been exemplified in the church of old. There seems indeed rather, as yet, to be a withdrawing of the communications of the Holy Spirit in effectually prevalent grace on the part of God, and a contempt of them on the part of men; but sovereignty can conquer all obstacles. This way did God heal and recover his church of old, when all other means, all mercies, afflictions, and judgments failed; Ezek. xxxvi. 22—29. And it may at present be for a lamentation, that this work of grace is so disregarded by the most, so despised by many, and so little cried for by the residue. But without it, in vain shall we use any other remedies; we shall not be healed. It is not the

best projections of men for reformation by this or that order or state of things in church or state, that without this, will be of advantage unto us.

The subordinate causes hereof must be the diligent discharge of their duty by magistrates and ministers.

I shall but name these things, that I give no place to complaints or indignation, though just and almost necessary. And,

First, As unto the furtherance of it by magistrates, it must consist in three things.

1. By evidencing that the promotion of it is their interest. Unless it be understood so to be, whatever else they do in the countenance of it will be of no use nor advantage. For this is that which the generality will conform unto or comply withal. And if it be once understood that reformation is what they desire, what they design, what they place their chief interest in, as it was with David, Hezekiah, Josiah, and others, it will have an influence on the people, not inferior unto what the design of Jeroboam, in pursuit of his corrupt interest, had on the people of Israel to sin. All other means are dead, unless they are enlivened by an evidence of reality in the minds of magistrates, and a high concernment in the prosperity of their work. Let them make what laws and orders they please, appoint what outward means they can devise, unless it be made uncontrollably evident, that it is their cordial design and what they place their chief interest in, they will not be available. Add hereunto,

2. The due execution of laws against flagitious immoralities. And,

3. An encouraging example in their own persons; without which all things will grow worse and worse, whatever else be done. Men seem to be weary, in some measure, of the dismal effects of sin; but they seem not to be weary of sin. Unto this weariness they yet want motives, encouragements, and examples. And it is strange unto me, that in all our fears and dangers, in the divisions of our councils and confusions amongst all sorts of men, under a high profession of zeal for the protestant religion in the nation, and the preservation of it, that this only expedient for our relief and safety lies wholly neglected.

As unto ministers, the faithful discharge of his duty in

preaching, prayer, and example is required hereunto. Should I stay to shew the necessity hereof at this season; as also what is required thereunto, what care, what diligence, what watchfulness, what compassion, what zeal, what exercise of all gospel grace, with the over-neglect of these things among many, it would take up a volume, rather than become a place in this present inquiry.

But I proceed unto that which is more our immediate concernment. Wherefore,

VIII. What if all these means do fail? what if all expectations from them be in vain? what is incumbent on them in particular, who are really sensible of these things, namely, of the abounding of provoking sins, and the near approach of deserved judgments?

That which I design herein, is to give some directions, as unto what frame of heart ought to be found in us, and the practice of what duties we ought to be found in at such a season as this is. It is no common, no easy thing to wait for the 'Lord in the way of his judgments;' Isa. xxvi. 8, 9. There is inward soul-work night and day, as well as outward duties required unto it. That God may be glorified in a due manner, that we may be 'found in peace,' whatever be the event of things; that we may be useful unto others; and in all serve the will of God in our generation, are all expected from us in a way of duty.

Unto this end, the ensuing directions may be made use of.

First, Take heed of stout-heartedness, and a contempt or neglect thereby of divine warnings. There is a generation who either really, or in pretence, are bold, fearless, stout hearted, regardless of these things; they seem to provoke and dare God to do his utmost, all that he seems to threaten. So they speak, Isa. v. 19. 'Let him make speed, and hasten his work, that we may see it; and let the counsel of the Holy One of Israel draw nigh, that we may know it.' Here is much talk indeed of the judgments of God, and of their near approach; When shall we see them? why do not they come? when shall he bring forth his work?

This hath been the great controversy between the church and the wicked world from the beginning of it. Those that truly feared God, were always testifying that God would come, and take vengeance on them for their impieties and

impenitency. But because these judgments were not speedily executed, the sinful world did always despise their warnings, and scoff at their message. So Enoch, the seventh from Adam, he preached and prophesied of these things; namely, of the 'coming of God to take vengeance of ungodly men;' Jude 14, 15. And this message was scoffed at, as is evident, because no reformation ensued thereon, until the flood took them all away. So was it with Noah, and his preaching; and so it hath been with all that fear God, in their several generations; and this was one especial thing that the pagans laughed and mocked at the primitive Christians about; as is plain in Lucian's 'Philopatr.' So the apostle Peter gives us an account both of what was past, and what would afterward come to pass, 2 Pet. iii. 3. unto the end.

And such as these abound amongst us. All the warnings of God have been turned into ridicule, previous judgments despised, and sin itself made a scoff of. But of all others, God most abhorreth this sort of men. They are said to be 'far from righteousness,' Isa. xlvi. 12. Unto such he speaks in his wrath, 'Hear ye despisers, wonder, and perish.' Yea, the Scripture is full with the severest threatenings against this sort of men; nor shall any in the appointed season, drink deeper of the cup of God's indignation. See Isa. xxviii. 14, 15. Deut. xxix. 19, 20. Such secure despisers, such scoffers at approaching judgments, such deriders of the signs and tokens of them God will deal withal. And some there are, who it may be, not from the same spirit of open profaneness, but out of prejudices, corrupt arguings, pretended observations of things past, disbelief of all they do not feel, and such-like effects of long security, do utterly scorn and scoff at all these things. They account it a matter of weakness, pusillanimity, or superstition to concern themselves in these warnings of providence, or the explication of them by the word; but their judgment sleepeth not. And it may be observed, and will be found true, that when judgments do really approach, of all sorts of men, they are the most cowardly, distracted, fearful, and void of counsel. For when God begins to deal with them, their hearts cannot endure, nor their hands be strong; he smites through their loins, and filleth them with a spirit of horror and fear, that they shall tremble like the leaves of the forest. In that day you may

say unto them, as Zebul did to boasting Gaal, upon the approach of Abimelech, his enemy, 'Where is now thy mouth wherewith thou saidst, Who is Abimelech?' Where is now your mouth and your vauntings, with respect unto these judgments of God? So Micaiah the prophet told Zedekiah the false prophet, in his boasting and confidence of success, 1 Kings xxii. 25. With all thy confidence and boasting, thou shalt be one of the first that shall endeavour to fly and hide thyself. Yea, this sort of persons are commonly the most ridiculous and contemptible, when real danger overtakes them, of any sort of men in the world.

That which God requires of us in such a season is called in Scripture trembling; 'They that tremble at my word.' Thishe regards, this he accepts, this he approveth of, Isa. lxvi. 2. 5. Jer. v. 22. It is not a weakening, an astonishing, heartless consternation of spirit that is intended; not such a dread and terror as should obstruct us in the cheerful performance of duty, and preparation to comply with the will of God: such is that mentioned, Deut. xviii. 66, 67. which is the most severe of judgments. But it is an awful reverence of the greatness and holiness of God, in the way of his judgments, casting out all carnal security, self-confidence, and contempt of divine warnings, so bringing the soul into a submissive compliance with the will of God in all things. But look well in the first place, that this evil on no pretences do make any approach unto you.

If one evil seems to be diverted, do not say with Agag, 'Surely the bitterness of death is past;' which will prove an entrance into this evil frame, and so grow regardless of your duty: God expects other things from you. 'The lion,' saith he, 'hath roared, who will not fear?' Amos iii. 8. There is the voice of a lion roaring for his prey, in the present divine warnings: take heed that you despise not that, which when it comes to pass, you can neither abide, nor avoid.

Secondly, Take heed of a frame of heart that is regardless of these things. We have a sort of men, who although they will not, they dare not, openly, as others, despise divine warnings, yet they see all things in such a light, as suffers them not to take notice of any concernment of their own in them, Psal. xxviii. 5. Jer. xxxvi. 24. The land is filled with sin; it is true, but they are the sins of other men, not theirs: there

are tokens and signs of God's displeasure in heaven above, and the earth beneath, but men are not agreed whether these things be of any signification or no: some say Yea, and some Nay; but they are new and strange, and so are meet to be the subject of discourse; previous judgments have been upon us; they are but such accidents as fall out frequently in the world. But the divisions among ourselves, and contrivances of our adversaries, seem to threaten ruin to the nation; it may be so, but these things belong unto our rulers; and men are divided about this also; some say one thing, and some another; some say there was a plot, and some say there was none. In the mean time, they are filled with their own occasions, and will not be diverted from them, unto any serious regard of God in his present dispensations; like the 'wild ass in her occasion, who can turn her away?' Jer. i. 24. Of this frame the prophet complains, as that which God will surely avenge, Isa. xxvi. 11. 'Lord, when thy hand is lifted up, they will not see; but they shall see and be ashamed, for their envy at the people; yea, the fire of thine enemies shall devour them.'

Others look on all things in another light and under another notion; for whereas it is part of our sin and punishment in this nation, an evident fruit of the evil of our ways, that we are divided into designing parties, the one seeking the ruin of the other, they consider all providences as relating unto such differences. This gives them a zealous concernment in them, and continued talk about them; but the will, work, and design of God in them is not laid to heart.

Some are so well pleased with their present advantages in promotions, dignities, and wealth, as their interest, that they cannot endure to think of these things. Whatever warnings are portended of approaching judgments, they look on them as the threatenings of such as have ill will against them, and would have these things to portend their trouble. Guilt makes them fearful and sensible, and they think it best to hide those things from themselves, which, if they are so, they cannot remedy.

To free us from this miscarriage also, this unanswerableness unto the mind of God in his present dispensation, we may consider,

1. That a deep consideration of, and inquiry into, the

mind of God in such a season as we have described, is required of us in a way of duty. It is our sin to neglect it, and that attended with many aggravations. It is not a thing that we may attend unto or omit as it seems convenient; but it is required as a duty of us, without which we cannot glorify God in a due manner.

He that is not daily exercised with prevalent thoughts about the present ways of God in the approach of his judgments, lives in such a neglect of duty as will bring in a negligence and coldness in all other duties whatsoever; for this is certain, that when God calls unto any especial duty in an extraordinary way or manner, in any season, those by whom it is neglected are really cold, formal, and negligent in all other ordinary duties whatever. That grace which will not be excited unto especial duties on extraordinary occasions, is very lifeless in all other things. This is the best note to try, if not the truth, yet the power of grace. When it is in its vigour and due exercise, it makes the soul to be ready, inclinable, and disposed unto all intimations of the divine will and pleasure; as speaks the psalmist, 'Thou shalt guide me by thine eye and lead me with thy counsel.' He attended to each look and guidance of divine providence to comply with it, when others must be forced with strong curbs and bridles, like the horse and mule.

2. It is such a duty as whereunto real wisdom and diligence are required. We think it needful to use our wisdom about other things, our own affairs; but in this it is most necessary. 'The voice of the Lord crieth unto the city, the man of wisdom shall see thy name;' Micah vi. 9. Ordinary, slight, and transient thoughts will not answer this duty. Such, all men that are sober cannot but have; and their discourse is answerable thereunto. But consideration with diligence and prudence is required of us. Let these testimonies be consulted to this purpose, Psal. lxv. 9. Deut. xii. 10. Hos. iv. 19. Psal. cvii. 43. Prayer, study, and meditation are all diligently to be engaged herein.

Thirdly, Take heed of vain confidences. Men are apt, in such seasons, to fix on one thing or other, wherewith they relieve and support themselves. And there is not any thing that is more effectual to keep them off from this duty, and the frame

of spirit which is required in them. If you speak with any man almost, you may with a little heed discover wherein his confidence doth lie, and what it is that he trusts unto. But saith the prophet unto such persons, 'The Lord hath rejected thy confidences, and thou shalt not prosper in them;' Jer. ii. 37.

There are sundry sorts of vain confidences wherewith men are apt to relieve their minds in such a season, so as to countenance themselves in their security and a neglect of this especial duty. Two in particular I shall only mention, as I do only name the heads of things, which might be much enlarged.

1. The first is some certain privileges whereon they trust for an exemption from common calamities; they are the church, they are the people of God, they are separated from the world, and persecuted by it; and hence there is a secret reserve in their minds, that indeed they shall not be in trouble as other men. So was it with the Jews of old; when they were threatened with the judgments of God for their sins, and called thereon to repentance, they justified themselves in their ways, and despised all divine warnings, on a confidence they had in their church privileges. They cried against the prophet, 'The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord are these,' and no evil shall come nigh us, Jer. vii. 4. And in confidence hereof, namely, that they were the church and enjoyed the privileges belonging thereunto, and the solemn worship of God therein, they gave themselves up unto all abominable immoralities, under an assurance of impunity by their privileges, as the prophet upbraids them, ver. 8, 9. 'Behold, ye trust in lying words that cannot profit. Will you steal, murder, and commit adultery, and swear falsely, and burn incense unto Baal, and walk after other gods whom ye know not; and say you shall be delivered?' At this day all sorts of men claim a refuge in their privileges. Those who design the ruin of the nation, and of all true religion therein, do it with confidence of success from hence, that they are the church, that the temple of God is with them, that all the privileges belonging unto the church are theirs, and so are the promises made unto it. And such is the infatuating efficacy of their prejudicate persuasion herein, that

it hath had two marvellous effects; the one against the light of nature, and the other against the fundamental principles of religion.

For first, under the influence of this confidence, they have engaged into as vile immoralities as ever were perpetrated under the sun. Murder, persecution, assassinations, dying in falsehoods, with a general design to pursue the same ways unto the utmost, in the destruction of multitudes of innocent persons; as they did formerly in Ireland. But what if they do all those abominations? Yet they are the church; the promises and privileges of it are theirs, and all they do is accepted with God; a principle tending directly to the vilest atheism.

Again, although God in a marvellous, yea, a miraculous, manner, hath discovered and frustrated their hellish designs, and brought many of them into the pit they digged for others, yet they will accept of no rebuke from God, but go on in an obstinate presumption that they are the church, and shall prevail at last. And that church which shall prevail by these means, no doubt they are. Some indeed pretend highly to be the church, but they lay claim, so far as I can find, to no other advantages thereby, but dignities and promotions. And others also are apt to relieve themselves with this confidence, that they are the people of God, and shall have an especial interest in deliverance on that account. And I say, far be it from me to weaken any persuasion of God's especial regard of those that are truly his. God hath a peculiar people in the world, let the world scoff at it whilst they please, unto whom all the promises of the Scripture, and all the privileges of the church do belong. These promises they ought to mix with faith, and plead before God continually, and they shall be all accomplished towards them in the way and time of God's appointment. Nor do any sort of dissenting professions, as they are called, that I know of, appropriate this right and privilege unto themselves, unto the exclusion of others; but extend it to all who are sincere believers. But this is that which I say concerning all sorts of men; that if an apprehension or persuasion, that they are the church or people of God, do keep them off from that duty of repentance and reformation, which God calls unto, it is a confidence which God rejecteth, and in which they will

not prosper. I desire to ask of any, Hath not the church sinned? have not professors sinned? are there not sins amongst us against the Lord our God, proper unto our state, and according to our measure? If it be so, our being the people of God, any of us, if we are so, unless we repent, doth only, as unto these providential dispensations, expose us unto his just severity, for judgment must begin at the house of God; it must begin at us. Take heed of this failing reserve; I have observed much security to arise from hence, and great negligence of known duties. If you are the people of God, you had the more need to tremble at his judgments, and at the tokens of his displeasure. Especially ought it to be so with you at this day, when God seems in a peculiar manner to be displeased with the rivers, as the prophet speaks, Hab. iii. 8. those who should send forth streams of refreshment unto the nation. To me at present all things appear in that condition, that there is no reserve left as unto public judgments, but only in sovereign grace and mercy, to be waited for in a way of repentance and reformation. As unto our privileges, God speaks unto us, as he did to the people of old, concerning their ornaments, Exod. xxxiii. 5. 'Put them off, that I may know what to do unto you.' We are to lay aside our pleas and pretences, betaking ourselves to sovereign grace and mercy alone.

2. Another ground of vain confidence may be, an unjust expectation of such an accomplishment of Scripture promises, prophecies, and predictions, as are not applicable unto our present condition.

It is undeniable that there are such promises, prophecies, and predictions concerning the deliverance of the church, the ruin of its adversaries, the glory and beauty of the kingdom of Christ, as those intended. For although the most of that kind in the Old Testament, are of a spiritual interpretation, and have their accomplishment in all the elect in every age, whatever be their outward state and condition; yet that there are such also as concern the state of the church in this world, and the ruin of all its antichristian enemies, with peace and glory ensuing thereon, cannot be denied.

And concerning them, we may observe sundry things, that we may not abuse them into vain and groundless confidences in such a season as this is.

(1.) That we ought to have a firm faith of their accomplishment in their proper season. The rule of them all is that of the prophet; 'I the Lord will hasten it in his time;' Isa. lx. 22. as it is also Hab. ii. 2, 3. Though they seem to be prolonged and tarry beyond their proper season, yet they have their fixed and determinate time, beyond which they shall not tarry. And two things I would offer on this occasion.

[1.] That we are not only to believe their accomplishment, but to be in the actual exercise of faith about it. For without this, we shall want a great supportment of patient long-suffering in every time of trial. And by this faith do we take in the power and comfort of things promised, things not actually enjoyed. For 'faith is the substance of things hoped for,' Heb. xi. 1. that which gives a previous subsistence in the mind and soul, as unto the benefit and comfort of them, of 'the things hoped for.' And those whose minds are exercised unto these things, do know what benefit they have by such a perception of them. They are carried sometimes by a way of believing into communion with them who lived in the old world, as they had with us in the expectation of what we enjoy; and into the same kind of communion with those who hereafter shall enjoy the accomplishment of those promises which may yet be afar off.

[2.] This faith ought to be most firm when all things seem to conspire in rendering the accomplishment of such promises not only improbable, but also impossible, as unto present outward causes, as in the state of things at this day in the world. There are no visible or appearing means of the fulfilling any of them; yea, the whole world is joined in a conspiracy to defeat them; but true faith riseth against those oppositions, and is prevalent against them all.

For having God alone, his power, faithfulness, and truth for its object, it values not the opposition that men can make against them. That shall be done in this kind, which God is able to do, let men do what they please. God laughs all their proud attempts to scorn, and so may the virgin daughter of Sion also.

(2.) It is our duty to pray for the accomplishment of all the promises and predictions that are on record in the book of God concerning the kingdom of Christ and his church in this world. God will do these things, yet for all of them

he will be sought unto by the house of Israel. This hath been the practice of believers in all ages, both under the Old Testament and the New; prayer for the accomplishment of promises hath been the life-breath of the church in all ages; and faith hereby brings in great refreshment unto the soul. And the greatest evidence of its approach will be a plentiful effusion of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of believers, be they few or more at any time in the world, stirring them up and enabling them to pray effectually and fervently for their accomplishment, as in the example of Daniel, chap. ix. 1—3. Wherefore,

(3.) There are three things considerable in such promises and predictions.

[1.] The grace and mercy that is in them.

[2.] The suitableness of that grace and mercy unto the state of believers at any time.

[3.] The literal accomplishment of them in their outward circumstance. The two former belong unto us at all times, and we may plead with God in faith, for the effects of them in all our trials and distresses.

With respect hereunto, it is, that the people of God have faith in him against the world, with all their enemies and oppressors, which they have been so reproached withal, as the Lord Christ was with his faith unto the same purpose, Psal. xxii. 8. When things seem to go evil with them, when they are shut up in the hands of their enemies and oppressors, as the Lord Christ was upon the cross, the world is ready to reproach them with their confidence in God, and their owning themselves to be his people; but they faint not herein. However things may go for a season, they are secured of the grace and mercy which is in the promises, which are suited unto all their wants, all that they can desire absolutely; yea, their full deliverance, when it is best for them. But,

(4.) Remember, that as unto the application of the accomplishment of such promises and predictions in their outward effects, unto certain times and seasons, many have been wofully mistaken, which hath been the ground and occasion of very scandalous miscarriages. The world hath scarce seen greater outrages of sin and wickedness that have been countenanced by this pretence, that such or such a time was

now come, and that therein such and such things were to be done by those who made such interpretations and applications. For when such a conceit befalls the minds of men, it sets them loose from all rules but their own inclinations. And many have from such apprehensions fallen under sad and scandalous disappointments. Wherefore,

(5.) Such an expectation or confidence of the events of promises, prophecies, and predictions, as hinders men from applying their minds thoroughly unto the present duties that God calls for, is heedfully to be watched against. I have heard many arguing and pleading for the strengthening of such confidences, but I never saw good effect of them; they please for the present, they profit not.

The story of the prophets Jeremiah and Hananiah, is applicable in this case, Jer. xxviii. And it is certain that before the final destruction of Jerusalem, that which principally hardened the people unto their utter ruin, so as they would hearken neither to the voice of God nor man for their safety, was a presumption they had, that at that time their Messiah would come and save them.

(6.) Few know of what sort that day of the Lord will be, which they desire, long for, and expect. We know how it proved unto the church of the Jews, Mal. iii. 1, 2. A day may be coming, which, although it may be a glorious issue, yet it may consume all the hopes that men have treasured up in their expectation of it. But I will not touch farther on these things: my design is only to take us all off from such vain confidences as may obstruct us in a diligent attendance unto those duties, which God at this season calls us unto; which shall be declared immediately.

3. Some place their confidence in secret reserves which they have in themselves, that however it go with others, yet they shall escape well enough. They are rich, and they intend to be wise: they intend not to be engaged in any thing civil or religious, that should prejudice them in their possessions: whilst things pass at the cheap rate of talking, they will be like unto others; but when trials come, they will make a safe retreat. We have their character and their doom, Jer. xxviii. 15. 17, 18.

A fourth direction for our deportment in such a season is, that we diligently consider and search our own hearts

and ways, to find out and understand how it is between God and our souls. This direction is given us, Lam. iii. 39, 40. 'Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins? Let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the Lord.' When trials and punishments draw nigh, or are upon us, it is not our business nor duty to lie complaining under them, but so to search and try our ways, as to turn unto the Lord. This is the first word of the voice of God in approaching judgments, 'search yourselves, try your hearts and your ways, try how it is with you.' At such a season to pass by the consideration of ourselves, of our state, of our walk, of our actions, in an ordinary manner, or with slight or common thoughts, is to despise the voice of God. God speaks aloud, 'the voice of God crieth unto the city;' he doth so by the ways before-mentioned; he speaks articulately, distinctly, so as that a man of wisdom may see his name, and know his mind; hē speaks unto us; and says, Search now yourselves.

And in this search, respect is to be had unto the *things* ensuing.

1. In general, search into your state and condition; try whether it be built on a good foundation; on the rock by faith; or on the sand, by profession only; whether it will hold his trial, who will bring it to the refiner's fire; 'He shall slay the hypocrite with the breath of his mouth.' And many dreadful discoveries will be made of the false and rotten states of men when the Lord's day of trial shall come. This is one certain end of a fiery trial, namely, to discover and consume the profession of hypocrites, as hath been done in part already.

2. With respect unto those ways and sins which are the peculiarly provoking sins of churches and professors; such as the Lord Christ testifieth his displeasure against in them, and which may have as great an influence into the procurement of temporal judgments as the more flagitious sins of open sinners; such are decays in love, zeal, and fruits of obedience, want of delight, warmth, and life in the ordinances of gospel worship; with pride, elation of mind, self-conceit, and barrenness in good works. If we would know what are the sins in churches and professors, that the Lord Christ is so displeased with us as to threaten his departing

from them, we cannot better learn it than in the declaration of his mind which he makes unto the churches of Asia, Rev. ii. and iii. And these are the things which he chargeth on them. For persons under the capacities of church members and professors, to content themselves with such a search of their outward actions and duties of all sorts, religious, moral, and civil, as none may justly cast blame upon them, it no way answers the search that God calls them unto. How is it as unto the inward frame of the heart? What is the vigour and power of faith and love in you? How do they act themselves; what is your real delight in the ways of God? Where is your fruitfulness in works of charity and mercy? Where is your readiness to forgive your enemies? Are there no failings, no decays in these things? Are there no indispositions, deadness, and coldness in duties, grown upon you? How is it as unto constant meditation on spiritual things, and the fixing your affections on things that are above? With respect unto these things ought we to search ourselves diligently in such a day as this is; and if we find ourselves under decays in them, let us know of a truth that God calls us unto repentance on pain of his highest displeasure.

For our parts, we cannot search into, we cannot judge, the hearts of others, any other way but by the application of the word unto their consciences. But I must needs say, that if men's outward actions be an indication of the inward frame of their minds, there is reason enough for the most of us to be jealous over ourselves herein.

3. With respect unto your callings, circumstances, and inclinations, and the sins that are peculiar unto them. There are sins which are very apt to insinuate themselves into the callings and circumstances of men, both of high and low degree, that do easily beset them; as hardness, oppression, severity, and unmercifulness, in those that are great and have large possessions; and deceit, equivocations, over-reaching, in those of more ordinary employments. I speak not of these at present; they are of the number of those which 'go beforehand unto judgment.' But these things, namely, men's callings, circumstances, and inclinations, are apt to influence their mind with vicious habits, and to render their ways crooked. Pride of life, self-conceit,

negligence in holy duties, distempered passions and lusts, devouring cares, carnal fears, with other hurtful evils, do spring from these things if not watched against. In reference unto them, therefore, are we called to search ourselves in a day wherein God is pleading with us. With respect unto them ought we to be exceeding jealous over ourselves; for verily they have rendered the ways and walkings of the generality of professors a great provocation unto Christ Jesus.

4. In an especial manner with a respect unto love of the world, and conformity thereunto. This is that which the Lord Jesus Christ will not always bear withal in his churches; for it lies in opposition unto the whole work of faith, and all the precepts of the gospel. It is not against this or that command only, but it is against the whole design of the gospel, and the grace administered therein.

Now at present, concerning our outward conformity unto the world, there needs no great search to be made; it is open and evident unto all; so that as unto attire, fashions, manner of ordinary converse, mispense of time, feastings of rich ones, and jollities, there is little difference left between professors and the world, which God will not long bear with them in; especially not in those who have increased their wealth in, and grown into conformity with, the world, whilst others under the same profession, have been harrassed, imprisoned, impoverished, and ruined by the world. And as for inordinate love unto the world, I have spoken so often to it, treated so much of it, that I shall not here again insist upon it; I shall only say, that when men grow proud, high-minded, and value themselves according to the increase of their earthly enjoyments, and think themselves wronged if others do not also so value them, it is in vain for them to pretend that their hearts do not inordinately cleave unto the world, and the things of it.

This self-searching is the first duty we are at this season called unto; and if we are negligent or overly herein, we shall not answer the mind and will of God in any one duty or instance of any other kind. We are therefore herein to call in God and men unto our aid and assistance, as also to stir up ourselves unto it with diligence and perseverance. So the psalmist, lest he should not be able to make a dili-

gent effectual examination of himself and his ways, cries unto God to search and try him, that he might be known unto himself, especially with respect unto any evil way of sin or wickedness, Psal. cxxxix. 23, 24. So we ought to cry for fresh communications of the Holy Spirit of God in his convincing efficacy, to acquaint us thoroughly with ourselves, and to deliver us from all self-deceivings in this matter. For when we go about this search, a thousand pretences and arguings will arise, to the concealment or countenance of self and sin, against a discovery and pursuit. Nothing can remove and scatter them, but the power of the Holy Spirit acting in his convincing efficacy. The whole deceit of the heart in such a season will be put forth, to hide, palliate, excuse, and countenance such frames and actings as ought to be seized on and brought to judgment. There is need of the 'candle of the Lord to search the inward parts of the belly,' Prov. xx. 27. of spiritual light, to look into the secret recesses of the mind and affections, to discover what is amiss in them. And there is need of spiritual strength, to cast down all the strong holds and fortifications of sin, which will be all set up at such a time, and will not be demolished or scattered without powerful actings of grace. This therefore in the first place, we are to apply ourselves unto, if we intend any success in this work of self-examination.

So also are we to pray, that the word in the preaching and dispensation of it, may be effectual unto the same end, that we may find it quick and powerful, Heb. iv. 12. that it may so judge the secrets of our hearts, 1 Cor. xiv. 25. that we may fall down and judge ourselves also. To hide ourselves at such a season, from the power of the word, is an open evidence of a ruining security.

This work, in the use of these means, is to be called over and persisted in, if we design a compliance with the present calls of God, or an endeavour to be found of him in peace, when he cometh.

Fifthly, To be deeply humbled before the Lord for our own sins, with a relinquishment of them all thereon, is the principal part of our duty in this season. This the whole Scripture testifieth unto, speaking of these things. Without this, all that we do, or can do, signifies nothing as unto a compli-

ance with the calls of God. This is the end of the search before insisted on. We are to find out, to know every one, the plague, the stroke, the disease of his own heart, so as to be humbled before the Lord for it.

And unto this humiliation it is required,

1. That it be internal and sincere. There is a humiliation commonly expressing itself in the observation of days of fasting and prayer, which oftentimes is but the hanging down of the head like a bulrush for a day. However, it may be so carried sometimes, as to divert or prolong the execution of threatened judgments: but that which God requireth of us, is to be in the fixed affections of the heart. When the Lord Christ comes to enjoin repentance and reformation, he gives himself that title, 'I am he that searcheth the reins and hearts;' Rev. ii. 23. It is an internal hidden work, which he looks after in our humiliation for sin. So saith David in the same case, 'Thou requireth truth in the inward parts;' Psal. li. Truth or sincerity in the affections, is that which God regards in our humiliation; which answers the charge in the prophet, 'Rend your hearts, and not your garments;' inward power, not outward signs, are accepted with God in this matter. Let us every one take it on our own souls, every one charge his own conscience in private with the performance of this duty: God will bear no longer with pretences; no outward appearances or evanid affections in a temporary humiliation for a day, though in the observation of the most solemn duties, required on such a day, will answer the mind of God herein. For,

2. It must be extraordinary. Humiliation for our own sins, is a duty constantly incumbent on us. To walk humbly with God, is the principal thing that he requires of us in this world, Micah vi. 9. Hereof self-abasement in a sense of sin is the life and soul, the principle, of all other acts and duties belonging thereunto. But when the calls of God are extraordinary, as they are at this day, it is necessary that we attend hereunto in an extraordinary manner. Failing in the necessary degrees of a duty, renders it ineffectual and unacceptable. If as unto times and seasons, ways, means, and manner of this duty, we do not apply ourselves unto it with more than ordinary diligence, and with great intention of mind, we fail in what is expected from us. To deal with

God on extraordinary occasions, in an ordinary frame of spirit, is to despise him, or argues at least no due reverence of him in his judgments, nor a due apprehension of our own concerns in them.

3. It is required that humiliation for sin be accompanied with a relinquishment of sin. 'He that confesseth his sins, and forsaketh them, shall find mercy.' Confession is grown a cheap and easy labour, whether it be read out of a book, or discharged by virtue of spiritual gifts. Humiliation may be pretended when it is not, and expressed when it is transitory, no way answering the mind and will of God. But the real relinquishment of sinful frames, sinful ways, sinful neglects, can neither be pretended, nor represented better than it is. He that thinks he hath nothing to forsake, no evil way, no sinful negligence, no frame of heart, will be awakened to a better knowledge of himself, when it is too late. This we may therefore evidently try ourselves by; what real change hath there been in us, in compliance with the calls of God? what have we relinquished in our ways, frames, or actings? what vain thoughts are utterly excluded, whereunto we have given entertainment? what passions or affections have been reduced into order, which have exceeded their due bounds and measures? what vain communication, formerly accustomed unto, hath been watched against and prevented? what dissimulation in love hath been cured or cast out? what irregular actings in our persons, families, or occasions of life have been forsaken? An inquiry into these things will give us real, sensible evidence, whether our humiliation for our own sins be compliant with the present calls of God.

Sixthly, Another duty of the season is, that we mourn for the sins of others; of those especially in whom we are providentially concerned; as relations, churches, the whole people of the land of our nativity, with whom we are engaged by manifold bonds and means of conjunction. It is well known that this sincere mourning for the sins of the places and times wherein we live, of the people and churches whereunto we do belong, is eminently approved of God, and a token unto themselves, in whom that sense is, of deliverance in a day of calamity, Ezek. ix. 4—6. To have minds careless and regardless of the sins of other men, is a great evidence of want of sincerity in our profession of the detestation of

sin. Many pretences there are of it; as that they will not hear us, we are not concerned in them; that they are wicked enemies of God, and the worse they are, the more will their destruction be hastened: by such pretences do men deceive their souls into a neglect of this duty, yea, unto provoking sin such as this is.

It is a matter of sorrow unto them that truly fear God, and have any concernment in his glory, or the honour of Christ, that the whole world, so far as we know, is filled with all abominable provoking sins; it lies under a deluge of sin, as it lay of old under a flood of waters; only here and there appeareth an ark, that is carried above it. Atheism, anti-scripturism, disbelief of gospel mysteries, contempt of the religion which they themselves profess, amongst all sorts of Christians, the loss of all public faith and trust, with a litter of unclean lusts, ambition, pride, covetousness, in many who have the outward conduct of the church, have spread themselves over the face of the earth. When God thus deals with the world, when he gives it up unto this open profligate excess which now abounds in it, it becomes unto all that truly fear him, a place of darkness and sorrow, which calls for a mourning frame of heart.

It is so much more as unto the land of our nativity. From a conjunction with this people in blood, language, manners, laws, civil interests, relations, arising from the common law of nativity, in a place limited and bounded by providence unto especial ends, we cannot but have a great concernment in their good or evil. It is greater from hence, that the same true religion hath been professed in the whole nation, with innumerable privileges accompanying it.

On these and the like considerations, the whole nation is laid under the same law of providence for good or evil.

In the sin therefore of this people we are in a peculiar manner concerned; and shall be so in their sufferings.

Whether sin abound in the land at present, we have already made inquiry; and nothing, spoken before, shall be repeated. If we have not a sense of these provocations, if we endeavour not to affect our hearts with them, and mourn over them, we are very remote from that frame which God calls unto.

And this mourning for the sins of others, ariseth from a double spring.

1. Zeal for the glory of God.

2. Compassion for the souls of men; yea, for the woful calamitous state and condition which is coming upon them, even in this world.

1. Surely those who are true believers cannot but be concerned in all the concerns of the glory of God. If in all our afflictions he is afflicted, in all the sufferings of his glory, we ought to suffer. In the blessed direction given us for our prayers, as unto what we ought to pray for, that which in the first place is prescribed, as that which principally and eminently we ought to insist on, is the glory of God in the sanctification of his name, the progressive coming of the kingdom of Christ, and the accomplishment of his will by the obedience of men in the world. If we are sincere herein, if we are fervent in these supplications, is it nothing unto us, when all these things are quite contrary amongst us; when the name of God is blasphemed, and all things whereon he hath placed his name are derided; when the whole internal interest and kingdom of Christ are opposed, and the outward court of the temple, given every where to be trodden down of the Gentiles; when all manner of sins abound in opposition unto the will and commands of God; when the earth is almost as unlike unto heaven, as hell itself; is their nothing to be mourned for herein? We are for the most part selfish, and so it may go well with ourselves, according to the extent of our relations and circumstances, we are not greatly moved with what befalls others. There is evil enough herein; but shall we be moreover so minded towards Jesus Christ, that whilst we are in safety, we care not though his concernments are in the utmost hazard? Do we love the name of God, the ways of God, the glory of God in his kingdom and rule, we cannot but be deeply affected with the suffering of them all in these days.

2. The other spring of this mourning frame, is compassion for the souls of sinners, and their persons also in the approach of calamitous desolations.

I am hastening to an end, and cannot insist on these things: this only I shall say, he that can take a prospect

of the eternally miserable condition of multitudes among whom we live, and the approaching miseries, which, without repentance and reformation, will not be avoided, and not spend some tears on them, hath a heart like a flint or adamant, that is capable of no impression.

Seventhly, It is a season wherein we are called to a diligent, heedful attendance unto the duties of our stations, places, and callings. Duties in our church relations, duties in our families; duties in our callings and manner of conversation in the world. This is the advice given by the apostle, with respect unto such a season, 2 Pet. iii. 11. 14. 'Seeing that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be, in all manner of conversation and godliness. Wherefore, be diligent that you may be found of him in peace, without spot and blemish.' Without a sacred diligence in all these duties, we cannot be found in peace of the Lord Christ when he comes to judge the world, and purify his church with a fiery trial.

Negligence, coldness, and sloth in these things are tokens of approaching judgments. And of some of them at this day the generality of professors seem to be almost weary of, and to attend unto them in a very indifferent and overly manner. But we may know assuredly, that if we thrive not in our diligence in these things, if the vigour of our spirits in watchfulness be not engaged in them, we are not compliant with the present calls of God.

Eighthly, It is required of us that we cry earnestly, continually, with perseverance, for such an effusion of the Holy Spirit from above, as may dispose and work the inhabitants of the land unto repentance and reformation.

That this is the only way, the only means of relief, of a a sanctified deliverance from desolating judgments, hath been declared. And this is the only way which some of us have to help and assist the nation in its distress. Wherefore, by a constant continuance in supplication for such effusions of the Holy Spirit, we shall have a threefold advantage.

1. We shall hereby discharge the duty we owe unto the land of our nativity, in such a way as none can deny or hinder.

We owe a duty unto it on all good accounts, moral, poli-

tical, spiritual. We are, for the most of us, shut up from giving any other assistance unto it, by advice, counsel, or action; this is that which none can hinder; wherein the poorest may be as useful and serviceable as the mighty. And if it be diligently attended unto, it will be far above whatever can be contributed by wisdom, wealth, or strength unto the same end. For by this means we shall be saved or perish.

2. It will preserve our own hearts in the best frame for what we ourselves may be called unto. He that is earnest and sincere in his supplications for the communication of the Spirit unto others, shall not want blessed supplies of him in his own soul. He will not withdraw from them, as unto themselves, who so esteem, prize, and value his work towards others.

3. We shall hereby give testimony unto God and his grace, against the cursed profaneness of the world, who reject and despise this only means of relief and deliverance; for when all other remedies fail, if God will not utterly forsake a church or people, he doth constantly assign this as the only means of their safety. See Jer. xxxi. 31—33. Ezek. xi. 17—19. xxxvi. 25—27. This way the world despiseth, regardeth not; wherefore we can in nothing give a greater testimony unto God, than by insisting on this way, with faith and patience, contemning the reproaches of the world, on the account of it.

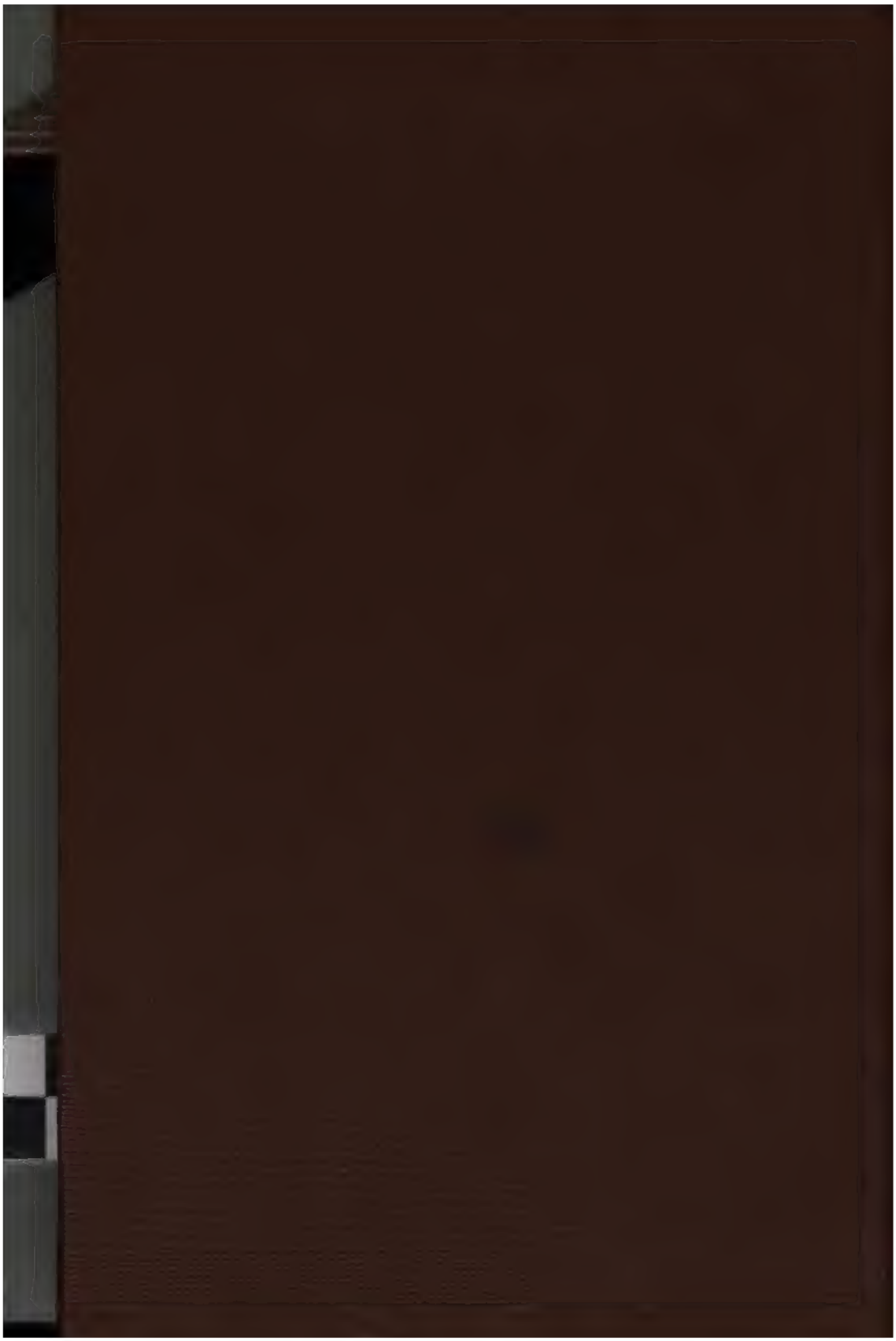
Ninthly, Let us labour ourselves to be exemplary in reformation, thereby to promote it among others. Let us plead and exhort what we will, unless we give an evidence in our own persons, of the necessity which we judge that there is of present reformation, we shall be of little use unto the promotion of it.

Many retrenchments of liberty in conversation may be made among the best of us; many duties may be attended with more diligence; many causes of offence avoided; many evidences given of a deep sense of deserved judgments, and of our reverence of the name of God therein; much fruitfulness in charity and good works be declared.

I have heard that in the country, where a man is looked on to be a wise man and a good husband, among his neighbours, they will note the times of his ploughing, sowing, and

manuring his ground, and not undertake any thing, until they find him going before them in it. And if men are looked on in a peculiar manner as professors of religion at such a time as this, under calls and warnings from God for repentance and reformation, the eyes of other men will be towards them, to see what they do on this occasion. And if they find them, as unto all outward appearance, careless and negligent, they will judge themselves unconcerned, and abide in their security. Wherefore, so far as I know, if such persons be not exemplary, not only in repentance, but also in the evidence and demonstration of it by its outward fruits, they may be, and are, the great obstructors of the reformation of the cities, towns, and places, wherein they do inhabit; nor can any contract the guilt of a greater sin. And if God should bring an overflowing scourge on the inhabitants of this land, because they have not turned unto him at his calls, it is most righteous that they should share in the judgment also, who were an occasion of their continuance in security; a matter we have all just cause to tremble at.

END OF VOL. XIV.

Printed by J. F. Dove, St. John's Square.

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